

THE
L I F E
O F
FREDERICK-
WILLIAM I. *k*
L A T E
K I N G o f *P R U S S I A.*

C O N T A I N I N G
Many Authentick LETTERS and PIECES,
very necessary for understanding the Affairs of
GERMANY and the Northern Kingdoms.

Translated from the FRENCH,
By *WILLIAM PHELIPS*, Gent.

L O N D O N:
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M D C C L.

THE

MARSHAL

THE HISTORY OF THE
MARSHAL

EDWARD
MARSHAL

THE

ARMED FORCES

COULD

Many Americans I'll tell you by blight,
that they consider the independence of
the Colonies



BY MARY ELLIS, GENE

Borrowed for T. O'Donnell, D.G.A.T.M.

1869

TO
Norreys Bertie, Esq;
KNIGHT of the SHIRE
FOR THE
County of OXFORD,

These Sheets, from a long and intimate
Friendship, contracted Abroad in our earlier
Years, and for his disinterested Services to
his Country, are with Submission dedi-
cated, by

His Friend,

and Humble Servant,

William Phelps.

TO
Moral & Religious
KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE
FOR THE

COUNTY OF OXFORD

These Speeches from a long and intimate
Familiar conversation upon all subjects
Years past for his confidential service to
the County are with Submission sent
over by

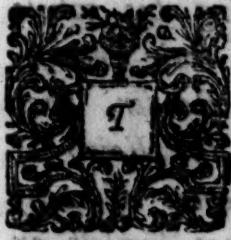
Wm. Temple

and Friends

William Temple



P R E F A C E.


HE Author of the following Sheets, seems to have writ a History, founded on Facts, and not a Panegyrick or Satyre. He seems, as an honest Historian ought, to give a just Idea of the Prince, whose Life he has written, and of the principal Persons who acted a considerable Part in it; by a plain Relation of Facts, for the Instruction and Entertainment of his Readers; and owns he has not accompanied them, with all the Reflections they were capable of, because he chose to leave his Readers the Pleasure of making them.

And that the Reader may not suspect he was afraid of displeasing his Prussian Majesty now reigning, he declares himself convinced, that no Prince has a juster Title to the patientissimus veri, of Tacitus; and that a Monarch who makes it his System,

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System, to govern his Subjects according to the Rules of Clemency and Equity, cannot be displeased to see his Predecessor's Government condemned, which had deviated from it: but thinks, however, there are two Sorts of People, who will not coincide with his Sentiments of his late Prussian Majesty, and have spread many false Reports to the Prejudice of his Glory; those whom Fortune has not favoured in that Monarch's Dominions, and a small Number of furious and bigotted Roman Catholicks, who, under Pretence of reuniting to their Church, the several Communions that have separated from it, would involve the whole Earth in Blood and Confusion; which last he supposes must particularly rail at a Prince, who, during his whole Life, was an invincible Obstacle to their inconsiderate Zeal. And lastly, assures the Reader, that he has advanced nothing, but upon the Faith of the best German Writers, and the Report of many Persons of Distinction, or what he was himself an Eye-Witness of.

Having given the Reader an Abstract of the Author's Preface, I will now acquaint him with the Reasons, that chiefly induced me to translate the following Work. The first, was an Intention to set some Transactions with regard to Germany and the Northern Kingdoms, which have been much misrepresented, in their true Light; the other, a Desire to awaken in my Countrymen, a serious Concern for the Preservation of our Manufactures; by shewing them the great Attention of his late Prussian Majesty,

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jefty, to Manufactures and Commerce, and his wise Regulations both for the Erection of new ones, and the Improvement of those already established, which are pursued with equal Vigour and Success by his Successor. There are few Englishmen who want to be informed, that Germany is a very extensive Country, abounding in all the Necessaries for Life and Manufactures, and in a hardy and laborious Race of People, who have a mechanical Genius, and whose Labour is very cheap; and that although it may require much Time and many Hands, to give a Nation a mechanical Turn and establish Manufactures, yet a short Time and few Hands are sufficient to improve those, who have not only Manufactures already established, but what is more, a Genius for them. 'Tis an undeniallable Truth, that the best Workmen are generally the most thoughtless, idle and dissolute, and that nothing, considering the great Wages given for Labour in England, and the innate Love every Man has for his native Soil, would induce Protestants to leave it, but the Fear of a Gaol; and as it is obvious, that the greater Part of those who crowd the Gaols of this City and Suburbs, are idle People who will not work while they can get Credit, and whose original Debts are under Ten Pounds; I beg leave to submit it to the Wisdom of the Legislature, whether it may not be proper to extend the Law relating to his Majesty's Forces, to the whole Community; and will only observe, that Experience has shewn many Hundreds of his Majesty's Forces in and about this City and Suburbs, do notwithstanding that Law, follow various

Trades

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Trades and Employments, and subsist themselves with a Wife and Family, very handsomly; that the Difficulty of getting Credit, may possibly introduce a Spirit of Sobriety and Industry into the lower Class of Mankind, and will certainly prevent their exposing themselves to the Danger of a Gaol; and that it will be of the greatest Advantage to the sober and industrious Poor, by enabling the Retailers of the Necessaries of Life, to sell much cheaper than they can now afford to do, by reason of their many bad Debts, occasioned by the unbounded Credit, the Hopes of recovering them by Law, induces them to give; because nobody could then expect Credit, nor would it be given to any but those of approved Honesty. I could carry my Reflections on this Subject much farther; and if any of my Readers should think I have already said too much, beg they will please to impute it to my Zeal for the Welfare of my Country, and believe me their

Most humble Servant,

WILLIAM PHELIPS.





THE
HISTORY
of
Frederick William I.
Late KING of PRUSSIA.



HE Burgraves of *Nuremberg*, descended from Princes of the House of *Zoltern*, made a considerable Figure in the Empire, by their Dignity and Birth, as well as Riches.

Frederick V, Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, flourished in the Beginning of the 15th Century, a Time when the *Romish* Clergy had carried the Abuse of the most sacred Things to such a Pitch, that they began to be decryed; and *John Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*, Men eminent for their Piety and Learning, undertook to open the Eyes of the whole World, with regard to the Corruption both of the Clergy and their Doctrine. However their Preaching unhappily extended to only a Part of *Bohemia*, which

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immediately threw off the Yoke of the Bishop of *Rome*, and asserted its Christian Liberty. This Step, the *Bohemians* endeavoured to justify in vain ; it was looked on as a Revolt ; and these unhappy People were treated like Rebels, because they would for the future only believe what the Apostles had believed.

The Emperor *Sigismund*, a Prince, who to many other bad Qualities, joined those of excessive Ignorance and great Stupidity, thought he did an agreeable Work in the Sight of God, in employing Fire and Sword to bring back into the Bosom of the Church of *Rome*, such of his Subjects as had strayed from it. With this Intent he made War on them, but with a Success so different from what the imaginary Justice of his Cause made him hope for, that he was very near being obliged to beg Peace of an Handful of ill-armed Peasants, who fought in Favour of what he thought Heresy. It was imagined that the Council of *Basil*, which was then assembled to try the Pope, would have accommodated the Matter with the *Hussites* ; (the Name they gave those *Bohemians* who adhered to the Sentiments of *John Hus*) but they demanding more than the Council thought reasonable to grant, the War was renewed with great Fury. The Emperor, whose Finances were exhausted, applied to several Princes of the Empire, who he knew were able to lend him Money ; and amongst others to the Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, who did him very great Service. This Zeal of the Burgrave so pleased *Sigismund*, that he gave him the Margraviate of *Brandenbourg*, being unable otherwise to indemnify him for the Sums he had lent him ; and *Frederick* was soon after acknowledged Elector of *Brandenbourg* at the Council of *Constance* : upon which he sold the Burgraviate of *Nuremberg* to its Inha-

Inhabitants, for a Sum which would now be thought very small, though it was then considerable. He was the first Elector of *Brandenbourg* of the House of *Zollern*, and Founder of a Power, superior in Extent of Dominions, Forces and Riches, to any other in the Empire, except the House of *Austria*. *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenbourg*, died in 1440, and was succeeded by his Son *Frederick II.*; who was succeeded by *Albert*, surnamed the *Ulysses* and *Achilles* of *Germany*. After him came *John I.* Elector of *Brandenbourg*, famous for his Eloquence and the Tallness of his Person; he died on the 9th of *January* 1499, and was succeeded by his Son *Joachim*, a learned Prince, well versed in Astrology and the Mathematicks; and so bigotted to the Roman Catholick Religion, that he would have imprisoned his Electress, Daughter of the King of *Denmark*, for perswading him to embrace Lutheranism, the Religion she professed; had she not escaped into *Saxony*. His Son *Joachim II.* did not imitate his Zeal for Popery, but embraced the Religion of the Electress, his Mother, and introduced it into his Dominions. *John-George*, his Son, born on the 11th of *September* 1525, succeeded him, and dying on the 8th of *January* 1598, was succeeded by his eldest Son, *Joachim-Frederick*, whom he had by his first Wife, the Daughter of the Duke of *Lignitz*. He died on the 18th of *July* 1608; and was succeeded by his Son, *John Sigismund*. This Prince, being displeased that *Luther* had left many Customs and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholick Church, in his Reformation, embraced the Doctrine of *Calvin*, which he thought more simple, and introduced it into his Dominions, about the Year 1614.

George-William, his Son, born on the 3d of *November* 1595, succeeded him, and died on the

21st of November 1640; having born a great Part in the Affairs of the Empire, during the 17th Century.

Frederick-William, Son of the Preceding, and *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, Daughter of *Frederick IV. Elector Palatine*, took the Reins of Government immediately after the Death of the Elector his Father. He was born on the 6th of February 1620, and justly surnamed the *Great*. He was a great Politician, a great General, a good Christian, and a good Prince; and one of the strongest Ramparts against that unlimited Power, which the *French* endeavoured to usurp in *Europe*. He commanded the Imperial Army on the *Rhine*, against the *French*, when *Louis XIV.* to get rid of so formidable an Enemy, brought the *Swedes* upon him, who, taking Advantage of the * Great Elector's Absence, and in Violation of the Peace they had lately concluded with him, conquered the greatest Part of the Dominions of *Brandenbourg* in a very short Time. *Frederick-William*, understanding the Danger in which his Electorate was, resolved to punish the Perfidiousness of his Enemies, or perish in the just Attempt. All depended on Secrecy and Diligence, neither of which were wanting. The Expedition, with which he was obliged to march, would not permit him to take much Infantry with him; he therefore took only two Regiments, and all his Cavalry, amounting to about 6000 Horse; with which, traversing great Part of the Empire with extraordinary Diligence, he arrived in his Dominions, when the *Swedes* thought him still on the *Rhine*. He first attacked their Out-guards, which he carried with very little Loss; and then drove them to a Village named *Hakel-*

* 'Tis the Surname they commonly give him in *Brandenbourg*.
berg,

berg, distant a great Mile from Febrbellin. The Battle was fought; and the Swedes, 'though twice as numerous, and supported by a great Body of Infantry, were totally defeated by this Handful of Brandenbourg Cavalry, who had *Frederick William* at their Head. This Prince, a little before the Action, ran a great hazard of his Life; for being mounted on a Flea-bitten Grey Horse, richly caparitioned, the Enemy, who knew him, pointed their Cannon towards the Place where he was. The Brandenbourg Generals, seeing the Danger to which their Sovereign was exposed, humbly intreated him to change his Horse; which he at first refused; but reflecting at length that the Safety of his Dominions depended on his own Preservation, and that the exposing his Life in the Beginning of an Action, the Success of which was not yet very certain, was hazarding the Loss both of his Troops and Dominions, he consented they should give him another Horse. His Equerry, named *Froben*, offered him his, which the Elector mounted; and *Froben* mounted his Master's, but had hardly put his Foot in the Stirrup, before he was dashed to pieces by a Cannon Shot, with the Horse the Elector had just quitted. The Posterity of this faithful Equerry, were ennobled by the Elector, and a Medal was afterwards struck representing his delivering his Horse to him; which I remember to have seen in the Possession of one of the Descendants of that same *Froben*, who is still living.

The Elector of Brandenbourg having defeated the Swedes at Hackelberg, never rested 'till he had driven them entirely out of his Dominions, and pursued them even into Pomerania, notwithstanding his Troops were so extreamly fatigu'd. After having given them that Repose they so much wanted, and augmented them with fresh Troops, as well as

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his Infantry, which was arrived ; he in a short Time retook from the *Swedes*, every Thing they had taken from him, and carrying the War into their own Territories, made such a Progress as would have amply indemnified him for the Expences of the War, if the Publick Good had not afterwards obliged him to renounce his Conquests, in Favour of a general Peace.

The King of *France* having revoked the Edict of *Nantes*, which gave Liberty of Conscience to his reformed Subjects, and delivered them up to his Dragoons ; most of those unfortunate People fled, and took Refuge in the Protestant States that were nearest to them. Some of them came into *Brandenbourg*, where, the Reception the Elector gave them, soon drew many others. They came by Troops into the Dominions of this good Prince, who granted them Privileges which they will probably enjoy, 'till they are weary of them.

Frederick William was the first of his Family who thought of making himself be acknowledged King ; which Work leaving imperfect, his Son *Frederick III*, pursued the Execution of it with very great Eagerness. The Cause of it is attributed to his being displeased, that the Prince of *Orange*, who was in many Respects his inferior, after he was become King of *England*, refused his Serene Highness an Elbow-Chair, at a Conference which he had with him at the *Hague*, in 1695 ; which so chagrin'd the Elector, that he determined to make himself a King, to prevent such Adventures for the future, which are always disagreeable to a potent Prince, who wants nothing but the Title of King, to be so. However, the Elector *Frederick William* having conceived the Design of making himself one, before his Son, applied himself solely to the setting all those Wheels a-going, that were capable of

of raising him to that Dignity, and that Part of *Prussia* which he was Sovereign of, seemed to him very proper to favour his Project.

This Province had formerly belonged to the Great Dukes of *Lithuania*; but the Knights of the Teutonick Order, on some Pretence, invaded it, and conquered it from the *Poles*: and *Albert*, Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*, and Great Master of that Order, embracing the Protestant Religion, deprived the Knights of *Prussia*, in 1511. *Sigismund I*, King of *Poland*, who had Pretensions on *Prussia*, did not quietly permit the Markgrave of *Brandenbourg* to appropriate the Sovereignty of that Province to himself; but contested the Possession of it with him, for five Years; during which Time, there was a War between those Princes, which was disadvantageous to the King of *Poland*; inasmuch as he was obliged to acknowledge *Albert* for Duke of *Prussia*, on Condition, however, that he should do Homage for it, to the King and Republick of *Poland*, and that this Country, in Case of Failure of Male Issue, should return under the Dominion of the Republick. This Agreement terminated the Difference between those two Princes; but the Emperor *Charles V*, disapproved of it, and declared by an Imperial Decree, that *Sigismund* had no Right to dispose of *Prussia*, it being, as he said, a Fief of the Empire; and that consequently the Transaction between the King of *Poland*, and the Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*, was void and of no Effect: but all this Fury of the Emperor came to nothing, for that Prince had so many other Affairs on his Hands, that he was obliged to lay aside all Thoughts of *Prussia*. The Markgrave of *Brandenbourg* possessed it peaceably till his Death; and his only Son, *Frederick Albert*, took Possession of it in 1569, after having done

Homage to the King and Republick of *Poland*. *Frederick Albert* being dead without Issue, *John Sigismund*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, by Proximity of Blood, succeeded, and took Possession of *Prussia*; the Investiture of which he received from the King of *Poland*: and the Electors his Successors always possessed it as a Fief of the Crown of *Poland*, 'till the Elector *Frederick William* found Means to make himself the absolute and independent Sovereign of it. This Prince took Arms against *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, in Favour of the *Poles*; and had the Happiness to serve his Allies very essentially, in return for which, the Republick of *Poland* made over to him, and to his Descendants, the immediate Sovereignty over *Prussia*. This Cession made Part of the Treaty of *Bidgost*, which was concluded in 1659. The Elector seeing himself possessed of a Sovereignty which was held of no other Power, and which he said he held immediately of God alone, thought of the Means of erecting it into a Kingdom, and making himself be acknowledged King of it; but while he was taking the Measures necessary for that Purpose, he departed this Life, on the 9th of *May*, 1688; leaving to his Son the proper Instructions for the Execution of his Project.

This Son, wbo succeeded him, was *Frederick III*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*. He was born the 11th of *July*, 1657; of the first Marriage which the Great Elector contracted with * *Louisa Henrietta* of *Nassau*, Daughter of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*. *Frederick III*, at the Age of 22 Years, being yet only Prince Electoral, married *Elizabeth Henrietta*, Daughter of *William* Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*; which Princess dying in 1683, the Electoral

* The 7th of December, 1646.

Prince,

Prince, on the 8th of *October*, 1684, took in second Marriage *Sophia Charlotte*, Daughter of *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, Bishop or Administrator of *Osnaburg*, and since created Elector of *Hanover*. Of this second Marriage, on the † 15th of *August* 1688, was born **FREDERICK WILLIAM I**, King of *Prussia*, whose History I am writing. This Birth alleviated the Grief of the People for the Loss of the Great Elector, who died some Months before. I shall not trouble myself to relate all the ridiculous Horoscopes that were calculated, on the Nativity of the young Prince; because I think nothing so unworthy the Attention of an Historian. It was remarked, however, that he resembled the Electress, his Mother, who was one of the beautiful Princesses of *Europe*; and it was even then perceived that he had a stern and menacing Look. The young Prince was baptized **FREDERICK WILLIAM**, as well in Memory of the Great Elector, as in Honour of the Prince of *Orange*, who was soon after King of *England*, under the Name of *William III.* and who was Cousin German of the Elector *Frederick III.*, Father of the Monarch whose History I am writing.

The Reader may judge from the little I have said of the House of *Brandenbourg*, that it may be ranked among the most ancient and most illustrious in *Europe*. I shall not speak of the different Branches that are descended from it, and are distinguished into *Brandenbourg - Bareith, Brandenbourg*

† I have followed the Date of the German Book intitled, *The Life and Actions of Frederick William, King of Prussia*. As the Author of that Work spent the greatest Part of his Life, near that Monarch, he must know the Day of his Nativity better than several which I have consulted; some of which place it on the 13th, as *Moreray's Dictionary*, and others on the 4th, the 11th, &c.

Anspach, &c. my Design not being to write a general History of the Family, but only so much as shall be necessary to illustrate that of FREDERICK WILLIAM I.

As soon as the Electress was happily delivered of a Prince, the Inhabitants of *Berlin* were informed of it ; by three successive Discharges of the Artillery upon the Ramparts. There was nothing at Court after this, but Feasts and Diversions, and the Elector who loved them, and was besides of a magnificent and generous Disposition, would doubtless have given more signal Marks of his Joy, had he not been still very much afflicted, for the late Death of the Elector his Father.

The Court of *Hanover* seemed also to share in the Joy for the Birth of our young Prince ; they made publick Rejoicings for it, and the Dutchesse *Sophia*, Grandmother of the new-born Prince, could not rest 'till she had obtained Leave to go to *Berlin*, to see her Grandson. She accordingly went thither, and was received by the Electress, her Daughter, with all possible filial Tenderness and Respect ; as well as by the Elector her Son-in-Law. After the first Compliments were passed, the Dutchesse earnestly desired to see her Grandson, who was then only some Months old. He was accordingly brought to her, in the Electress's Apartment ; she embraced him, kissed him a Thousand Times, and wept for Joy. She found he had a strong and robust Constitution, and admired his masculine Air and stern Look ; and, in short, was so charmed with his Physiognomy, that she used her utmost Endeavours to obtain the Elector's Consent to carry him with her to *Hanover* ; where she promised to take as particular a Care of his Education, as if he were her own Son : but the Elector would not consent to it, excusing himself on account of the Prince's tender

tender Age. However, to comfort the Dutchess, he promised to send the Electoral Prince his Son, to *Hanover*, as soon as he was a little older ; with which Assurances the Dutchess departed, to the great Regret of the whole Court, where her Affability and Politeness had gained her an universal Esteem.

The Elector, however, was still intent on the Design of becoming King of *Prussia* ; he was sure of the King of *England*, to whom he had lately done too important Service to be so soon forgot. His Electoral Highness had taken Care of the Safety of *Holland*, during the Time the Fleet and Troops of the States General, went to favour the Designs of the Prince of *Orange* upon *England*. It was then to be presumed, that neither his Britannick Majesty or their High Mightinesses, would oppose the Elector ; but on the contrary, would be the first to acknowledge him King of *Prussia*. There was also no Reason to apprehend any Difficulty, on the Part of the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, or any other Protestant Power ; but then it was easily foreseen that the Electors of the Empire would strongly oppose it, that they might not have one of their Equals raised above them, who would perhaps afterwards exact such Distinctions, as would be disagreeable to them. On the other Hand, there was great Reason to apprehend the *Poles* would omit nothing to hinder the Success of this Affair ; but the Elector judged, if he could but gain the Emperor, the rest of the *German* Princes would make no Difficulty ; and as to the *Poles*, he resolved to despise their impotent Clamours, and give himself no Concern about their Opposition,

Just at this Time, the Emperor was vigorously pushed on one Side, by the *Turks* in *Hungary*, and on the other, by the *French* on the *Rhine* ; The Elector spared neither his Troops or his Treasure,

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to support the Emperor's Interests ; he had already taken *Bon* from the *French*, and his Arms continued to favour those of his Imperial Majesty, in such a manner, that his Electoral Highness had reason to hope, that Monarch would be grateful to him for it. There are few Princes of a more grateful Disposition, than was *Leopold*, who then filled the Imperial Throne ; and perhaps the Ministers of *Brandenbourg* would not have been able to succeed, with any other. The War between the Emperor and *France* being terminated by the Peace of *Riswick* ; that Monarch was very favourably disposed towards the Elector of *Brandenbourg* ; but whether his Ministers dissuaded him from giving any Proofs of his favourable Disposition, or whether he was alarmed at the Protestations of the *Poles* and the Court of *Rome* ; the Ministers of *Brandenbourg* were not able to make any Progress in the Affair of *Prussia*. *Dankleman* and Baron *Schmettau* having failed in it, the Elector sent *Bertholdi* in their stead. This Gentleman had a penetrating Genius, and found the Elector would sooner or later obtain what he desired ; but he being too impatient to suffer any Delay, *Bertholdi* was obliged to push the Negotiation with all imaginable Vigour. He had the Chagrin to find all his Endeavours produced only uncertain Hopes, which determined nothing ; this he signified to his Master, intimating at the same Time, that the best Thing he could do, was to gain Father —— a Jesuit, the Emperor's Confessor. The Elector, if we may believe a * *Prussian* Baron, who has written Memoirs, wrote to the Father with his own Hand ; who, being extreamly pleased to find himself courted by one of the most powerful Protestant Princes, and hoping the Service he should do the Elector, would procure great Ad-

* Baron *Pollnitz*.

vant age

vantages to his Order, represented to the Emperor; That in the declining Condition of the King of *Spain*, whose Death was every Moment to be expected; it was not consistent with his Imperial Majesty's Interest, to neglect such an Ally as the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, to support the Rights of the House of *Austria*, to the *Spanish Succession*; Rights, which *France* would certainly contest with him: and that an open War with that Crown, in Support of them, seemed inevitable; in which Case, an Alliance with the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, was of the last Importance to the Emperor. These, and such like Reasons, perswaded that Monarch; he promised to acknowledge *Prussia* for an independent Kingdom, and the Elector of *Brandenbourg* for lawful King of that Kingdom; on the following Conditions, however.

- “ 1. That he should never separate from the Empire, those Provinces of his Dominions, which depended on it.
- “ 2. That he should not in the Emperor's Presence, demand any other Marks of Honour, than those he actually enjoyed at present.
- “ 3. That his Imperial Majesty, when he wrote to him, should only give him the Title of *Royal Dilection*.
- “ 4. That nevertheless the Ministers which he had at *Vienna*, should be treated like those of other Crowned Heads.
- “ 5. That the Elector should maintain six thousand Men in *Italy*, at his own Expence, in case the Emperor was obliged to make War for the *Spanish Succession*.
- “ 6. That those Troops should continue there, as long as the War lasted.

While the Ministers of *Brandenbourg* were labouring to advance their Master's Interests at the Impe-

Imperial Court ; the Electoral Prince increased in Age and Strength. His manly and warlike Air became every Day more and more conspicuous ; and as soon as he had attained to three Years of Age, they could no longer defer sending him to *Hanover*, according to the earnest Intreaty of the Dutches *Sophia*, his Grandmother, and Duke *Ernest Augustus* his Grandfather.

The Electress herself accompany'd her dear Son to *Hanover*, as well to take Care of him, as to see once more a Father and Mother, for whom she had the tenderest Affection. After having stayed some Time with them, the Electress returned from thence to *Berlin* ; manifesting a great Concern, for the being obliged to part with the Prince her Son. The young Prince of *Hanover*, Son of *George-Louis I.* since Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, and King of *England*, was about eight Years of Age, when the Electoral Prince of *Brandenbourg* arrived at the Court of *Hanover*. This young Prince was named *George-Augustus*, and is the same who so gloriously now governs the *British* Dominions, and the Electorate of *Hanover*. The Electoral Prince of *Brandenbourg* seemed at first to be pleased with the CARESSES of the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* ; but it was plainly perceived in a little while, that their HUMOURS did not agree, and that there was not the least SYMPATHY between them. There arose every Day some new Quarrel, and in short Things came to that Pass, that they were obliged to separate them. We shall see, in the Sequel of this History, how far these two Princes carried their MISUNDERSTANDING, in a more advanced Age.

Towards the End of the Year 1693, the Electoral Prince was brought back to *Berlin* ; and was some Months after taken out of the Women's Hands, and had a Gouvernour appointed him. The Person

Person chosen by his Electoral Highness for this delicate Employ, was the Count of *Dobna*, a Nobleman equally eminent, both in the Field and Cabinet: but certainly very improper to educate such a Prince, as was the Electoral Prince of *Brandenbourg*. They already began to remark a Sort of Sternness in the Looks, Manners and Behaviour of the young Prince; he should therefore have had a Gouvernour of a different Disposition, to correct what was amiss in him: and this Count *Dobna* was very improper for, his own Aspect being not very inviting. Besides this, the young Prince had a Propensity to Savingness, and *Dobna* was not reputed a Prodigal. The Elector soon perceived this Gouvernour, with all his Merit, (which was certainly very great) was improper for his Son; however he was continued some Time longer in that Employ, the Elector being then too much engaged in the Design of becoming a King, to think of making any Changes in his Son's Household. The young Prince had an Apartment in the Electoral Palace, where he spent his Time in Studies agreeable to his Age and Rank. He already spoke *French* very well, and a little of the *Italian*; but had such an invincible Aversion to the *Latin*, that he could never make any great Progress in it, whatever Pains they took to teach him. I have said, it was remarked, this Prince had a Propensity to Savingness; and this is what occasioned that Remark.

They had made his Electoral Highness a Gold-laced Coat, which he seemed very well pleased with, when the Taylor came to try it on; but he was not so with a little Night-Gown, of Gold-Brocade, which was made for his Use. His Highness looked on it with Indignation, thinking it probably too rich, and a superfluous Expence; and

and with this Thought, snatched the Night-Gown up before they perceived it, and threw it into a large Fire, which was in the Chimney of his Apartment, the Weather being then severe. This Action gave them to understand our Prince had no Taste for useless Expences.

I have forgot to mention in its Place, how the Electoral Prince was hardly two Years old, when a fatal Accident had like to have deprived him of Life. He was playing with a little golden Buckle, while they were dressing him, which had accidentally dropped from one of his Shoes. This, the young Prince, in playing with it, put into his Mouth, and suddenly swallowed ; and was immediately seized with such violent Pains in the Stomach, that he fainted away. 'Tis easy to guess the terrible Confusion this Accident occasioned at Court ; the Electress shrieked in such a Manner, as would have melted the Rocks ; the Elector's Grief was visible in his Countenance ; and every Body was in the greatest Consternation. Happily they were rid of it, for the Fright ; for the young Prince being of a robust Constitution, bore an Emetick which was administred to him, and by vomiting brought up the Buckle which had so much alarmed them. This Buckle was placed in the Cabinet of Curiosities, in the Royal Palace at *Berlin* ; which they shew to all those who go to see the Cabinet, and always tell them why it was placed there.

As the Electoral Prince advanced in Age, he was taught other Things ; The Mathematicks, Drawing, History and Geography employing his Understanding, while Dancing, Riding the Great-Horse, and Fencing gave him a free and easy Carriage.

The Prince Electoral was about thirteen Years of Age, when they received the News at *Berlin* of the Success

Success of the Negotiation at *Vienna*; and almost at the same Time an Account of the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*. M. *Desalleurs*, Envoy from *France* to the Court of *Brandenbourg*, notified this Death to the Elector, and the Will constituting the Duke of *Anjou* Heir to all the Dominions belonging to the *Spanish* Monarchy.

The Elector was too far engaged with the Emperor, to enter into the Views of *France*; he therefore refused to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*; and sent Orders to M. *Spanheim*, his Ambassador in *France*, to leave that Kingdom immediately, and go in the same Quality to the King of *England*. The King of *France* on the contrary, to be revenged on the Elector, refused to acknowledge him for King of *Prussia*, and recalled M. *Desalleurs*.

The Elector's Departure for *Koningsberg*, the Capital of *Prussia*, and Place where he was to be anointed King, was fixed for the 17th of December, 1701; and two Bishops were made by his Serene Highness, in a most pompous Manner, for the performing this August Ceremony. 'Tis * eighty German Miles from *Berlin* to *Koningsberg*; however, notwithstanding the Length of the Journey, Badness of the Roads, which are very sandy in those Parts, and the Shortness of the Days, the Court made this Journey in a very short Time: thirty Thousand hired Horses being employed in it, besides those belonging to the Elector's Stables.

On the 18th of January all Things were ready for this august Ceremony.

From the 16th, four Heralds at Arms, in Habits of Ceremony, of blue Velvet, mounted on fine

* Which are 320 English.

Horses, whose Housings were of Silver Brocade, seeded all over with Eagles and Crowns of Gold, and followed by a numerous Train, went through all the Streets of the City to proclaim the Erection of *Prussia* into a Kingdom ; which was done in these Words ; *Since it has pleased the Divine Providence to erect this sovereign Dutchy of Prussia into a Kingdom, and raise the most high and most potent Prince, Frederick I. our most gracious Sovereign to the Throne of it ; we are desirous to communicate it to the Inhabitants of this Kingdom, that they may say with us : LONG LIVE FREDERICK, OUR MOST CLEMENT AND MOST GRACIOUS KING ; LONG LIVE SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, OUR MOST GRACIOUS QUEEN.*

The next Day after this Proclamation, the King instituted the Order of the *Black Eagle* ; the Badges of which are an Orange-coloured Ribbon, the Symbol of the House of *Orange*, from which he was descended by the Mother's Side, with an enamelled Cross, like that of *Malta*, hanging at it. Those who are honoured with this Order, wear a Star embroidered in Silver on their Cloaths, in the middle of which is a Black Eagle, holding a Crown in one of his Talons, and a Scepter in the other ; with this Legend round the Scutcheon ; *Suum cuique, EVERY ONE HIS OWN.*

The principal Statutes of this Order, are, 1. That the Number of the Knights shall never exceed thirty, the Sovereigns and Princes of the House of *Brandenbourg*, not included. 2. That the Knights shall make Proof of *Sixteen Quarters*. 3. They shall promise to be just and chaste, and protect and succour Widows and Orphans, according to their Device ; *Suum cuique* : which last Statute is probably the least observed.

The Elector judged it improper to conform to the Custom, of not installing any Knights, till he had

had been anointed King ; thinking the Ceremony of his Coronation would be more brilliant, if he had Knights and other Officers of that Order present at it : for which reason he passed over the Custom, and named thirty Knights according to the Statutes. The Prince Electoral received the first Ribbon ; and immediately after the Elector's two Brothers, the Markgraves * *Christian* and *Albert*, received theirs. The Markgrave † *Philip*, being left at *Berlin*, to govern during the Elector's Absence, could not receive his Ribbon so soon : it was sent to him by a Gentleman of the Bedchamber.

The Knights, and other Officers of this new Order, had at first no other Marks of their Dignity, than the Ribbon and Star embroidered on their Cloaths ; but the new King gave them afterwards other Ornaments for Days of Ceremony. These Ornaments consist of a Vest of Cloth of Gold, over which is another of sky-coloured Velvet, reaching down to the middle of the Leg ; 'tis lined with Flame-colour, and tied beneath the Cravat, with Strings of Flame-colour and Gold, whose Tassels hang down to the Knees. The Belt is of Flame-colour embroidered with Gold ; their Mantle is also of Flame-coloured Velvet, lined with a Gold-coloured Mohair ; and above it they wear a Golden Collar, enamelled with Blue, forming these two Letters ; F. R. which signify *Fridericus Rex*. This is what they call the great Collar of the Order. All the Knights wear black Velvet Caps on their Heads, with white Feathers ; and the King's Habit

* These two Princes were Sons of the Great Elector, by a second Marriage with *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Philip Duke of Holstein-Glucksbourg*, the 25th of June 1668. This Princess died the 16th of August 1689.

† Brother of the two preceding Princes by the same Mother.

does not differ from theirs ; but those of the Great Master of the Ceremonies, the Secretary and Treasurer do, they wearing over their common Cloaths, only long Robes of Flame-coloured Velvet, lined with Orange ; and above them the Cross of the Order, hanging about their Necks, by an Orange-coloured Ribbon.

The Day the Elector was to be crowned King of *Prussia*, he caused himself to be dressed at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, by his Great Chamberlain, attended by all the Officers of the Chamber. His Habit was Scarlet embroidered with Gold, with Buttons of Brilliant Diamonds. Over this he wore the Royal Mantle, which was of Crimson Velvet, seeded with Crowns of Gold, lined and bordered with Ermine ; and fastned over the Breast with a Clasp of three Diamonds.

As soon as the new King was dressed, he went into a large Hall, which was Part of his Apartment, in which was erected a Throne, with a Silver Table on each Side of it, having on them the Royal Ornaments for the King and Queen. The new Monarch being seated on his Throne, ordered those Ornaments to be brought to him ; which were presented to him on the Knee. He took the Crown himself and placed it on his Head, and took the Scepter in his right Hand, and the Royal Globe in his left. The Prince Royal then came and first did Homage to the new King, by kneeling ; and then the two Markgraves did the same. After this, the King arose from his Throne, and went into the Queen's Apartment, preceded by the Knights of the Order, the Markgraves his Brothers and the Prince Royal his Son. The new Monarch found the Queen his Spouse at the Entrance of her Apartment, clothed in Purple, with a Royal Mantle like his own. As she had the finest brown Hair in the World,

World, she had her Head dressed without Powder; which, joined to the Luster of the Diamonds, did not a little encrease her personal Charms and majestick Air. This Princess, as soon as she saw the King, kneeled down; he embraced her, and himself placed the Crown on her Head; and the Nobility having delivered to her the Scepter and Globe, which they carried, the King raised her up; after which he returned into his Appartment, followed by the Queen, who there received the Homages of the Prince Royal and Markgraves in the same Manner as the King had done.

After this Ceremony, their Majesties went out of their Appartment, to go to Church. Their March was extreamly pompous and brilliant. The King walked under a Canopy of Silver Brocade, embroidered with Gold, which was carried by ten *Prussian* Noblemen of the first Rank; and the Queen followed him at some Distance under another Canopy like his. The Train of his Majesty's Mantle was born up by the Great Chamberlain; and the Queen's by the Dutchesse of *Holstein*, and two other Ladies, one of which was Lady of Honour to her Majesty, and the other received as such, in Reversion. The two Bishops, who were to perform the Ceremony of the Coronation, received their Majesties at the Entrance of the Church. They were clothed in Violet-coloured Velvet, like the Prelates of the Church of *England*, and had six Assistants, three of which were of the *Lutheran* Communion, and the others of the Reformed Church. The King and Queen were conducted to their Thrones, by these Ecclesiasticks; the King's being on the Right Hand, and the Queen's on the Left. They had erected an Altar in this Church, although it belonged to the Reformed, who are not accustomed to have Altars in them; and the

King had given a magnificent Crucifix to be placed there: designing by this to shew, how desirous he was the Royalty he was going to be invested with, should be followed by a Re-union of the two Protestant Churches, at least in his own Dominions.

After the King and Queen were seated on their Thrones, all the Courtiers placed themselves according to their Ranks. The Prince-Royal was placed on a folding Chair, a little behind the King his Father, to the Right Hand; and Count Dohna, his Governour, was behind him. The Markgaves had also folding Chairs, and were placed on each Side of the Queen; and the Duke, and Dutchesf of Holstein, his Spouse, were on Stools behind the Queen, as were also the Ladies of Honour, *Stingland* and *Bulaw*. On each Side of the Altar there was a Tribune erected; one for the Dutchesf of Courland, the King's Sister, the young Duke her Son, and the three Princesses his Sisters in Law; and the other for Ambassadors and Forreign Ministers.

The Time for his Majesty's receiving the Unc-
tion being come, he went and prostrated himself at
the Foot of the Altar; after which he returned the
Scepter and Globe to the Noblemen who had car-
ried them before, and himself took off his Crown
and placed it on a Cushion, like that on which he
kneeled. He received three Unctions, one on the
Forehead, and the two others on the Wrists. The
Great Chamberlain wiped off the consecrated Oil
with Cotton and Linnen, which one of the Min-
isters assistant presented to him on a Golden Plate.
The King then took his Crown again, and placed
it on his Head, without any Person's touching it;
as also his Scepter and Globe; after which he went
and seated himself again on his Throne. The same
Ceremonies were observed in the Queen's Corona-
tion,

tion, as in the King's; except that she did not put off her Crown, and the consecrated Oil was wiped off, by Madam *Stingland* her Lady of Honour. As soon as all this was done, the two Bishops and six Ministers Assistant, first did Homage to the King and Queen; after which the Bishop who had anointed his Majesty, said to him; *Blessing and Prosperity attend FREDERICK KING OF PRUSSIA.* *May the Lord, God of our King, say the same; and may he continue to be with him, as he has hitherto been, to the End that his Royal Throne may daily increase his Power.*

After this, turning to the Queen, he said to her; *Blessing and Prosperity be with SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.* *May the Lord, our God, preserve her as a Token of Blessing upon his People; and may she from henceforth see Prosperity and Happiness diffuse themselves over her Royal House, and over her Children, in the Peace of Israel.*

When they came out of the Church, the King and Queen ordered Ten Thousand Crowns worth of Gold and Silver Medals to be thrown to the Populace, on which were the Effigies of their Majesties, with these Words; **FRIDERICUS & SOPHIA CHARLOTTA, REX & REGINA:** and on the Reverse, a Crown, with these Words; **PRIMA MEÆ GENTIS.**

After the Coronation Ceremony was over, there was a most magnificent Entertainment, in the Great-Hall of the Royal Palace at *Koningfberg*. The Prince Royal, the two Markgraves, and the Dutches of *Courland*, were the only Persons that had the Honour to eat with their Majesties. As soon as the King and Queen were seated at Table, the two Great Marshals went out of the Hall, and descended into the Court of the Palace, from whence they went on Horseback to the Royal Stables, ac-

companied by many Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, and a great Number of the Officers of the King's Kitchen. Here they found a whole Ox roasting, stuffed with all Sorts of wild Fowl ; off of which they cut a Piece, and carried it on a Golden Plate to their Majesty's Table.

The Great Cup-bearer, attended by the like Retinue, went afterwards to the same Stables, where were two Fountains of Wine, running from the Beaks of two Eagles ; at which he filled a Golden Goblet, and went and presented it to the King. His Majesty took it, and returned it to him ; and the Queen, to whom he afterwards offered it, did the same : and then the Great Cup-bearer carried it and set it on the Side-Board-Table, which was placed at the other End of the Hall. Nine Cannon were fired, every Time the King or Queen drank, six, when the Prince Royal drank, and three, whenever the Markgraves, his Uncles, or the Dutchess of *Courland*, his Aunt, drank.

The Entertainment finished, their Majesties retired into their Appartments, to repose themselves from the Fatigue of this long Ceremony. About Nine o'Clock, all the Bells rang, and at the same Instant the whole City was illuminated, and full of Bonfires ; when the Cannon, Trumpets and Kettle-Drums mixing their Sounds, with that of the Bells, formed one of the most agreeable Chimes that can be heard.

About Ten o'Clock, their Majesties went in their Coach, through most of the Streets in the City ; attended by the whole Court on Horse-back ; where they had the Satisfaction to see every Burgher, from the greatest to the meanest, strove to give publick Marks of his particular Joy : and in the mean Time, the Acclamations of *long live the King, and long live the Queen*, were not spared.

Their

Their Majesties were harangued by the first Burgo-master before the Town-House, who presented them with a Collation, in Silver Baskets ; after which they went before the Palace of the Duke of Holstein, Governour of *Koningberg*. The Front of this Palace represented the Temple of Glory, the Duke's Gentlemen representing the Priests of the Temple, and throwing Amber and Incense on burning Coals which were upon an Altar. The Duke's Children, eight in Number, in the Habits of Shepherds and Shepherdesses, waited for their Majesties, and when they were near, the eldest advancing, presented them with a Basket of Flowers, and repeated some *German* Verses, expressing the Vows of all the People, wishing their Majesties a long and happy Reign. After the King and Queen had stopped some Time here, they returned to their Palace.

There were the same Rejoicings throughout all the Provinces of the King's Dominions ; his Coronation Day being kept like a Sunday. The King, Queen and Prince Royal staying at *Koningberg*, during the whole Carnival ; Count *Tobianski*, Great Cup-bearer of *Poland*, came to compliment their Majesties on their Coronation, in the Name of the King his Master, although the Republick of *Poland* would never acknowledge his *Prussian* Majesty's Title : piqued doubtless, at being obliged, some Years before, to give him their King's Crown in Pawn for the Sum of 300,000 Crowns, which they owed the House of *Brandenbourg*, for the Expences *Frederick William the Great* had been obliged to be at, in the War which he had declared against *Sweden*, in favour of the Republick.

However that be, the Carnival was no sooner over, than the King ordered every Thing to be ready for his Return to *Berlin* ; their Majesties Departure

parture being fixed for the 8th of March. The King having made no publick Entry into *Koningsberg*, the City humbly intreated his Permission to attend him to the Limits of their Territory; which was granted. They then erected several triumphal Arches, hung all the Streets with Tapestry, and the King set out from *Koningsberg*, attended by all the Magistrates in form. The King was on Horseback, with two Equerries on Foot, by his Sides; and had on a Suit of Crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and lined with Ermin, with Diamond Buttons: and his Hat had a Clasp and Hatband of Diamonds. The Horse was richly caparisoned, the Stirrups, Bit and other Ornaments of the Bridle being of massive Gold, and the Houfing of Crimson Velvet, covered all over with Gold Embroidery and Diamonds. The Queen was in a magnificent Coach, she herself being seated in the back Part of it, and the Dutchess of *Courland* in the fore Part; and the Prince Royal with the two Markgraves, his Uncles, in another. This going out of *Koningsberg* was as pompous as the finest publick Entry. At a quarter of a League from the City, their Majesties received the Compliments of the Magistrates, bareheaded, and with one Knee on the Ground; after which they went into their travelling Coaches, and returned into the City by another Gate; where they stayed 'till the next Day, when they departed for *Berlin*.

The Thaw of the *Vistula* obliging the Court to pass by *Dantzig*, that City immediately sent Deputies to their Majesties, humbly intreating their Permission to make a publick Entry for them; this the King refused, thanking them for the Expence they would have been at for him, which he was willing to dispense with. However, the first Burgo-master coming to compliment their Majesties,

ties, at the Head of the principal Senators, and all the Youth of the City, on Horseback; humbly begged they would at least permit the City to defray their Expences, during their Stay in it's Territory. This the King consented to. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen his Spouse, the Prince Royal his Son, the Markgraves and the Dutches of *Courland*, entered into a House, built of Wood, which was prepared for him, and represented the Temple of Glory. Here they found a magnificent Collation, and all the Gentlemen of the King's Retinue, had Refreshments in Abundance. In short, the Court passed through *Dantzig*, and crossed the *Vistula*, which was still frozen in that Place. Their Majesties were received on the Bank of this River, by four and twenty young Men, and as many young Maidens, in Sailors Habits, of Velvet and Satin; the Maidens presenting the King and Queen with Fish, Fruit, Comfits and Flowers; and the young Sailors accompanying their Majesties to the Sound of various Musical Instruments.

As soon as their Majesties had passed the River, they dismissed the Deputies of the City, and presented each of them with a Golden Chain and Medal, which had their Portraits on it.

The King arrived on the 17th of March at *Potsdam*, and the Queen went the same Day to *Lutzelbourg*, a Place which that Princess was extremely fond of, and had bought of Mr. *Doberginski*, Great Master of the Household to the Electress, the King's Mother. Her Majesty had made several additional Buildings to this House, of great Taste and Magnificence; but had not the Satisfaction to see them compleated: the King, her Husband, who survived her, finished them, and gave it the Name of *Charlottembourg*, in Memory of the Queen who began it,

it, and who was named *Sophia Charlotte*. As to what remains, 'tis only one League from *Berlin* to *Charlottembourg*, and one may go thither, either through a fine Park, or by the *Spree*, which runs close by it. They went to it formerly in a covered Bark, very much resembling a *Dutch Treck-Schuit*; but about ten Years since, the King, whose History I am writing, having imposed too high a Rent on the Master of the Bark, the poor Man, being no longer able to follow his Employment, was obliged to quit his Bark, which Time has destroyed.

The King being determined to make his publick Entry into *Berlin*, set out from *Potsdam* towards the latter End of the Month of *April*; and went to *Schonhausen*, a Summer-House, one League from the Capital; whither the Queen came to him in two or three Days, the Prince Royal being then at *Berlin*, with Count *Dobna* his Governour. Their Majesties made their publick Entry into the Capital of their Dominions, with an extraordinary Magnificence; the City, on their Side, omitting nothing in their Power, to testify their Joy to their new Monarch. They had erected seven triumphal Arches, the finest of which was placed at the Barrier, at the Entrance of the Suburb, thro' which their Majesties passed, before they entered into *Berlin*. This triumphal Arch was entirely green, with Columns and Pilasters ornamented with Flowers; *Pomona* and *Flora* supported the Portraits of the King and Queen; the Spring-Time attended by the Zephyrs, presented them with Fruits and Flowers; and a fine Alley of Orange Trees and Laurels, in gilt Boxes, border'd both Sides of the Road, from this triumphal Arch, to St. George's Gate, which since their Majesties publick Entry, has been called 'the Royal Gate.'

The next Day the Deputies of the Provinces presented their Free Gifts to the King and Queen, on their happy Accession ; and the Markgrave *Philip*, General of the King his Brother's Artillery, caused a fine Firework to be played off the same Day, representing the King's Return to *Berlin*, by that of *Jason* after the Conquest of the Golden Fleece. The Rejoycings continued many Days at *Berlin*, and the King and Queen gave several Entertainments, which concluded the publick Pleasures ; after which his Majesty set out for *Oraniembourg*, and the Queen returned to *Lutzelbourg*.

Towards the latter End of the Summer the King, being at *Berlin*, thought proper to take the Government of the Prince Royal from Count *Dobna*, and gave it to M. *Finkenstein*, a *Prussian* Gentleman, afterwards raised to the Dignity of a Count of the Empire, Field-Marshal of the King's Armies, Knight of the Black Eagle, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry and Governour of *Pillau*.

This Choice shewed the Judgment of *Frederick I.* who certainly could not put the young Prince his Son, into better Hands. Count *Finkenstein* was one of the most mild, polite, affable, generous, compassionate, humane Men in the World ; all which good Qualities, tho' innate in M. *Finkenstein*, had been very much corroborated by his ill Fortune. This Gentleman, though of a very good and very ancient Family, had but a small Fortune : which obliged him at first to enter into the *Dutch* Service in the Capacity of a Cadet only. While in this Service, he was made a Prisoner by the *French*, and conducted into *France* ; where he endured all the Hardships of Poverty : and lastly owed to his Merit alone, all his future Advancement.

The Prince Royal already shewed a great Inclination for the Military Art. He had assembled

two hundred young Gentlemen of about his own Age, which he had formed into two Companies, and exercised certain Days in the Week. These he often conducted to *Lutzelbourg*, where the Queen his Mother was ; put himself at their Head, and made them exercise before her. The King seeing the Prince his Son had a military Genius, judged it proper to give him a Regiment of Foot ; which the Prince Royal went immediately and reviewed. Here he found a Man, named *Creutz*, whose Person made an Impression on him ; he was Auditor of the Regiment, of a middling Size, and extremely well shaped. The Prince Royal took an Affection for him, and the King, out of Complaisance to his Son, ennobled him, made him Secretary of State, and he afterwards rose to the Rank of First Minister. This Affection of the Prince Royal for *Creutz*, convinced the clear-sighted that he would love tall Men ; but no body then imagined he would ever carry that Love so far as he afterwards did.

Besides the Appartement which his Royal Highness had in the Palace at *Berlin*, the King assigned him the Castle of *Wusterhausen*, three Miles from that Capital, to spend the Summer Season in, and take the Diversion of Hunting. This Place the Prince Royal delighted very much in, because he disliked the Noise and Hurry of a Court, and *Wusterhausen* was a Place very proper for Hunting, as it abounded with Game and Deer.

The Prince Royal had obtained the Colonel's Company of his Regiment, for his Guard at *Wusterhausen*. This Company consisting of tall and short Men intermixed, the Prince dismissed all the latter, and supplied their Place with the tallest Men he could find : thus his Passion for extraordinary tall Men became daily more and more conspicuous.

About

About the latter End of *March*, the Court of *Berlin* were informed of the Death of *William III.* King of *England*, who died on the 19th of the same Month, in the Year 1702. This Monarch had appointed the Prince *John-William-Friso of Nassau*, hereditary Governour and Captain-General of *West-Friesland*, his nearest Relation, at least by the Male Side, his sole Heir; and had also appointed their High Mightinesses, the States General, Executors of his Will.

His *Prussian* Majesty, as the nearest Descendant from *Frederick-Henry* Prince of *Orange*, by the Females, since he was his Daughter's Son, pretended to have incontestable Rights on the Succession of the House of *Orange*, by Virtue of a perpetual Feoffement of Trust, observed in that Family according to Birth-right; the Will of *Frederick-Henry* indeed directing, that his Sons should inherit his Estate; but that in case of Failure of Male Issue, his Daughters should then inherit, according to Birth-right. The King of *Prussia*, as I have said, was Son of the eldest Daughter of *Frederick-Henry* Prince of *Orange*; King *William*, Grandson of that Prince by the Father's Side, was the last Heir to whom the Succession of *Frederick-Henry* incontestably belonged; but that Monarch being dead without Posterity, his *Prussian* Majesty pretended the Estate of *Frederick-Henry* was entailed on him, and consequently that King *William* had no Right to dispose of it in favour of Prince *Friso of Nassau*. The King of *Prussia* was not satisfied with representing this to the States-General by Baron *Schmettau*, his Minister at the *Hague*; but went himself to *Wezel*, accompanied by the Markgrave *Alberr*, his Brother; from whence he wrote the following Letter to the States.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, MOST DEAR FRIENDS
AND NEIGHBOURS.

“ We have been informed by Baron Schmettau
“ our Privy Counsellor and Minister Plenipoten-
“ tiary to your High Mightinesses, that the Will
“ of his late Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*,
“ has been opened some Days since at the *Hague* ;
“ and that the Prince of *Friesland* has by it been
“ appointed sole Heir to all the Estate, as well
“ feudal as allodial, which the said King died pos-
“ sessed of. We omit criticizing, as we might
“ well do, on the said Will, seeing it does not ex-
“ pressly derogate from those of *Renatus*, *William*
“ and *Frederick-Henry*, all Princes of *Orange* of
“ pious Memory ; and consequently not prejudice
“ that perpetual Feoffement of Trust, which was
“ made after mature Deliberation with the requisite
“ Formalities, and is now fallen to us. However,
“ we are willing, at all Events, least any Thing
“ should be inferred from thence prejudicial to Us,
“ to reserve to Us all our Rights and Claims in
“ good and due Form.

“ Your High Mightinesses know very well the
“ said three Princes of *Orange*, *Renatus*, *William*,
“ and *Frederick-Henry*, have settled their whole
“ Estate on the Family, by a perpetual Feoffement
“ of Trust ; so that in the first Place the Descen-
“ dants of Prince *William* ought to succeed before
“ all others, and even preferably to Count *John* of
“ *Nassau*, Brother of the said *William*, and his De-
“ scendants : insomuch that so long as there shall
“ be one of the said Prince *William*’s Posterity, the
“ Descendants of Count *John* can’t form the least
“ Pretension on the aforesaid Succession. Your
“ High

“ High Mightinesses will also doubtless know, that
 “ this Feoffement of Trust has been made by the
 “ said three Princes of *Orange* with such Circum-
 “ spection, Formality, and Legality, and confirmed
 “ with such evident Authority; that so far from
 “ having any apparent Defect in it, it has never
 “ yet been disputed: which Feoffement of Trust
 “ is now by the Order of Nature fallen to us,
 “ since the Decease of his Majesty the King of
 “ *England*.

“ As this Feoffement of Trust of Our Ancestors,
 “ and lastly of Prince *Frederick-Henry*, has nothing
 “ in common with the Succession of the said King;
 “ and that they are two different Inheritances, made
 “ by different Testators, in different Wills to dif-
 “ ferent Heirs; it is absolutely necessary, before
 “ the Prince of *Friesland* takes Possession of the
 “ Estate which is fallen to him, that the two In-
 “ heritances should be separated and distinguished;
 “ which cannot be safely done, 'till the Charters
 “ and Documents are previously layed before you.
 “ And as your High Mightinesses have been ap-
 “ pointed Executors of the late King's Will, and
 “ have already charged yourselves in the Year 1647,
 “ with the Execution of Our Grandfather, Prince
 “ *Frederick-Henry*'s Will, we have an entire Con-
 “ fidence in you, and lovingly intreat you by this
 “ Letter, that you will please to lend us an assist-
 “ ing Hand in this determined Case of Our Grand-
 “ father's Will, which is clearly in Our Favour,
 “ We being the only surviving Son of the Prince's
 “ *Louisa*, that we may, as soon as possible, take
 “ Possession of the whole Inheritance of Our Grand-
 “ father, according to the Purport of the Appoint-
 “ ment and Intail, which has been made in Favour

" of the Princess Our Mother. And since to this
 " Purpose it is necessary above all Things, that
 " the said Effects be duly separated; your High
 " Mightinesses will please, as Executors of the two
 " Wills, to give Order that they proceed speedily
 " to this Separation; to the End that all the
 " Writings, Documents, Inventories, and every
 " Thing belonging to the Inheritance of Prince
 " Frederick-Henry, may be delivered to Us, as
 " Heir Feoffee of Trust, and that in the mean
 " Time we may not be molested in our Rights and
 " Possessions, but may have the Investiture of the
 " Fiefs comprised in this Feoffement of Trust,
 " duly granted to Us. After which we offer to
 " answer before the proper Judge, to all the just
 " Pretensions which shall be formed upon this Fe-
 " offement of Trust.

" And finally, as we are always ready to employ
 " all the Power which God has given Us, for the
 " common Preservation of our own Dominions
 " and those of the States, we being at present,
 " besides the ancient Bands of Friendship and
 " Neighbourhood, more particularly interested by
 " our Lands situate in the *Low-Countries*; so we
 " also hope, seeing we pretend to nothing but
 " what belongs to Us by the Laws of God and
 " Man, that your High Mightinesses will not
 " suffer, under Pretence of the late King's Will,
 " and any bad Construction that may be put on it,
 " or in any other Manner, under any Pretence
 " whatever, our Rights so justly acquired to re-
 " ceive any Prejudice. We desire your High
 " Mightinesses Resolution on this Head as soon as
 " possible, which according to all Appearance
 " must be favourable to Us, and are always ready
 " to

" to express our Friendship to you, on all Oc-
" casions.

Your HIGH MIGHTINESSES
Affectionate Friend and Neighbour,

FREDERICK KING.

*Wesel, the 14th
of May, 1702.*

And lower,

Count of Wartemberg.

The States General not judging his *Prussian* Majesty's Pretensions so well founded as he pretended, were very much inclined to favour the Prince of *Friesland*; but however were unwilling to quarrel with the King of *Prussia*, whose Troops, then actually employed in the Siege of *Kaiserswaert*, they had extreme Need of: they had near twenty thousand of them in their Service, the Retreat of which, would have left a terrible Gap in the Army of the States. Their High Mightinesses, after having weighed all these Reasons, took the Resolution to make his *Prussian* Majesty an uncertain Answer; upon which that Monarch wrote to them another Letter from *Wesel*, which deserves a Place here, because of the Light it throws on the Affair of the Succession of *Orange*, which I shall often have Occasion to mention in the Course of this History.

His *Prussian* Majesty's Letter to the States General.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, MOST DEAR FRIENDS
AND NEIGHBOURS.

" We have fully seen by the Letter, of the 29th
" of last Month, which your High Mightinesses

" wrote to Us, and by your Resolution of the same
 " Date, delivered to our Minister Plenipotentiary,
 " at the *Hague*, which he has sent Us ; that your
 " High Mightinesses are not only pleased to de-
 " clare again, that you are ready to take upon
 " you the Office of Executors of the Succession of
 " Orange, intrusted to you as well by the Will of
 " Our Grandfather *Frederick-Henry*, as by that
 " of the late King of *England* : but also to express
 " your good Intention to accomplish this Affair
 " as soon as possible, and with a perfect Im-
 " partiality. As we are without that sufficiently
 " perswaded of the equitable Intention of your
 " High Mightinesses to suffer no Person to be in-
 " jured, we take it as a very agreeable Mark of
 " your Friendship to Us, that you are pleased,
 " after having many Years since taken upon you
 " the Execution of the Will, of the said Prince
 " Our Grandfather, to continue the Discharge of
 " the Duties of it, in the present Case ; where
 " since the Decease of his Majesty the King of
 " Great-Britain, every Thing is disposed in our
 " Favour. We might have expected, since there
 " is no apparent Defect in the said Will of our
 " Grandfather, that no Objection would have been
 " made to our taking Possession of the Inheritance
 " manifestly left by him ; but as your High Mighti-
 " nessesses have resolved, without Loss of Time, to
 " cause an Inventory to be made of the whole
 " Succession of *Orange*, and to distinguish in it
 " from whom the Estates come, to separate after-
 " wards the Inheritance of his Britannick Majesty
 " from it ; we willingly, in Order to accelerate
 " and forward Affairs, acquiesce in it, in the firm
 " Confidence, that by the Administration of those
 " who your High Mightinesses shall please to
 " charge with Affairs in the mean Time, no Se-
 questration,

" questration, or Possession, of the whole Inheritance of the late King, is intended: but that it
 " shall be only a simple Administration, and *Cura bæreditatis*, reserving to us our Interest in it,
 " in all the Forms. And although at the Requisition of your High Mightinesses, we are willing
 " in the mean Time, to leave the Succession, as
 " far as it concerns us, in the Situation it now
 " actually is, hoping the Prince of *Nassau* will do
 " the same on his Part; yet we find ourselves
 " obliged to represent to your High Mightinesses,
 " that this *Status in quo*, cannot prejudice us with
 " regard to the Counties of *Meurs* and *Lingen*,
 " which cannot be comprehended in it, since, as
 " to what concerns *Meurs*, this County does not
 " only fall to our Share by Virtue of the Feoffement of Trust, but has already of Right belonged to our Predecessors, during the Lives of the Princes of *Orange*, as an ancient Fief of *Cleves*, without the Possession of it, which was left to Prince *Maurice* of *Orange* (who took it *armatâ manu*) and his Successors, being able to prejudice our Rights, as shall be sufficiently proved by us hereafter. Besides this, it is evident this County is situate in the Empire, and that the Tribunals of the Empire are the proper Judges of it; for which reason we have also addressed ourselves, from the Beginning, and on taking Possession of it, to the Imperial Chamber, and have obtained four different Edicts from it, by Virtue of which, being maintained in the Possession of it, by the Directors of the Circle of *Westphalia*, all the Officers and Subjects of the said County, have been commanded to swear due Allegiance and do Homage to us: but those who had a Mind to lay any Claim to this County, and particularly the Prince of *Nassau*

" Dietz, and the Princess his Mother, as Guardian,
 " were very seriously enjoined, and under great
 " Penalties, not to disturb us in this lawful Pos-
 " session; but to address themselves to the Imperial
 " Chamber, if they thought they had any Right,
 " and proceed there according to the Forms of
 " Law. We are therefore obliged to maintain
 " ourselves in this Right, which we have acquired,
 " and in this Possession, and cannot permit any
 " Injury to be done to the Jurisdiction of his Im-
 " perial Majesty and the Empire. As to the
 " County of *Lingen*, that is also indisputably situate
 " in the Empire; our Great Grandfather Prince
 " *William* conquered it, and after it had been lost
 " in the Wars of *Spain*, our Grandfather Prince
 " *Frederick-Henry* reconquered it: to say nothing
 " of the considerable Pretensions, approved of by
 " the Empire and Circle of *Westphalia*, and very
 " solidly supported on many Occasions, which the
 " Houses of *Tecklenbourg* and *Solms* formed on
 " this County, and which have been entirely trans-
 " ferred to us.

" Having this Justice on our Side, we have
 " already taken Possession of the said County of
 " *Lingen*, and caused the Officers and Subjects of
 " it, to swear Allegiance and do Homage to us,
 " insomuch that it is no longer *Res integrâ*; and
 " therefore cannot be required to desist from this
 " Possession which we have lawfully taken, abandon
 " our faithful Officers and Subjects, and subject
 " them again to any provisional Execution.

" As to the rest, we will not distrust the Per-
 " sons whom the late King of *Great Britain* has
 " chosen and established Counsellors of his De-
 " mesnes; we hope they will acquit themselves of
 " the provisional Administration which your High
 " Mightinesses have proposed, in such a manner as
 " shall

" shall be advantageous to all his Successors : but
 " we however judge it, for very good Reasons,
 " necessary that our aforesaid Minister Plenipoten-
 " tiary, Baron *Schmettau*, should be joined in this
 " provisional Administration, either in Person, or
 " by others which he shall appoint for that Pur-
 " pose, in order to consider what is proper for us
 " to do in it, to read the Archives, and point
 " out and communicate to us all the Documents
 " we have occasion of, for the Maintenance of our
 " Rights. This *Inspectio instrumentorum domus &*
 " *communium*, cannot be declined according to
 " Law : and we also hope your High Mightinesses
 " will find the less Difficulty in it, as we leave
 " his Highness the Prince of *Nassau*, the Liberty
 " to associate for the same Purpose a Plenipoten-
 " tiary, with the said Council of the Demesnes.

" And as we do not pay the least Deference to
 " the two Wills of the Princes *Philip-William* and
 " *Maurice*, which, differing from all the preceding
 " Feoffments of Trust made with so much cir-
 " cumpection by our Ancestors, in favour of the
 " Descendants of *Orange*; are already for that
 " Reason invalid and null, but will cause the
 " Foundation of our Rights to be fully explained:
 " we judge it highly necessary, since great Part of
 " what is contain'd in this Feoffment of Trust,
 " comes originally from the Lady *Ann of Egmond*,
 " Princess of *Orange*, that the said Princesses Effects
 " should be also particularly specified in the Inven-
 " tory, and properly distinguished from the rest.

" Finally, we leave it to our said Minister Ple-
 " nipotentia, Baron *Schmettau*, to make far-
 " ther Representations to your High Mightinesses,
 " as we have enjoined him, pursuant to our
 " Right of Succession; who will not fail doing it,
 " according as the Circumstances of Things shall

" require, either by Word of Mouth, or in
 " Writing. And we are always ready to testify
 " our Friendship to your High Mightinesses on all
 " Occasions."

FREDERICK KING.

*Wesel, the 11th
of June, 1702.*

And lower,

William, Count of Wartemberg.

The States, after having returned the most cun-
 ning Answer in the World to the King of *Prussia*,
 that they might both preserve that Monarch's
 Friendship, and do nothing prejudicial to the
 Interests of the Prince of *Friesland*; resolved at
 last to abide by his Representations, not being able
 to do better in the Circumstances they were then
 in: Affairs, however, instead of being accommo-
 dated, became more and more perplexed every
 Day. The Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck* ordered
 nine Companies of the Regiment of *Saxe-Eisenach*,
 which was in the Pay of the States of *Friesland*, to
 march towards the County of *Meurs*, which the
 King of *Prussia* had already taken Possession of;
 and on the other Hand, the Markgrave *Albert*,
 Brother of that Monarch, had detached some
Prussian Infantry from *Kaiserswaert*, who had thrown
 themselves into *Crevelt*.

The King of *Prussia*, however, complained to
 the States General of the Introduction of the *Saxons*
 into *Meurs*, and of the Governour who had received
 them; upon which their High Mightinesses, who were
 still charged with the Administration of this County,
 thought proper to disapprove of the Conduct of the
 Prince of *Nassau*, to order the nine Companies of
 the Regiment of *Saxe-Eisenach* to retire, and send
 for

for the Governour of *Meurs* to the *Hague*, to come and give an Account of his Conduct. But this Complaisance of the wise Republicans for the *Prussian* Monarch, seemed to have been carried too far, when they understood he had seized on the County of *Montfort*, which they had the provisional Administration of, 'till Affairs were finally adjusted between his *Prussian* Majesty, and the Dowager Princess of *Nassau*, Mother and Guardian of the young Prince of *Friesland*. They expressed their Surprize at it, in the Answer they made to the Memorial of Baron *Schmettau*, his *Prussian* Majesty's Minister, dated the 29th of *December*, 1702; which was conceived in these Terms.

" Having maturely considered the Memorial of
 " his Excellency Baron *Schmettau*, Minister of his
 " *Prussian* Majesty, as far as it regards his said
 " Majesty's taking Possession of the County of
 " *Montfort*; it has been found good and resolved;
 " that it shall be declared to the said Baron
 " *Schmettau* in Answer to his Memorial, That
 " their High Mightinesses cannot dissemble their
 " great Surprise, on being informed by the said
 " Memorial, that his Majesty had caused the Inve-
 " stiture of *Montfort* to be given to himself, and
 " had taken Possession of that Lordship, without
 " the leaft previous Knowledge of their High
 " Mightinesses as Executors of the Wills, as well
 " of his Highness Prince *Frederick-Henry*, as of his
 " late Majesty the King of *Great-Britain*; both of
 " glorious Memory, and at a Time when this
 " Lordship is, with the other Estates of the Inheri-
 " tance, under the Administration of their High
 " Mightinesses, in quality of Executors of the said
 " Wills. That his Excellency Baron *Schmettau*
 " knows their High Mightinesses charged them-
 " selves

" selves with the Execution of this Will, with the
 " Consent of the High Parties interested in it; and
 " that they have, from the Commencement of it,
 " impowered, for the provisional Administration
 " of the Inheritance, those who have been Coun-
 " sellors of his said Britannick Majesty, with Power
 " to continue all the Officers provisionally, in the
 " Employs given them by his Majesty: that they
 " have also required the high interested to leave
 " all Things every where *in statu quo*, without
 " making any Innovation or Change; and that all
 " Fiefs should be held in the Name of their High
 " Mightinesses, as Executors only, in favour of
 " those who should be found to have a Right to
 " them; with this Consequence, that it should be
 " regarded as if the High Interested were actually
 " in Possession of them. That his *Prussian* Majesty
 " has acquiesced in all this, and expressed himself
 " satisfied with it, excepting only some Reserva-
 " tion, with respect to *Meurs* and *Lingen*; and
 " that therefore the County of *Montfort* is indis-
 " putably, and even with his Majesty's own Con-
 " sent, left to the Administration of their High
 " Mightinesses, in their said Quality. That be-
 " sides this, his Excellency Baron *Schmettau*, knew
 " a Treaty of Accommodation was still on foot,
 " and that the County of *Montfort* was a principal
 " Ingredient amongst the Articles of the first and
 " provisional Agreement: That it is natural and
 " just, during a Negotiation for an Accommo-
 " dation, that all Things should be left in their first
 " State; and that therefore their High Mighti-
 " nessess could not reconcile this Proceeding with
 " the great Equity of his *Prussian* Majesty, and
 " consequently, could not be persuaded that his
 " Majesty would do any Thing contrary to it, or
 " take Possession, without their High Mightiness's
 " Know-

" Knowledge, of an Estate, which is, with his own
 " Approbation and Consent, under their Admini-
 " stration, in their said Quality of Executors of
 " the aforesaid Wills, together with the other Ef-
 " fects of the Succession; to the end that each of
 " the interested Parties may obtain his own, either
 " by the ordinary Course of Law, or by an Ac-
 " commodation, as their High Mightinesses earnestly
 " desired. That for this Reason their High Migh-
 " tinesses pray his Excellency Baron Schmettau,
 " to prevail by his good Offices, that no Blemish
 " may be cast on the Administration of their High
 " Mightinesses, in their said Quality, either with
 " Respect to the said Lordship of *Montfort*, or
 " the other Effects, for the Reasons already alledged,
 " but that the Intendant and other Officers esta-
 " blished and commissioned by his Britannick Ma-
 " jesty, during his Life, may, under the Direc-
 " tion of the said Counsellors, as impowered for
 " that Purpose by their High Mightinesses, have
 " the sole Management of the said County, 'till an
 " Accommodation is agreed on, or some friendly
 " Composition in a lawful Way, according to the
 " Plan lately presented by their High Mightinesses.

The States General had sent their Deputies,
 Mess. *Lintelo* of *Slingeland* and *Du Tour*, to *Wesel*,
 to induce the King of *Prussia* to abate of his Pre-
 tensions, but this Monarch loading them with Ho-
 nours, had not the least Regard either to their Re-
 presentations or Intreaties; and instead of diminish-
 ing the Number of his Claims, formed every Day
 some new ones. However the States, whose In-
 terest it was not to displease this Monarch, behaved
 towards him in a Manner worthy of their profound
 Wisdom, and only aimed at gaining Time; hoping
 a proper Opportunity would some Time offer, of

termi-

terminating the Difference occasion'd by the Inheritance of *Orange*, in an amicable Manner, and to the Satisfaction of the Parties concern'd. But the King of *Prussia*, who was not pleased with these Delays, frequently mortifyed the *Dutch*, as may be seen by this Letter, written in all Appearance from the *Hague*.

S I R,

" **Y**OU told me formerly Baron *Schmettau* had
 " signified, that his Master might justly
 " claim a Right to put a Garrison of his own
 " Troops into *Venlo*. This Claim must be founded
 " on an old Debt, for which *Gennep*, *Gog*, and
 " some other Parts of the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*,
 " were mortgaged to the House of *Brandenburg* ; and 'tis, as they say, on this Condition,
 " that the King of *Prussia* sent his Troops to
 " the Siege of *Venlo*. The aforesaid *Prussian* Mi-
 " nister has had a Conference with the Deputies of
 " the States, on this Subject ; but as the Result
 " of it was not very agreeable to him, he saw the
 " Grand-Pensionary some Days after, and signified
 " to him, he had the King his Master's Commands
 " to tell him in particular, That seeing very well
 " their High Mightinesses would do nothing in his
 " Favour, either in the Affair of the Succession,
 " or in this, he should find himself obliged, against
 " his Will, to take other Measures, to be better
 " able to maintain the Rights of his House.

" You may believe, Sir, the Grand Pensionary
 " had need of all his Presence of Mind on this Oc-
 " casion, to say neither too much, nor too little,
 " in his Reply to it. After many Civilities and
 " Compliments, he should have answered, If the
 " King his Master thought this State could not
 " be

" be serviceable enough to him and his Interests,
 " he had nothing to do but take such Measures as
 " he should find more suitable to them. He ought
 " even to have added to it, That the State being
 " already engaged in a War with two powerful
 " Kings, they must consider how to get clear of
 " the third, if he should chance to have a Mind to
 " joyn them.

" 'Tis easy, SIR, to see the State is weary of
 " this King's Behaviour to them; but notwithstanding
 " standing that, they will continue to flatter and
 " soften him in another Manner, that they may
 " not give Occasion for any new Discontent. This,
 " SIR, is what I have been told of the Matter, as
 " a Secret."

In the Year 1704, the King resolved our young Prince should travel. It was determined his Royal Highness should go into *Holland*, where he should make some Stay; after which he was to see the principal Courts of *Germany*, and after them *Italy*, the War with *France* not permitting him to visit that Kingdom. It would be difficult to express the tender Farewells of the Queen and young Prince; her Majesty loving him like the Apple of her Eye, and the young Prince having an equal Affection for his August Mother. Who could have told him it was the last Time he would see her? The Queen, who was perfectly informed of every Thing that happened to the Prince Royal, in his Journey, had made a Journal, which often began with these Words; *My Dear went such a Day from such a Place.*

The Queen was for the young Prince's going from *Holland* into *England*; but the King for secret Reasons was not much inclined to that Voyage; however his Majesty consented to it. His Royal Highness

Highness had no sooner received Advice of it, than he prepared to pass the Sea with all his Retinue; but just as he was on the Point of embarking, a Courier brought him the dismal News of his August Mother's Decease. That Princess commonly went and passed the Carnival at *Hanover*; not so much to enjoy the Pleasures, with which they diverted themselves there, during that Season, as to see a Mother whom she loved most tenderly. She found herself indisposed from the Evening preceding the Day she set out for *Hanover*, but concealed her Illness, for fear it should induce the King to put off the Journey, and detain her. This August Queen continued to conceal her Indisposition till her Arrival at *Hanover*, where she had the Resolution, before she complained of it, to receive all the Visits that were made her, and assist at a Ball which lasted 'till break of Day; but went from it with so violent an Inflammation of the Throat, that most of the Physicians at first Sight judged it incurable. They were not deceived; the Queen dyed in a few Days, but with a Firmness worthy of the Greatness of her Soul, and the Christian Life she had always lived. She herself comforted Duke * *Ernest-Augustus* her Brother, who melted into Tears, and was under the greatest Affliction at her Bed-side; *We must all dye*, said she, *sooner or later*; *Is there any Reason to be concerned, whether we are allotted some Years more or less? And since Death is a Thing natural, is it not absurd to fear it?* She spoke with so much Indifference, Piety and Judgment, to M. *De la Bergerie*, a learned Divine of the French Church, that he said, he was more employed in attending to her Discourse, than in

* The Queen's youngest Brother, born the 7th of September, 1674.

encouraging her. She expired holding her Brother *Ernest-Augustus* by the Hand, universally regretted by all who had the Honour to be acquainted with her, or heard her mentioned.

She had read much, and had an extensive Knowledge of most of those Things, which are the Subjects of Men's Disputes. She danced and played on the Harpsicord, to Perfection, and composed so well, that she astonished the famous *Bononcini*. But she had other much more valuable Qualities; a Compassion for her People, and a generous and beneficent Disposition.

She had formed so equitable an Idea of Government in general, that she was commonly called in *Germany*, the *Republican Queen*. She was not very tall, but well shaped; and might have passed for beautiful, if she had not been a little too fat. The Monarch, whose History I am writing, was the only Child she had by her Marriage with *Frederick I. King of Prussia*. This August Queen dyed on the 1st of February 1705; in the 37th Year of her Age.

'Tis much easier to form an Idea of, than express the excessive Grief of the *Prussian* and *Hanoverian* Courts. The King was inconsolable, and the Electress *Dowager*, Mother of the deceased Queen, had need of all her Reason, to support her under the Weight of her inexpressible Affliction. It was with much Regret, and after many Delays, she consented this dear Corps should be transported to *Berlin*, and interred there. It was embalmed at *Hanover*, and exposed for a long Time, on a Bed of State, surrounded by the Guards of the Elector her Brother; whose Officers served this August Princess, as if she was still living.

At last the Corps was transported to *Berlin*, the Elector of *Hanover* causing it to be escorted by all his

his Guards to the Frontiers of the Dutchy of *Zell*. It was received there by M. *Bulau*, Great Marshal of that Court, who conducted it to the Frontiers of *Brandenbourg*; where M. *Witgenstein* received it, and attended it all the Way to *Berlin*, where it arrived about ten of the Clock at Night, in a very heavy Rain; which however did not prevent the King and whole Court, from going to receive it, in long Mourning Clokes. The King was at the Head of the Procession, the Prince Royal, who returned to *Berlin*, on the first Advice of the Queen's Death, followed immediately after, the Train of his Cloke being held up by a Gentleman; and the Markgraves, followed by the Nobility, came after.

The King received the Queen's Corps, at the taking it out of the Hearse, and attended it to the Old Chappel, where they had erected a magnificent Catafalque, representing an oval Temple, whose Roof was supported by Columns of the Corinthian Order, between which were Statues representing the Virtues of the Queen. At the farther End of the Catafalque, on the Top, was a Glory, in which was the Queen's Cypher, formed by Stars; which, together with the Number of silver'd Statues, and an infinite Number of Silver Sconces, Branches, and Chandliers, made a most grand Appearance. The Funeral was solemnized soon after with extraordinary Pomp.

The Court of *Prussia* was scarcely recovered from the Grief occasioned by the Queen's Death; when it was thrown into a fresh Melancholy by the Loss of the Hereditary Princess of *Hesse Cassel*, the King's Daughter, whom that Monarch had by his first Marriage with *Elizabeth-Henrietta*, Daughter of *William Landgrave of Hesse*.

In the mean Time the Prince Royal, who was well shaped, and joyned a manly and warlike Air, with a Set of Features regularly beautiful, was arrived at his eighteenth Year; but nothing could equal his Modesty and Bashfulness: for at an Age, when most young Men difficultly contain themselves, he would blush when a Lady kissed his Hand out of Respect.

The King reflecting that nothing is so frail as this Life, and that it was improper for him to die and leave the Prince Royal unmarried, particularly as he was of an Age for it; thought of uniting him to some Princess of distinguished Merit: and with that Intent, made Choice of the Princess * *Sophia-Dorothy*, one of the most beautiful Princesses in *Germany*. She had an exceeding fine Complexion, which was wonderfully set off by fine brown Hair; her Features were very regular; and her fine blue Eyes were no inconsiderable Part of her Charms. She was tall enough for her Age, and finely proportioned, and with these external Graces, had a Soul still more amiable than her Body; a mild and flexible Temper, a sincere Love for Virtue; an affable and compassionate Disposition; and a Genius instructed in several Branches of Learning, and endowed with a Penetration above her Age. In short, she was one of the most perfect and most accomplished Princesses of the Age; and if Marriage determines the Happiness of Sovereigns Lives, as it does that of private Men, it was easy to judge the young Princess

* She is the Daughter of the late *George Louis*, Elector of *Hanover*, and King of *Great-Britain*, Son of Duke *Ernest-Augustus*, Father of the late Queen of *Prussia*, Mother of the Monarch whose History I am writing, who was consequently Cousin German of the Electoral Princess of *Hanover*, afterwards his August Spouse.

of Hanover was capable of making a great Monarch happy.

The King, as soon as this Treaty of Marriage was begun, thought proper to take a Journey to Hanover, with the Prince Royal his Son, to press the Conclusion of it; and the Treaty being happily concluded, was signed by the contracting Parties. The Prince Royal some Days after set out to make the Campaign in *Flanders*, the King committing the Person of this dear Prince, to the Charge of General *Tettau*, who then served in the Allied Army in *Flanders*, and for whom his Royal Highness seemed to have a particular Friendship.

The Prince Royal joyned the Allied Army before *Brussels*, the Siege of which they had formed, after having obtained a glorious Victory over the French at *Ramelies*, a Village of *Brabant*, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*; which General payed our young Prince all the Honours due to his Rank. After this his Royal Highness assisted also at the Siege of *Menin*, and several Times exposed his Life, going frequently into the Trenches, when it was very dangerous being there: so that General *Tettau* had all the Difficulty in the World to restrain our young Prince's martial Ardour; however, the Campaign happily ended without any Accident happening to him.

He returned to *Berlin* by the Way of *Hanover*, where he was impatiently expected by the Electress Dowager his Grandmother, the Elector *George-Louis* his future Father in Law, and all the other Princes and Princesses of the House of *Hanover*. His Royal Highness stayed there some Days to pay his Court to the Electoral Princess of *Hanover*, his betrothed Bride; after which he continued his Journey to *Berlin*, where he was received by the King his Father with all the Marks of a most tender

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Affection ; his Majesty being abundantly satisfied with his Son's Conduct, during the Campaign he had made.

The Court of *Berlin* was now wholly employed in the Preparations for the Prince Royal's Marriage ; and as *Frederick I.* loved Pomp and Ceremony, all the Dispositions were made to give his betrothed Princess a magnificent Reception : and therefore as soon as he knew she was set out from *Hanover*, he prepared to go and receive her out of *Berlin*, with all the Splendour imaginable.

The 27th of November 1706, the Princess of *Hanover* made her Publick Entry into the Capital of the Electorate of *Brandenbourg* ; which was done with all possible Order and Magnificence ; every body, from their Highnesses the Markgraves, to the lowest Gentleman of the Court, striving on this Occasion, to make the handsomest Appearance his Condition would permit.

The Cavalcade began with the Prince Royal's and Markgraves's Led-Horses, covered with beautiful Tygers Skins, and led by Grooms richly clothed ; after which came above 60 Coaches, most of them with six Horses ; these were empty, and had only Footmen behind them, in superb Liveries, and Heydukes at the Coach-Doors.

After all these had filed off, the Officers of the Court, Chamberlains, and Gentlemen of the Chamber, with the Great Marshal of the Court at their Head, followed on Horseback, preceded by the King's Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, sounding Flourishes ; Then came the Nobility on Horseback ; and immediately after them, the Prince Royal, in sky-coloured Velvet, laced and embroidered with Gold, and was followed by the Markgraves. The King with the betrothed Princess came next, in one of the finest Coaches that could be seen ; his Majesty was in

Scarlet, laced also and embroidered with Gold, and the whole enriched with a great Quantity of Pearls and Jewels: the Count of *Wartemberg*, Grand Chamberlain and First Minister preceding the King's Coach, mounted on a valuable Horse magnificently caparisoned. 'Tis easy to imagine the Dress of the betrothed Princess was answerable to the Magnificence of the Festival; her Clothes sparkled all over with Diamonds, whose Luster dazzled the Eyes. After the King's Coach came the hundred Swiss of his Majesty's Guard, the Pages, Footmen, Heydukes, Moors and Turks of the Chamber; with several Coaches filled with the Ladies of the Court; and the Cavalcade was closed by the King's Body-Guards, clothed in blue, laced with Gold. In this Manner they came to the Palace, between two Lines formed by the Infantry and the Regiment of Grenadiers, commonly called *the Grenadiers of the Castle.*

The 28th M. *Ursinus* of *Bar*, created Bishop by his Majesty, before his Coronation; blessed the Marriage of the Prince Royal with the Electoral Princess of *Hanover*; which Ceremony was performed in the Royal Chappel; during which the Cannon were discharged. The Entertainment which followed this Ceremony was most sumptuous, and made in the Hall of *Orange*.

All the Artillery mounted on the Ramparts round the City, made three Discharges, and four and twenty Pieces placed in the Square before the Palace, fired incessantly during the Entertainment. Operas, Comedies, and other Diversions of that Sort, continued for three Weeks together, and their Highnesses the Markgraves themselves, did not think it beneath them to go upon the Stage, and act their Parts. Bonfires, Illuminations, Fireworks, and Combats of Wild-Beasts, were the Diversions

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by which both the Court and City expressed the Satisfaction this august Marriage gave them ; and while they continued, all Persons handsomly dressed, were permitted to see the Nuptial Bed, which was extraordinary beautiful and magnificent.

The Prince Royal, who during the Time he was at *Hanover*, before his Marriage, had conceived a particular Esteem for his august Spouse, lived with her in the greatest Harmony and Concord; and the Joy this gave the King, was much augmented by the Birth of a Prince, which the Princess Royal was delivered of the 23d of November 1707. The Cannoniers had been commanded to be in a Readiness for a Fortnight, and only waited the happy Moment of the Princess's Delivery, to do their Duty ; which was no sooner signified to them by three Rockets fired from the Palace, than all the Artillery on the Ramparts round about the City, were fired three Times successively.

The young Prince, as soon as born, was invested with the Order of the Black-Eagle ; and his Majesty would have him bear the Title of Prince of *Orange*, because of the Right he pretended to have to that Principality. He was baptized in the Great Church, and named *Frederick-Louis*; which last Name was given him in Honour of *George-Louis*, Elector of *Hanover*, his Grandfather by the Mother's Side, who was afterwards King of *Great Britain*: and the young Princess of *Zeitz*, Daughter to the Dutchess of that Name, who was then at *Berlin*, was Godmother to the new born Prince. The Court had not the Satisfaction to enjoy this young Prince long, for he died at the Age of about six Months.

The Birth of a Princess, which the Princess Royal was delivered of the 3d of *July*, 1709,

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made them entirely forget the Death of *Frederick-Louis*. She was named *Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina*, and is the same who is now married to the Markgrave of *Bareith*. Thirteen Months after, that is to say, on the 16th of *August*, 1710, the Princess Royal was delivered of another Prince, who was named *Frederick-William*; but he lived only to the 31st of *July*, 1711. I shall reserve speaking of the other Children of the Monarch whose History I am writing, till another Opportunity; and in the mean Time relate an Adventure that happened at *Berlin*, which I believe will not be disagreeable to the Reader.

About the latter End of the Year 1706, an *Italian* Count, named *Cajutano*, a Native of the Kingdom of *Naples*, arrived at *Berlin*, where he began with a great Expence, which at first imposed on every Body. He had a neat Equipage, several Footmen in most magnificent Liveries, two *Valets de Chambre*, two Pages, a Steward, and in a Word, the Retinue of a Nobleman: his Pages were in scarlet, turned up with yellow Velvet, with Waistcoats bedaubed all over with Gold and Silver Lace, and strait Coats laced upon all the Seams. This *Neapolitan* Count at first made a great Noise at the *Prussian* Court; but it increased much more when they understood he had no Estate, and that all this Expence was the Fruit of a Secret he had found out to make Gold. The King, who did not think the Thing impossible, looked on our *Italian* Count with Admiration; and in order to attach him entirely to himself, gave him a Commission of General of Artillery, without a Salary; for a Man who could make Gold had no Occasion of any; but then in Return, his Majesty's Kitchen and Cellar were at his Discretion.

The Prince Royal, naturally suspicious, and not
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very easy of Belief, had not so much Confidence in our Maker of Gold as he could have wished ; and suspected his Philosophical Stone was nothing but a Cheat. He spoke his Sentiments of this with so little Reserve before the King, that his Majesty was offended at it ; and that it might not be said he had suffered himself to be imposed on by a Lier, pressed our *Italian* to give a Proof of his Art as soon as possible.

The Reader will probably be surprised that the Prince Royal could not induce himself to give Credit to our *Italian's* Secret, since it is but too true, that we easily persuade ourselves of the Truth of any Thing we earnestly desire ; and that 'tis natural to desire an Increase of so precious a Metal as Gold , which is heaped together with so much Labour, and in so small a Quantity : but perhaps his Royal Highness's Doubt proceeded only from a Fear it was not true.

However that be, the Prince was no sooner informed the *Italian* was ready to make his first Essay, than fearing to be duped by this Man's Cunning ; he ordered a Furnace to be built and furnished with new Bellows and Crucibles : after which he ordered the Director of the Mint, to prepare a Bar of Copper, half an Ell long, and half an Inch thick, which was privately marked in a certain Place, that it might not be changed by any slight of Hand.

All this did not disconcert our Chymist, he spoke of his Secret with such Confidence, that the King pleased himself before-hand, with the Victory he should obtain over the Prince his Son's Incredulity. Every Thing being ready, the *Neapolitan* Count went to the Place where the Essay was to be made, in Presence of the King, the Prince Royal, the Markgraves, and principal Nobility of the

Court. They kindled a Fire in the Furnace ; and the Chymist took a Crucible and put a certain Composition into it, which he had a good deal of Difficulty to melt ; but having at last done it, he called for the Bar of Copper which was appointed to serve for the Essay. As soon as he had it, he asked for some white Clay, with which he rubbed one half of the Bar, and dipped the other half which was not rubbed with it, into the Crucible, where the Composition, in which his whole Secret consisted, was melted. He let it remain in it some Minutes, and then taking it out, as red as a burning Coal, plunged it immediately into cold Water, 'till it had lost all its Heat : and as soon as it was cold, shewed the wondering Spectators an Ingot of as pure Gold, as can possibly be found in the Mines, from whence they dig that precious Metal. It must be observed, that the other Part of the Copper-bar, which was rubbed with the white Clay, remained Copper as it was before.

Those who were present at this extraordinary Essay, were extremely surprised, when the Master of the Mint, after having tried this new Gold, declared it was as good and as fine as could be seen. The Chymist was looked upon almost as a Divinity ; for his Secret was certainly more astonishing than that of St. *Januarius's* Blood : and if the Gold he produced, could be made at as small an Expence, as the Blood of the Saint in question costs, I do not know whether it would not be more valuable, because they might make some of it every Day ; whereas the Blood of that Saint brings Money, only at a certain Time of the Year, to the Priests, who expose it to the Devotion of Pilgrims ; and perhaps are as great Cheats as our Neapolitan Chymist.

However, the King was so fully convinced of
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this Man's Science, that he assigned him the Palace called the *Prince's*, in the Ward named *Friederickswerder*, to perform his Chymical Operations in.

This first Essay was followed by several others, which so increased the Astonishment, both of the Nobility and common People, that they ran in Crowds to see this Gold-maker. Among this Number of Admirers, the Prince Royal was the only one who still doubted, and stiffly maintained his Philosopher's Stone was nothing but a meer Cheat, which would sooner or later be discovered; and that he did not despair, in a little Time, of gaining the Ascendant over this Phrensy, which every Body seemed to be possessed with. The Event shewed his Royal Highness was not mistaken; for, in short, just when every Body expected to see Mountains of Gold grow in *Berlin*, our *Italian* signified he had Occasion of several Drugs, the Purchase of which might amount to 50,000 Crowns. This made many People begin to suspect him, and their Suspicions were terribly augmented by a sudden Rumour, that our Chymist was nothing but a notorious Impostor, who had already cheated the Duke of *Savoy* and Elector of *Bavaria*, of considerable Sums of Money, which he had received of them, under the specious Pretence of buying Drugs. The Truth of this was confirmed soon afterwards, and they had certain Intelligence, that Signor Count *Cajutano*, had been a long Time in Prison at *Munich*, and only obtained his Liberty, in Consequence of the Revolution which happened in *Bavaria*, after the Battle of *Hochstet*; from whence he went to *Vienna*, and from thence came to *Berlin*.

No sooner had our Chymist heard the disadvantageous Reports that were spread of him, than he, without waiting to see how his *Prussian* Majesty would

would take them, decamped on a sudden, without Beat of Drum, and made his Escape so dextrously, that it was a long while before they could hear any Thing of him, notwithstanding the Pains his Majesty took to discover him. At last they heard he was at *Francfort on the Main*, where he continued to act the Cheat. The *Prussian* Resident in that City, suspecting the Chymist's Flight from the Capital of *Brandenbourg*, must have something in it prejudicial to the State; desired the Magistrates of *Francfort* to arrest this Mountebank, 'till they knew what was the Motive for his leaving *Berlin*, without his *Prussian* Majesty's Permission. The Senate thought the *Prussian* Resident's Demand reasonable, and therefore ordered him into Confinement; where he continued, 'till he was delivered up to the King of *Prussia*, who had him hanged at *Custrin*, on a Gallows covered over with gilt Plates of Lead. A Punishment a little severe, and which would put a Period to abundance of Men's Lives, if it were inflicted on all those who abuse the Credulity of Princes. The Monarch, whose History I am writing, has been often heard to say; this unfortunate Chymist might have been treated with less Rigour. It seems, indeed, as if *Frederick I.*, was too much nettled with the Shame of having been this Man's Dupe; but if he was deprived of his Life for such a Crime, how would he have been punished, had he made an Attempt on his Majesty's? We are assured, his Majesty himself repented the having treated him with so much Severity; and thought they might have made an Advantage of this Impostor; who in the main, must have had great Knowledge both in Chymistry and Alchimy.

Various Reports were spread concerning the Birth of this pretended *Italian* Count; and we are assured he was the Son of a Goldsmith at *Naples*, and

and an *Austrian* Woman. However that be, the Prince Royal, since this Adventure, was confirmed in his Opinion, that all Goldmakers were Impostors; and only aimed at picking the Pockets of the credulous: and that if the Art of making Gold was not intirely chimerical, it would at least cost infinitely more than the Profit it produced. This Prince never altered his Sentiments on this Subject; and it is not above twenty Years, since one of his own Subjects, boasting he could perform wonderful Cures, and had solely the true Secret of making Gold, was treated by him with the utmost Contempt.

In 1709, the Prince Royal obtained the King his Father's leave to make the Campaign in *Flanders*. Every Body knows it was one of the bloudiest, during the whole War for the *Spanish Succession*; and the Battle of *Malplaquet*, which was fought on the 11th of *September*, is an Epoch that will never be forgotten. Near 40,000 Men lost their Lives there. The *Prussian* Troops, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, distinguished themselves very much in it; and the Prince Royal, who fought near him, was very often in the most dangerous Places: so that his Highness never forgot that memorable Battle, but used annually, on the same Day, to give a grand Entertainment to the Ministers and Generals who were near him in that Action.

The Day preceding this bloody Action, a very remarkable Thing happened in his Royal Highnes's Tent. General *Tettau*, who was very much in his Royal Highnes's Favour, calmly discoursing on various Subjects; rose up all on a sudden, and kissing his Hand, took Leave of him, assuring him he believed he should be killed the next Day. His Royal Highnes laughed at him as a fanciful Man,
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and asked him what Proof he had of his approaching Death ; *No other, SIRE*, replied Tettau, *than such a Prescience as amounts to a Certainty.* His Royal Highness, who loved him, advised him to banish those vain Thoughts from his Mind ; but *Tettau* persisted in saying, he should be killed the next Day, which accordingly happened. An Aid de Camp General, who was present when *Tettau* said this of himself, bethought himself also of having a Foreknowledge ; *To-morrow*, said he, *I shall be killed at such an Hour ; but what signifies it, I will fight like a brave Man, and then happen what pleases God.* Unhappily for him he prophesied but too truly, for he was killed at the very Time he had foretold. They then wondered how any Man can have a fore Knowledge of his Death, but 'till this happened, those two Gentlemen were thought not much better than out of their Senfes.

The Death of General *Tettau* laid the Foundation of M. *Derschau's* good Fortune. He was that General's Aid de Camp, and as soon as he saw him fall dead, with the Assistance of some *Prussian* Soldiers, brought him out of the Throng, and having left him under a good Guard, in a Place of Safety, returned again to the Battle ; which being afterwards told to his Royal Highness, it inspired him with a Curiosity to see this brave Aid de Camp. His Physiognomy having the Happiness to please his Royal Highness, he commended him for his Bravery and Attachment to his General, and assured him he would take Care of his Fortune. *Derschau* was the Prince Royal's Favourite after he came to be King, even to his last Moment, who loaded him with Honours, and married him to a rich Heiress.

During all the Time this Campaign lasted, the Prince Royal often dined with the Duke of Marlborough,

rough, who treated him with all the Honours due to his Rank : as he did also with Prince *Eugene*; where his Highness was better pleased than at the Duke of *Marlborough's*; either because his Table was more delicately served, or that he liked the Prince of *Savoy*, better than the *English* General.

The *Prussian* Court in the mean Time were very busy about the Affair of the Succession of *Orange*, and the King was not well pleased with the Slowness of the States General. His Majesty finding at last their High Mightinesses only designed to amuse him, resolved himself to come to an Agreement with Prince *Friso* of *Nassau*, who was also called Prince of *Orange*; and for that Purpose, thought it convenient to make a Tour into *Holland*, with the Prince Royal his Son. When this Monarch was arrived at *Wesel*, he signified to the States, that he was come with an Intention to terminate this Affair with some one of the Parties concerned; and demanded he might in the mean Time have Leave to take Possession of *Dieren*, a Village in the *Weluwezoom*, a League from *Doesbourg*, and near the Woods of *Rhede*; which is only remarkable for the magnificent House built there by *William III. King of England*, where that Monarch used to take the Diversion of Hunting when he was in *Holland*. The States General did not think it proper to grant this Leave without the Consent of the Prince of *Orange*, and therefore acquainted his Highness, who was then in *Flanders*, where he commanded the Troops of the Republick, with his *Prussian* Majesty's Demand; who was so far from consenting to it, that he would not even provisionally yield the House to him, or the Furniture that was in it.

Baron *Schmettau*, his *Prussian* Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, having been dead some Time, his
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Majesty sent M. *Hymen*, his Chancellour of the Dutchy of *Cleves*, and Major-General *Grumkow* to the *Hague*; where those two Ministers warmly supported the Interests of the King their Master; and the States defended those of the Prince of *Orange*. His *Prussian* Majesty however, still hoping to terminate this Affair better with the Prince himself, went to the *Hague*, to wait for the Prince of *Orange's* Arrival from the Army; and the States, at his Majesty's Request, dispatched Couriers to the Prince, to desire him to come immediately to the *Hague*. They did the same with Regard to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the Prince's Father in Law; but his Serene Highness excused himself from coming, because of the Loss he had lately had in burying the Landgravine his Spouse; a Loss so much the greater, as she was a Model of all Civil and Moral Virtues. The Prince of *Nassau Orange* would not come to the *Hague*, under Pretence that his Presence was necessary in the Army, which was actually in View of the Enemy. This Answer, which they looked on only as an Evasion, did not satisfy the States; however they had no Remedy but to treat with the Prince's Deputies: who, in order to proceed methodically in the intended Accommodation, proposed to examine his *Prussian* Majesty's Pretensions; and had the Boldnes to publish in Print, *That they were evidently void of all Justice*. The King was so provoked at this Proceeding, that he immediately sent Orders to his Troops, which were in the Army, to hold themselves in a Readiness to march, where ever he should command them to go: but his Majesty recovering again from the first Emotion of his Anger, revoked those Orders almost as soon as given. He satisfied himself with declaring, that he would not suffer them to mention either Justice or Right; for the Business

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in hand being an Accommodation, those Terms were intirely ill-placed; and in a Word, that he would have for his Share what he thought proper: but however, that if the Prince of Orange were at the *Hague*, he would explain himself to him in such a Manner, as he could not do to others.

On this Declaration, the States reiterated their Intreaty to the Prince of *Orange*, and even wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough* to press him to come away. The young Prince who was truly attached to their High Mightinesses, resolved at last to come, and have an Interview with his *Prussian* Majesty: to terminate, if possible, this Affair, which daily perplexed the Republick in general, and States in particular.

It has been suspected with very good Reason, that his *Prussian* Majesty designed, in this secret Accommodation, to propose to the Prince of *Orange* the employing all his Credit, to have him elected Stadholder of the other Provinces, as he was already of those of *Friesland* and *Groningen*; and it would probably not have been very difficult for him to have succeeded in it: for the Prince's Youth, the great Services of his Ancestors, and an extraordinary Valour, which he had given shining Proofs of in an * early Age, had so gained him the Affections of the People, that they desired nothing more than to have him for their Governor.

However this be, the young Prince yielding to the earnest Solicitation of the States, left the

* The same who so highly distinguished himself at the Battle of *Malplaquet*, though he was not then quite twenty Years of Age. The Dutch Infantry having given Ground, this Prince took a Pair of Colours out of the Hands of a young Ensign, of the Regiment of *Mey*, an Officer of Merit, named *Crouzas*, and planted it on the French Retrenchment, crying out to the Dutch Soldiers, *They must march that Way.*

Army to come to the *Hague*, and arrived on the 14th of July, at *Moerdyck*; a small Hamlet, from whence they commonly ferry over out of *Brabant* into *Holland*, a League and half from *Sastryen*, in the Island of *Beyerland*. Part of his Retinue stayed with the Baggage and Horses, the other had already passed to give Order for preparing Dinner, and the Bark which had carried them over, was returned to take in the Prince. His Highness entered it with the Colonel of his Guards, and it beginning to rain, went into his Calesh, which was in a Lighter, that serves to carry such sort of Things; but as soon as it was fair, the Prince came out of his Calesh, and stayed in the Bark, which was by this Time within a Pike's Length of the Land.

The Prince might easily have landed, if he would, by the Help of some Planks; but as there seemed to be no Danger, chose rather to wait 'till they were arrived at a certain Place in the Port, very convenient for debarking his Calesh. To gain this Place, they were obliged to tack, and consequently sail near the Wind, and even go two or three hundred Fathoms from the Shore; but the Bark was hardly got at this Distance, before a violent Whirlwind in two Tosses overset it. At the first, the unfortunate Prince of *Orange* held by the Mast with all his Strength; but the Bark being turned Bottom upwards by the second, this young Hero was seen strugling for Life with the Waves, assisted by a Sailor, who supported him with one Arm and swam with the other. The Sailor's Effort to save him was useleſs; for the Prince's Weight and the Violence of the Waves, obliged him to loose his Hold; and what was most dismal, is, that he did it, just when a Boat, which was rowing with all Expedition to his Assistance, was arrived

arrived within four or five Yards of him. They could only find the Prince's Hat and Cane ; as to his Body, it could not be found 'till some Time afterwards, when it floated. Only the Prince and the Colonel of his Guards perished ; the Sailors, eight in Number, and the Captain, who held by a Rope, were saved.

The Consternation this unexpected and untimely Death spread all over *Holland*, is inconceivable. The Princess, Widow of the deceased, who was two Months gone with Child, when she heard this afflicting News, bore her Misfortune with a Patience and Resignation to the Will of Providence, worthy the great Example set her by the Landgravine of *Hesse*, her Mother.

The King of *Prussia* himself, was so overwhelmed with Grief at it, that he was obliged immediately to be let Blood at *Honslaerdyck*, a fine Country-House between *Delft* and the *Hague*, whither he was gone to spend a few Days ; and for four Days would suffer no Person to see him, not even the Prince Royal his Son, who accompanied him into *Holland*. The Landgrave of *Hesse*, Father in Law of the Prince unfortunately drowned, wrote a very moving Letter to his *Prussian* Majesty, intreating him to suspend all Negotiation, 'till they had taken the proper Measures to commence one, which might put an End to the Controversy in question. There was no Occasion to solicit the King of *Prussia* to lay aside the Negotiation begun ; he was inclined to it enough of himself ; besides, *Holland*, since the Prince of *Orange*'s Death, for whom he had conceived a particular Affection, was become a very disagreeable Abode to him : he therefore set out for *Berlin* immediately after, leaving his Ministers the necessary Instructions to renew the Negotiation. These Instructions, containing six Articles,

which were to serve for the Basis of an Accommodation, were presented to the States General by the Prussian Ministers, and are as follows.

I. That his Majesty may provisionally be put into Possession of Dieren, till they are agreed, or the Suit commenced about it, is determined before the proper Judge; leaving Loo, in the same Manner, to his Highness's Heirs.

II. That his Majesty may provisionally be put into Possession of the Effects of his late Grandfather, Prince Frederick-Henry, reserving to the Heirs of the Prince of Nassau, their Claim with Regard to a Portion out of them; and in like Manner giving them their Due without Contestation.

III. That his Majesty be permitted to joyn a Person or two, whom he shall think proper, with the Administrators of the Inheritance of Orange; and that those who have had the Administration of it hitherto, may at last give an Account of their Conduct to the Parties concerned.

IV. Since it is the Interest of both Parties, that it should be determined before the future Peace, to whom the Principality of Orange and other Estates situate in the French Dominions, shall be given; his Majesty leaves it to the Consideration of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be convenient to declare provisionally, that the said Principality of Orange and Estates situate in the Dominions of France, shall, at a future Peace, be given to the King; provided that at the same Time, and also provisionally, the Heirs of his Highness the Prince of Nassau, are put in Possession of as many of the other Estates of the Inheritance, 'till the Affair is finally determined, either amicably, or by the Course of Law.

V. And as his Majesty has always demanded, that the Garrison of the Town of Meurs should be recalled, according

according to the repeated Mandates of the Imperial Chamber, and the Requisitions made by the Directors of the Circle of Westphalia, that his Majesty may by that Means enjoy his Right of Possession lawfully acquired; so he still insists on it, and doubts not but that your High Mightinesses will no longer suffer any Opposition to be made to the Justice of the Empire.

VI. His Majesty leaves it to the Prudence of your High Mightinesses, as Mediators, to find out and propose such a Method as you shall think most convenient, in the present Circumstances, to come to a final Accommodation; and the Means by which all Animosity and Inconveniences may, in the mean Time, be avoided, as well between the two Parties, as between his Majesty and your High Mightinesses; his Majesty desiring nothing more ardently, than to live with your High Mightinesses, as with his ancient and most strict Allies.

The Heirs of the late Prince of Orange caused the following Answer to be given, in their Name, to the six Articles proposed by the Prussian Ministers.

To the 1st Article concerning Dieren, "His Highness the Prince of Orange of glorious Memory, has had a Sentence in his Favour, by which they ought to abide, 'till it shall be otherwise determined.

To the 2d, "After the Restitution of the Counties of Lingen, Meurs, Montfort, and Genape, and after an equitable Deduction, and not after a Reservation of a Portion out of them; as also after the Payment of the Debts due from Prince Frederick-Henry, which amount to a large Sum; those Estates may, and ought to be given to his Prussian Majesty, even according to the Feoffement of Trust contained in Prince Frederick-Henry's Will.

To the 3d, " After his *Prussian* Majesty's Officers
 " shall have given an Account of the Rents of the
 " Counties of *Meurs*, &c. and after they shall have
 " produced those Rents; then they can permit his
 " Majesty to have an Account given him of the
 " Estates of Prince *Frederick-Henry*. And since
 " those Estates may be delivered up to his *Prussian*
 " Majesty, on the Conditions above mentioned, it
 " is not necessary he should have an Assistant in
 " the Council of Demesnes, the other Estates not
 " belonging to his Majesty, but to the Heir
 " general.

To the 4th, " Their *High Mightinesses* have al-
 " ready come to a Resolution, namely, That they
 " will procure the Restitution of the Principality of
 " *Orange* and other Estates situate in *Dauphiné* and
 " *Burgundy*, to deliver them up to those who shall
 " have a Title to them, either by Right, or A-
 " greement.

To the 5th, " It is notorious that the County
 " of *Meurs*, is a Free-Estate, and has passed as
 " such for a long Series of Time; as also, that his
 " *Prussian* Majesty, after the Death of King *William*,
 " forcibly took Possession of it by unlawful Means:
 " For which Reason, they insist on the Restitution
 " of it, with its Revenues, on the Part of the
 " Prince of *Orange*; so that the Mandate of Posse-
 " sion, surreptitiously obtained from the *Impérial*
 " Chamber, can neither be of any great Service
 " to his Majesty, nor be called a Decree of the
 " Empire. And the Reason why it cannot be so
 " called, is, that there is a great Difference between
 " a Mandate of Possession of the Imperial Chamber,
 " and such a Sentence as the Diet of the Empire
 " pronounces at *Ratibon*. The Right of Garrison
 " has been the same, and peaceable, for the
 " Space of an hundred Years.

To

To the 6th, " Since this amicable Manner of
 " Accommodation is at an End by the Prince of
 " Orange's Death, and consequently, for want of
 " one of the Parties; so that they must first think
 " of his Funeral, and of conveying his Corps,
 " which they have found, to the Place of its In-
 " terment, to bury it honourably, and afterwards
 " take Care of the Guardianship: they cannot, in
 " the mean Time, proceed in any manner what-
 " ever in this Affair. For after the Appointment
 " of Guardians, they must consider, whether it
 " will be expedient to continue to treat amicably,
 " under the said Mediation, in such a troublesome
 " Manner, or whether they shall rather chuse to
 " have recourse to Law."

On the 24th of January, 1712, the Princess Royal was delivered of a Son at Berlin, who was named *Frederick-Charles*; which Prince is the same Monarch who at this Time reigns so gloriously, respected by his Enemies, admired by his Neighbours, and adored by his Subjects, whose Happiness he has taken for his Device, and whom he indeed governs with all imaginable Mildness and Wisdom.

His *Prussian* Majesty, however, still demanded of the States, the Evacuation of *Meurs*; the Garrison of which, he said, was of no manner of Service: and his Minister presented several Memorials on this Subject, to which the States did not think proper to make any Reply; but the Province of *Friesland* went so far, as to protest in form against such an Evacuation.

During these Transactions, the Governour of *Meurs* wrote a Letter to the States, importing, That Baron *Horn*, who commanded in the City of *Gueldre*, had acquainted him, that he should, by

Virtue of the Mandate of Possession, come in a few Days to that Town, to receive the Homage of the Magistrates and Inhabitants for his *Prussian* Majesty. That the Baron had added, he desired to bring fifty, or at least thirty Grenadiers along with him, that he might perform the Ceremony with the more Solemnity ; which he, the Governour, had refused to grant : alledging the said Baron had been in the Town on the 11th of the preceding Month, attended by only two Troopers, and that the Inhabitants had done nothing to him, which had the least Appearance of an Insult. Besides, that he ought not to execute the Mandate with Grenadiers, since the Inhabitants being voluntarily inclined to do Homage, there was no Cause to fear any Disturbance ; and that these thirty Grenadiers, if they did not take Possession of a Gate, might at least make themselves Masters of some Houses, to keep the Garrison in perpetual Alarm.

To all this the Governour added heavy Complaints against the Drossard of the County of *Meurs*, appointed by his *Prussian* Majesty ; who had caused the Mandate and Resolutions of the States of the 26th of *August* and 17th of *September*, to be printed, published, and affixed to the Barriers and other publick Places : demanding to be supported against such-like Insults, and that they should even oblige this Drossard to give him Satisfaction. While the Governour of *Meurs* complained of his *Prussian* Majesty's Officers, that Monarch's Envoy presented Memorial upon Memorial, to induce the States to chastise the Governour, whom he termed in one of his Memorials, an *insolent Fellow* ; an Epithet that did more Injury to him who gave it, than to the Person it was given to. The States had some Years before, examined into the Conduct of the Governour, and found it unexceptionable ; but his

Prussian

Prussian Majesty, who was determined to go through with this Affair, at all Events, sent Orders to the Prince of *Anhalt* to seize on *Meurs*, and drive out the Troops of the States, which garrisoned the Castle.

This was executed by the Prince of *Anhalt*, on the 8th of *November*, who, at the Head of two or three Hundred *Prussian* Grenadiers, surprized the Castle between Four and Five of the Clock in the Morning; and having made the Governour and Garrison Prisoners, afterwards threatned to bombard the Town, if they refused Entrance to the *Prussian* Troops. The Fear of a Bombardment, obliged the Inhabitants to open their Gates to the Prince of *Anhalt*, and take an Oath of Fidelity to the King of *Prussia*; who, on the first Advice he received of the Success of this Affair, sent Orders to his Generals to cause two Battalions to march to *Meurs*, to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection, and defend the Place, in case they should have a Mind to re-take it.

As soon as the Landgrave of *Hesse* had Intelligence of this Affair, he wrote in very strong Terms about it to the States; and what gave these wise Republicans the most Uneasiness, was, the Prince of *Anhalt* published, that the whole was transacted with their Consent. The King of *Prussia* also on his Side, wrote to the States to justify the surprizing of *Meurs*; but as the Reasons he gave for it, are much the same as those I have related before, I shall not recite them here: however, I will give the Substance of their High Mightinesses Answer to him, which will set this whole Affair in a clear Light.

After having complained bitterly of the Violence his Majesty had committed, the States said to him;

" That there were two Things to be considered in

" his Letter ; first, the Right of Possession ; and
 " secondly, their Right to keep a Garrison in it.
 " As to the first, the States said, They had never
 " made themselves a Party. That it was manifest
 " to the whole World, his *Prussian* Majesty's
 " Claim was contested by the late Prince of *Nassau*
 " *Friesland*, and that his Majesty, as well as the
 " Guardians of that Prince's Son, had submitted
 " their Dispute to the Decision of the Imperial
 " Chamber at *Wetzlar*. That they had declared
 " they acquiesced in it, and promised to start no
 " Difficulties against the Decrees and Mandates of
 " that Chamber. They had to this Purpose ordered
 " the Commander of their Garrison at *Meurs*, not
 " to intermeddle in any Political or Civil Affair,
 " and consequently, not oppose the Execution of
 " such Mandates. That their Orders had pro-
 " duced the desired Effect ; since the Complaints
 " made against the Commander, having been
 " examined, were found to be frivolous, and with-
 " out a reasonable Foundation ; so that if there
 " had been any Opposition to the Mandate of the
 " Chamber of *Wetzlar*, it had not proceeded from
 " the Garrison, but from the Magistrates and
 " Burghers. They they would not examine whe-
 " ther it were so or not, since it did not concern
 " them ; but left it to his Majesty's wise Judg-
 " ment, whether they ought not to be sensibly af-
 " fected, while they were treating with his Envoy
 " on the Means of forcing these Magistrates and
 " Burghers, by the Assistance of the Militia of the
 " Circle of *Westphalia*, to submit to the Mandate ;
 " that he should proceed in a violent and un-
 " friendly Manner to surprize the Castle and Town
 " of *Meurs*, with very disagreeable Circumstances.
 " That this was done in a very dark Night ; that
 " they had broke into the Commander's House,
 " and

" and disarmed him, while he thought himself in
 " full Security, under the Protection of Negotia-
 " tions ; made the Garrison of the Castle Priso-
 " ners ; obliged the Inhabitants to admit the
 " *Prussian* Troops into the Town ; and what was
 " most grievous of all, had palliated the whole, by
 " spreading a Report, that all this was done with
 " the Knowledge and Consent of the States, and
 " the Connivance of five Provinces : That they had
 " made use of the Arms and Ammunition of the
 " States for this nocturnal Exploit ; which had
 " been even attended with Acts of Violence,
 " though it might probably have been otherwise
 " represented to his Majesty ; that an innocent
 " Burgher had lost his Life in this Affair, which
 " was not the only Irregularity committed in it."

As to the second Article, their High Mightinesses
 avowed ; " They could not still forbear complain-
 " ing that they were injured by this unfriendly
 " Surprize ; since every Body knew that Place
 " had been re-taken from the Enemy, by their
 " Arms ; and that when they restored it to it's
 " Master, they reserved to themselves, with his
 " Approbation, a Right of keeping a Garrison in
 " it, which they had been possessed of above a
 " Century : and that so long a Possession, was
 " more than sufficient to prove, they could not be
 " justly dispossessed of it, by force of Arms. That
 " this Proceeding could not be reconciled with the
 " Friendship and good Intelligence, in which they
 " had the Happiness to live with his Majesty, and
 " which they had always so ardently endeavoured
 " to cultivate, any more than with that Alliance
 " they had contracted with him, for the mutual
 " Defence of their respective Dominions, Posse-
 " sions and Jurisdiction ; since according to that,
 " his Majesty would be obliged to maintain them
 " in

" in the Possession they had so long enjoyed, of
 " having a Garrison in *Meurs*, in case any Power
 " should have had a Mind to disturb them; and
 " consequently they had the less Reason to imagine
 " that he would have attempted to dispossess them
 " of it, in so surprizing a Manner, and do them
 " such an Injury in the Face of the whole World.
 " Lastly, their High Mightinesses demanded a
 " Reparation for the Injury done them on this
 " Occasion; which they had the more Reason to
 " hope for, as his Majesty had been pleased to
 " assure them of his sincere Inclination, to continue
 " to live in that good Intelligence, which had so
 " long subsisted between them. The States con-
 " cluded, by assuring his *Prussian* Majesty, on
 " their Side, that they had a great Regard for his
 " Friendship, and would cultivate it as much as
 " possible."

His *Prussian* Majesty gave himself very little
 Concern about making the States the Reparation
 they demanded; and contented himself with repre-
 senting to them; " That he had often pressed the
 " States, as Executors of the Will of Prince *Fre-*
 " *derick-Henry*, to do him Justice with regard to a
 " Place, belonging to the Heirs of that Prince,
 " of which he was the first; and that having been
 " able to obtain nothing by his Representations,
 " he had been obliged to make use of Force, to
 " execute the last Mandate of the Imperial Chamber
 " at *Wetzlar*. That as to the Right they claimed
 " of having a Garrison in *Meurs*, they could have
 " none; since it would be contrary to the Laws
 " and Constitutions of the Empire, which forbid
 " all the Members of the *Germanick* Body to ad-
 " mit any forreign Garrisons into their Fortresses.
 " That he had observed to them before, All the
 " Expences of the Fortifications and other Necessa-
 " ries

" ries for *Meurs*, had not been payed by the States,
 " but taken from the Revenues of the House of
 " Orange; the Inheritance of which he pretended
 " wholly reverted to him, and was fallen to him.
 " That as to the Disorders his Troops were re-
 " proached with, they were absolutely false, and
 " their High Mightinesses had been imposed on in
 " that respect, as well as with regard to their Mi-
 " litary Magazine, which they pretended had been
 " pillaged by his Soldiers, to make Rejoicings on
 " account of their Entrance into *Meurs*; since so
 " far from having made Discharges of Musquetry
 " and Cannon, there had not been a single Prime
 " fired on that Occasion."

Many People found these Reasons unsatisfactory, but the States were obliged to be contented with them, in the Situation they were then in.

The Affair of this Succession lasted a long Time, and was not entirely finished, 'till the Reign of the Monarch whose History I am writing, as I shall shew in its Place.

The Prince Royal, in the mean Time, though of Age to govern, saw with Grief a Father, whom he loved tenderly, daily decaying; and perhaps his Majesty's Illness would have continued a long while, had not an unforeseen Accident, in all Appearance, hastned his Death. This Monarch had married for his second Wife, * *Sophia Louisa*, of *Mecklembourg-Swerin*, Sister to the Duke of that Name; which Princess before her Marriage, had had the Reputation of being passionately fond of noisy Diversions: and therefore imagined the Way to obviate the ill Impression this might have made on the King, was to observe a Conduct directly contrary to that which had been imputed to her.

* The 19th of November, 1708.

With

With this Notion, she became a perfect Recluse, and by Degrees fell into an excessive Devotion, which at last degenerated into a Madness. One Day when a Fit of Madness seized her, she got from the Women who had the Care of her, and passing through a little Gallery which led to the King's Appartment, broke into it through a Glafs Door. The King, who was sleeping on a Couch, did not awake at the Noise, but the Queen falling upon him, and scolding him, he waked ; and was struck with such a Terror on seeing her half naked, with her Hair dishevelled, and her Arms, Hands and Face covered with Blood, that he imagined it was an Apparition ; and the Idea made so strong an Impression on him, that he immediately fell into a Fever. His Sickness continued only six Weeks, during which he had the Consolation to see how well he was beloved by his Subjects, by their Grief, and the continual Prayers they made under the Windows of his Appartment. This however could not save his Majesty, he was obliged to prepare for another State, and was not shocked in this critical Moment ; but seemed to have his Thoughts intirely weaned from all worldly Grandeur, and solely intent on the Joys of Heaven.

On the 24th of *February*, 1713, in the Evening, the King desired to speak with the Prince Royal, his Son. He was in his Appartment, discoursing with some of those who were most intimate with him, when Word was brought, the King desired to speak with him ; and on entering his Chamber, remarked a profound Silence, and Sadness in the Countenances of all present, which did not seem to presage any good. He drew near to the King's Bed ; and as soon as the Monarch perceived him, he reached out his feeble Arms to him, saying ; They must separate ; but that he was not concerned for

for his Subjects, since he left them a Master so capable of governing them. This is what some Memoirs I have before me, say; but it favours too much of the Compliment, and does not agree with what I have heard from a *Prussian* Nobleman of the first Rank: who, though he was not present at this sad Interview, was nevertheless near enough to know the Particulars of it. This Nobleman has then told me, that *Frederick I.* knew perfectly well the Virtues and Defects of the Prince Royal his Son; I say *Defects*; for the Reader must not expect I should say he had none: such an Expectation would be contrary to my Candor and natural Sincerity; and those who pretend, 'tis a Want of Respect to Kings and their Memory, to ascribe any Defects to them, should ask themselves this Question; *What Man is there without Fault, and what King without Weakness?* The King, as I have said, knowing the Prince Royal was prone to Frugality, and not naturally inclined to what is called Munificence; advised him conformably to the Knowledge he had of him, to govern his People with Mildness, and encourage Arts and Commerce by his Liberality; and lastly told him, it was bad Policy in Sovereigns to impoverish their Subjects to enrich themselves: for that by depriving them of their Wealth, they were deprived of the Means of trading; and consequently they dried up the Source of Riches, which is nothing else but Commerce.

After having embraced him for the last Time, he gave him his Blessing, and wished him all Sort of Prosperity. He expired the next Day, being the 25th of February, about an Hour after Noon; which caused a universal Grief in the Hearts of his Subjects, whom he had governed with much Mildness and Wisdom. This Monarch was one of the

most

most magnificent that ever was ; and maintained a fine Body of Guards ; for besides a Battalion of Grenadiers, he had a Company of Horse-Muskeeters, wholly composed of *French Refugees*, one of an hundred Swiss, and Body Guards all richly clothed. He had a favourite * Minister, who was as much inclined to Expence as himself, and suggested a thousand fine Designs to him, which were perfectly well executed. The Royal Palace, Arsenal, and several other Buildings, are Proofs of that Monarch's magnificent Disposition. He augmented the Privileges of the *French Refugees*, built them Churches, and assigned Ministers Pensions to preach and explain the Holy Scriptures in them. He gave them a College for the Education of their Youth, and established a certain Revenue, which was appointed for those who had no Subsistence, and were found to have a Disposition for the Sciences. In a Word, he would have them constitute but one People with his other Subjects, and was 'till his Death the Father of both the one and the other of them.

After the Prince Royal had for some Days indulged his Grief occasioned by the Death of the King his Father ; he ordered the necessary Preparations to be made for solemnizing his Funeral, which was done with an extraordinary Magnificence. As soon as the Body was interred, the new King mounted on Horseback, and put himself at the Head of some Regiments, which were drawn up in Lines, in the Square before the great Church ; who after having made a triple Discharge, cryed out, **LONG LIVE FREDERICK-WILLIAM OUR KING.**

* *John Casimir of Kolbé*, a Gentleman originally of the *Palatinate*. He had a fine Genius, and contributed much to his Master's Glory ; who made him Count of *Wartemberg*, under which Name he is best known.

After

After the new Monarch had received the Oath of Fidelity from those, whose Duty it was to take it for the People, given Audience to the foreign Ambassadors, and in short, done all that a Sovereign usually does, on Account of his Predecessor's Death; he applied himself wholly to the establishing a Form of Government, which was probably 'till then without Example, and perhaps had never existed 'till then, except in his own Idea.

He applied himself to know those Bloodsuckers of Princes, who have no other Qualification, but that of knowing how to insinuate themselves into their Master's good Graces, by flattering his Weakness, and getting his Money. There was at Court a Jewess, a Native of *Halberstat*, named *Lipmann*, who had traded largely in Jewels, and sold the greatest Part of them to the late King; who was very fond of this Sort of Toys. By this she had found Means to insinuate herself into that Monarch's Favour, to whom she had sold her Jewels extremely dear; but the new King made her refund, and afterwards banished her the Court.

This Monarch, when only Prince Royal, accidentally cast his Eyes on a Book which was full of excellent Maxims for those who are destined to command others; and was particularly struck with that of *Cyrus*, which was there cited in *German*. *The surest and most effectual Means to procure a constant Felicity to a People, a Country, or a Kingdom, are an Army of select Troops, and the good Oeconomy of the Subjects.* This is the Maxim of the *Perſian Solomon*, which our Monarch, who had a Memory prodigiously tenacious, never forgot, and made the Basis of the new Form of Government he was going to establish.

It was easy for him to have an Army of select Troops, but not so easy for him to make his Subjects

jects good Oeconomists. To do this, he resolved to set them an Example ; knowing that nothing has such an Influence on the Manners of Subjects, as the Example of their Sovereign : and proposed also to add to it, his Resentment to those Persons of Distinction who would not conform thereto ; knowing very well, that the Fear of displeasing him would accomplish the Execution, of what they were already induced to do, by his Example.

Frederick-Wiliam began to pursue the Plan he had layed down, by making a general Reform in his Household. The King his Father had a very great Number of Chamberlains, Gentlemen of the Chamber, and Pages ; a great Number of Officers of the Kitchen ; in a Word, a Multitude of Domesticks, a fourth Part of which certainly never did him any Service. The new King dismissed all these ; retaining only one Chamberlain, two Valets de Chamber, four or five Pages, a dozen Footmen, and some Grooms : and for his Kitchen, two Cooks, one Steward, and one Butler ; almost all the rest were dismissed, from the Great Chamberlain down to the lowest Gentleman of the Chamber, and from the Great Steward of the Household, down to the Master of the Pantry.

But while he diminished the Number of his Domesticks, he increased that of his Soldiers. He at first indeed disbanded the hundred Swiss, and the other Corps of the deceased King's Guard ; but then in Return, he augmented the Corps of the Gendarms, and the Regiment he had when Prince Royal. He had especially an Intention to make this Regiment one of the most celebrated in the World, for the Size of the Men, their Dexterity and Discipline ; and designed that all his Troops in general, for the future, should be wholly composed of the finest Men that could be found : and resolved

to keep them in Breath and make them active by continual Exercise, and subject them to a severe Discipline. But it required Time and Money to execute all this, and the deceased King had left his Finances in a very bad Condition, by the immense Expence he had been at, in Buildings, Festivals, and other Things, in which he did not spare Money. The first Business was to remedy this, which our Monarch applied himself to with great Success; no more Festivals were made, there was no more destructive Gaming, no Opera, no Comedies, no Feasts, no expensive Entertainments, no Gallantry. The King, in all these Things, began to set the Example; only five or six Dishes appeared at his ordinary Table, and unless it were for the Queen his Spouse, to whom he was bound by Duty, Reason, and Inclination, was at no Expence to please others; for whose Affection he was less concerned, than for his Footmen's. He was such an Enemy to every Thing which favoured of Coquetry, that a Woman need only be a little affected, to make him judge her worthy of his Contempt; which he gave himself no Trouble to dissemble: and a Man could do nothing more effectual to disoblige him, than to appear before him in a studied Dress.

He detested Luxury in Drefs and Furniture, and would lie no longer in a Chamber hung with Tapestry; and for the future wore only a Coat of course blue Cloth, with gilt Copper Buttons; a Straw-coloured Waistcoat with a single Gold Lace, and Straw-coloured Breeches also, except in Summer, when he wore Linnen ones. He wore only white Spatterdashes, which were fastned with small Copper Buttons, by the Help of a little Iron Hook, with which they were forcibly drawn 'till they came into the Button holes. His Shoes were

strong and durable, with high Heels and square Toes. His Hat had only a plain narrow Gold Lace, and little Button without a Loop, and a Band of Gold Twist about it, from which a small Golden Tassel hung down on each Side of the Hat. The Grasp of his Sword was of Silver Wire, the Guard and Shell of gilt Copper, the Blade large, long and heavy, and the whole hung by an Elk-Skin Belt, whiten'd with Chalk.

As soon as the Courtiers saw their Master's Taste, they began to imitate him; nothing was seen but plain neat Equipages; for the King loved Neatness extremely: and whoever presented themselves before him, ought to joyn an extreme Neatness with a noble Simplicity.

He went on however, in the mean Time, with recruiting his Regiment of Grenadiers, whose Number he had fixed at four thousand, divided into four Battalions; and the Officers knowing what Pleasure it gave his Majesty, when they brought him a Man, something above the common Size, used their utmost Efforts to procure such.

France, during these Transactions, dejected by continual Losses, had for some Years past, set all Wheels at work to detach from the rest, some one of the Powers allied against her; and having at last succeeded in gaining *England*, and won the Battle of *Denain*, she re-established a little her shattered Affairs, and the Allies became more tractable.

The late King of *Prussia* had formed a Pretension on the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, which was not very agreeable to the States; already but too much environed by the Dominions belonging to that Prince, who every Day grew more and more formidable. Their High Mightinesses had learned by secret Intelligence, that *France* and *England* had gained *Frederick I.* by promising him, if he would desert

desert the Grand Alliance, and renounce his Pretensions on the Principality of *Orange*, to give him all he had possessed himself of in the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*. They wrote to him on that Subject, but that Prince dying soon after, left it to the Care of his Successor to answer them; which he did by a complaisant Letter, importing in Substance;

" That it was evident the Crown of *France* had no Right, either to the Principality of *Orange*, or the other Estates of the House of *Nassau*, in *Burgundy*; but however, as Princes, whenever their Arms are superior, have but little Regard to Right, and give Ear to nothing but what is agreeable to their own Interests, they had never been able to induce that Crown to restore them.

" That her Britannick Majesty had used her Endeavours, but ineffectually; having not been able to persuade *France*, to alter her Resolution of incorporating them with the Crown. That the King his Father, seeing this, had earnestly pressed the States to have this Restitution demanded; but had neither received any positive Answer on that Head, nor would they concert the proper Measures with him, to succeed in it: the Reason of which was, as he was certainly informed; That their High Mightinesses endeavoured under hand, to have those Estates for the Heirs of the late King *William*; who under that Name could be no other than Prince *Friso* of *Nassau's*. That he left it to the wise Judgment of the States, whether the King his Father, seeing himself abandoned in his just Pretensions, by all his Allies, had not done well to get an Equivalent for those Estates, in the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*. That the States knew very well, *France* had no Right to give such an Equivalent, as it did not belong to her; and

" had the same Sentiments himself. That he would
 " not call his Imperial Majesty's Right to the *Low-*
 " *Countries* in question; but however, as the
 " States had no Regard to that Right, and en-
 deavoured to secure themselves, not by applying
 " to the Emperour, but to the Court of *France*, to
 " have it's Approbation; he thought he had not
 " done amiss, in following their Example. That
 " the Fortresses in the Upper Quarter of *Gelder-*
 " *land*, were not comprised in their Barrier; which
 " was composed of more important Ones, that
 " effectually covered their Dominions. That when
 " he should have this Upper Quarter, it would
 " not a little contribute, (considering their common
 " and inseparable Interests) to their Safety and
 " Preservation, the very same as if it was in their
 " own Hands: and therefore he hoped they would
 " not take it amiss, that he did not disown what
 " had passed on this Subject: since it would be no
 " Obstacle to that Friendship, he desired always to
 " cultivate with the Republick. That it was not
 " prejudicial to the Alliances entered into by the
 " late King his Father; nor repugnant to Equity
 " or Reason, which should be the constant Rules
 " of his Actions. That there was nothing in it
 " neither which could injure the House of *Nassau*,
 " since he had always offered, and did now again
 " offer, to indemnify them for the Claims they
 " might have on the Succession, out of the Effects
 " under their Administration. He concluded, in
 " saying, he hoped for their Friendship, and that
 " so far from being his Enemy, they ought to
 " assist him in getting this Equivalent, since the
 " deceased King had largely contributed to drive the
 " Enemy out of this Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*,
 " by the Blood of many thousands of his brave
 " Subjects, and an immense Expence of Money;
 " and

" and that on his Part, he would shew his Grati-
 " tude for it, by always seconding the States in
 " whatever could be advantageous to them.

Thus *Frederick-William* justified the late King his Father, from the Reproaches of such of the Allies as desired to continue the War against *France*, for having sacrificed them to his own private Interests.

To deprive his Courtiers of all Thoughts of becoming First Minister, the King declared he would have no First Minister but himself ; and appointed Mess. *Ilgan*, *Grumkau* and *Kniphausen* to act under him. His Favourite, *Creutz*, who from a common Auditor of a Regiment, had been made his private Secretary, when he was only Prince Royal, was admitted into his Majesty's Council, as was also M. *Vierec*, a Gentleman of Quality of *Mecklenbourg*.

In the mean Time the Plenipotentiaries assembled at *Utrecht*, were labouring to re-establish a general Peace in *Europe* ; but the Work did not proceed so fast as could have been desired : because there were too many opposite Interests to reconcile, and the Parties invented new Claims, and made fresh Demands every Day. The States General saw with Regret, the Garrisons his *Prussian* Majesty had in *Venlo*, and Fort St. *Michael* on the other Side of the *Meuse* ; which Fortresses had been delivered to him, as Pledges for a considerable Sum of Money which he claimed : and ordered their Plenipotentiaries to solicit those of the other Powers, to require his *Prussian* Majesty to withdraw those Garrisons. The Reason that obliged the States to insist on this, was, they were afraid his *Prussian* Majesty should become Master of the Passage of the *Meuse*, towards *Maastricht*. They at last prevailed so far upon Count *Zinzendorff*, that he consented to treat

with the *Prussian* Ministers on this Affair; being unwilling to refuse this Satisfaction to the States, who were then almost the only Power that carried on the War, in favour of the Arch-Duke: and as the Conclusion of a Peace between the Emperour and *France* seemed yet at a Distance, it was not proper to disoblige the *Hollanders*, who still supported the Cause of the House of *Austria*. On the other Hand, the *Prussian* Ministers wished his Imperial Majesty would not dispute the King their Master's Sovereignty, over the Places his Arms had conquered, in the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, and which were very convenient for him. These Considerations produced a secret Treaty between the Imperial and *Prussian* Ministers, which was drawn up in the *Latin Tongue*; of which this is a Translation.

" Know all Men whom it may concern, that
 " whereas his Imperial Majesty *Leopold I*, of glorious
 " Memory, has promised in a certain Manner, and
 " on certain Conditions, to take upon himself and
 " satisfy some Claims, which his *Prussian* Majesty
 " has, on *Charles II*, King of *Spain*; and as the
 " aforesaid King of *Prussia* has demanded the Exe-
 " cution of the said Engagements, and for that
 " Purpose retains a considerable Part of the Upper
 " Quarter of *Gelderland*; For these Reasons, for
 " the establishing and preserving a good Intelli-
 " gence, and in Consideration of the important
 " Services done by the late King of *Prussia*, of
 " glorious Memory, to the Arch-Ducal House of
 " *Austria*, and as it is hoped his present Majesty,
 " his Successor, will continue to act with the same
 " Patriot Zeal; it has been concluded and agreed
 " by the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiary
 " of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty for
 the

" the present Congress of Peace ; that is to say,
 " the Sieur *Philip Louis*, hereditary Treasurer of the
 " Holy Roman Empire, Count of *Sinzenhof* and
 " *Thanhausen*, Baron of *Ernsbrun*, Lord of the
 " Lordships of *Gésole* and *Great Scélowitz*, Bur-
 " grave of *Reineg*, hereditary and supreme Judge
 " of the Tournaments, as also hereditary and prin-
 " cipal Carver in the Upper and Lower *Austria*,
 " hereditary Cup-bearer in *Austria* upon the *Ens*,
 " Chamberlain of his Imperial and Royal Majesty
 " of *Germany*, *Spain*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, actual
 " Privy Counsellor, first Chancellour of the Court,
 " Knight of the Golden Fleece, and first Pleni-
 " potentiary at the Congrels for a Peace ; and the
 " Sieur *Mithael Achatz*, Baron of *Kirchnr*, Lord
 " of *Heraletz*, &c. and real Counsellour of his
 " Imperial Majesty : And on the Part of his Ma-
 " jesty the King of *Prussia*, the Sieur *Otto Magnus*
 " of *Denboff*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire,
 " hereditary Lord of *Fridrichstein*, &c. Minister
 " of State of his Royal Majesty of *Prussia*, and
 " actual Privy-Counsellour of the Council of War,
 " Lieutenant-General of Foot, Knight of the
 " *Prussian Black-Eagle*, Governour and principal
 " Commander of *Memmel*, and first Plenipotentiary
 " for the general Congress of Peace ; and the Sieur
 " *John-Augustus Marschalch* of *Biberstein*, actual
 " Privy-Counsellour of State, principal Herald at
 " Arms, Provincial Commander of *Giebichstein* and
 " St. *Mauricebourg*, Knight of the Orders of the
 " *Prussian Black-Eagle*, and of St. *John* of *Jerusa-*
 " *lem*. Namely,

" 1. His *Prussian* Majesty shall desist from the
 " aforesaid Claims, and intirely renounce them,
 " those however excepted which have been already
 " assignd upon the Provinces of the Low-Coun-
 " tries ; and shall withdraw his Troops from the

“ Fortresses of *Venlo* and *St. Michael*, as soon as he
“ shall have been put in Possession of the under-
“ specified Lands, yielded to him.

“ 2. For this, his Imperial and Royal Catholick
“ Majesty makes over in the best form of Right, his
“ Part of the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, at
“ present in the Possession of his *Prussian* Majesty ;
“ namely, the City of *Gueldre*, with all it’s Ap-
“ purtenances and Dependencies, the Ammany
“ and Lower Ammany of *Gueldre*, particularly
“ the Towns and Bailiwicks of *Strahlen*, *Wachten-*
“ *donk*, *Midelaer*, *Waelbeck*, *Aersen*, *Afferden* and
“ *Well*, as also *Raey* and little *Kevelaer*, with all
“ their Appurtenances and Dependencies : Also
“ the District of *Kessel*, in like manner with its
“ Appurtenances and Dependencies, and all those
“ of the aforesaid Ammanys, with their Territo-
“ ries intire, except *Erkelen* and its Appurte-
“ nances and Dependencies, to his Majesty *Frede-*
“ *rick William* King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Suc-
“ cessors, both Males and Females without Di-
“ stinction, as the whole has hitherto appertained
“ to the Arch-Ducal House of *Austria*, and with all
“ its Territorial Jurisdiction, with all its Rights,
“ Revenues and Advantages, of what sort soever,
“ in the same manner as the Arch-Ducal House of
“ *Austria*, and particularly the last King of *Spain*,
“ has possessed and enjoyed them ; subject never-
“ theless to all their Incumbrances and Mortgages.
“ His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, will
“ also put his Majesty the King of *Prussia* into
“ the actual and quiet Possession of all the said
“ Lands yielded to him, which his Royal Majesty
“ is not yet in Possession of, as soon as the Ex-
“ change of the Ratifications of this Treaty have
“ been made.

3. “ As to what relates to the Fiefs situate in the
“ said

“ said District, or reputed to make Part of the
 “ Ammanys assignd; the King of *Prussia* shall
 “ have the immediate Right of Lord of the Man-
 “ nour of them, with all their Dependencies, with-
 “ out Reserve. On the other Hand, all those
 “ which shall not be comprised in the said Di-
 “ stricts yielded to him, whether they are in the
 “ rest of *Gelderland*, or in whatsoever Place they
 “ are, shall in like manner remain to his Imperial
 “ and Royal Catholick Majesty, with all the feodal
 “ Rights.

4. “ The Roman Catholick Religion shall re-
 “ main every where, both in the Towns and open
 “ Country, in the same State it was in the Time of
 “ *Charles II*; and there shall no Change or Inno-
 “ vation be made directly or indirectly, under any
 “ Pretence or Colour whatsoever, with regard to
 “ the said Religion, or its usual and publick
 “ Ceremonies, such as Processions, Pilgrimages,
 “ Funerals, or the like.

5. “ And as his Imperial and Royal Catholick
 “ Majesty has the Nomination of the Bishop of
 “ *Ruremond*; the spiritual Jurisdiction and Right
 “ of Diocesan throughout the said District, shall
 “ be reserved to the said Bishop and his Suc-
 “ cessors, in the same manner they enjoyed them in
 “ the Time of *Charles II*.

6. “ The Convents, Churches, Hospitals,
 “ Schools, Seminaries, and all Ecclesiastical Foun-
 “ dations, without Limitation, for the Catholick
 “ Religion, shall be in like manner preserved, and
 “ shall remain under the Inspection of the Bishop
 “ of *Ruremond*, and all the Ecclesiastical Benefices
 “ shall be conferred by him and no other Person.

7. “ As to what concerns the Privileges and
 “ Liberties of the Country, its States and Sub-
 “ jects; his Royal Majesty of *Prussia* has promised

“ to

" to confirm them to them, in the usual Forms,
 " pursuant to the Treaty of *Venlo*, made in
 " 1543; and to preserve them in the quiet and
 " peaceable Enjoyment of them, and not suffer
 " any Person to infringe them.

8. " He shall particularly, in Consequence of
 " the said Treaty, fill all the Employes, as well
 " in the Regency of the Country, as in the
 " Towns, Magistracies, and Seats of Justice, with
 " Persons of the Country who have engaged them-
 " selves by Oath to profess the Roman Catholick
 " Religion.

9. " He shall, for the Maintenance of Justice,
 " erect a particular Tribunal, that the States and
 " Subjects may not be dragg'd into Courts of Jus-
 " tice out of the Country.

10. " And as it will be necessary, for the Re-
 " gulation of the Interests of the Country, to
 " make a particular Inquiry, in what manner they
 " ought to be separated for the future, without
 " prejudicing the one or the others; as also to se-
 " cure the Payment of the Debts contracted by
 " the whole Country in general: Commissaries
 " shall be appointed by both Parties without De-
 " lay, who in this as well as in all other necessary
 " Respects, shall observe an exact Equity.

11. " The two Parties do also engage not to
 " build any new Fortres's on the *Meuse*, through-
 " out the whole Extent of *Gelderland*.

12. " His *Prussian* Majesty's Rights are also re-
 " served with regard to an annual Rent of 80,000
 " Florins, assigned on the Customs of the *Meuse*;
 " and accruing from the Claim of *Frederick-*
Henry Prince of Orange, of happy Memory:
 " as also with Respect to St. *Weith*, *Vianden* and
Bugenbach, and all the other Estates belonging
 " to the Inheritance of *Orange*, situate in the *Spanish*
 " Low Countries.

13. " This Treaty shall be ratified on both
 " Sides, in six Weeks, counting from the Day
 " of its signing, and even sooner, if it can be
 " done."

In Testimony of which the under-mentioned
 Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed these Pre-
 sent s with their own Hand, and set their common
 Seals to them.

Done at *Utrecht* the 2d of *April*, 1713.

(L. S.) PHILIP-LOUIS Count of SINZENDORF.
 (L. S.) MICHAEL ACHATZ Baron of KIRCHNER.
 (L. S.) M. Count of DENHOFF.
 (L. S.) A. MARSCHALCH of BIBERSTEIN.

This Treaty removed most of the Difficulties which obstructed a Peace; it was concluded with the *English* and *Portuguese*, and soon after with the States General and Duke of *Savoy*; and in fine, with all the Princes allied against *France*, except the Emperour and Part of the Empire. But the Treaty I have just related, which was concluded between the Emperour and the King of *Prussia*, very much perplexed the States General, as I shall soon shew. In the mean Time I will give the Reader a Copy of the Treaty concluded between *France* and his *Prussian* Majesty, at the Congress assembled at *Utrecht*, for a general Peace; a Treaty which deserves his Attention, for the extraordinary Concessions made by *France* to the King of *Prussia*.

" In the Name of the most Holy Trinity. Be it
 " known, to all present and to come, who are,
 " or may be concerned in this Treaty; that after
 " the long and cruel War which *Europe* has been

" so many Years afflicted with, the Divine Pro-
 " vidence being pleased to put an End to the Ca-
 " lamities Christendom has suffered from it, has
 " preserved an ardent Desire of Peace in the Hearts
 " of the most serene, and most potent Prince and
 " Lord, *Louis XIV.* by the Grace of God, most
 " Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*; and of
 " the most serene and most potent Prince and
 " Lord, *Frederick-William*, by the Grace of God,
 " King of *Prussia*, Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*,
 " High Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the
 " Holy Roman Empire; Sovereign Prince of
 " *Orange*, *Neufchatel* and *Wallangin*; Duke of
 " *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergues*, *Stetin*,
 " *Pomerania*, the *Cassubes* and *Wandales*, *Mecklem-*
 " *bourg* and *Crossen* in *Silesia*; Burgrave of *Nu-*
 " *remberg*, Prince of *Halberstat*, *Minden*, *Camin*,
 " *Wandalia*, *Swerin*, *Ratzebourg* and *Meurs*; Count
 " of *Hoenzollern*, *Rupin*, *Marck*, *Rawensberg*,
 " *Hoenstein*, *Tecklembourg*, *Lingen*, *Schwerin*, *Buren*
 " and *Leerdam*; Marquis of *Veere* and *Flushing*;
 " Lord of *Ravenstein*, *Rostock*, *Stutgard*, *Lawem-*
 " *bourg*, *Butow* and *Breda*; both equally desirous
 " of sincerely employing, as much as is in their
 " Power, the Means for re-establishing the publick
 " Tranquillity; have commissioned their Ambas-
 " sadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to
 " apply themselves to this Work, in the Confe-
 " rences appointed at *Utrecht* on the *Rhyne*. For
 " this, His Sacred Majesty, the most Christian
 " King, has given his full Power to the most
 " illustrious and most excellent Lord, *Nicholas*,
 " Marquis of *Huxelles*, Marshal of *France*, Knight
 " of his Orders, and his Lieutenant-General and
 " Governour of *Burgundy*; and to the most illu-
 " strious and most excellent Lord, *Nicholas Mes-*
 " *nager*, Knight of the Order of St. *Michael*:
 " His

" His sacred Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, has
 " also given his full Power to the most illustrious
 " and most excellent Lord, *Otto Magnus*, Count
 " of the Holy Empire and of *Denhoff*, his Ma-
 " jesty's Privy Minister of State and of War, his
 " Lieutenant-General of Foot, Knight of the
 " *Prussian* Black-Eagle, Gouvernour and Drossard
 " of *Memmel*, Lord of *Fridrickstein*, *Wenefeld* and
 " *Sbonmord*, &c. and to the most illustrious and
 " most excellent Lord, *John Augustus Marschalcb*
 " of *Biberstein*, Privy Minister of State to his
 " *Prussian* Majesty, President of the College of
 " Arms, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle
 " of *Prussia*, and of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, &c.
 " who, having implored the Divine Assistance,
 " and respectively communicated to each other the
 " Letters Patents of their Commissions, Copies of
 " which will be inserted at the End of this Treaty,
 " and duly exchanged the same, have agreed, for
 " the Glory of God and good of Christendom, on
 " Regulations of Peace and Friendship, contained
 " in the following Articles.

I. " That there shall be a firm and sincere
 " Peace between his Most Christian Majesty and
 " his Successors, on the one Part, and his *Prussian*
 " Majesty and his Successors, on the other; which
 " Peace shall not be violated by any means, or
 " under any Pretence; so that all Hostility shall
 " intirely cease on both Sides from this Day, as
 " well by Sea as by Land, and a most sincere
 " Friendship be re-established between their Maje-
 " sties, so that they may carefully employ all the
 " Means in their Power, reciprocally to avert
 " every Thing that might be prejudicial to them,
 " and procure each other all Sorts of Advantages
 " and Honours.

2. " In

2. " In Consequence of this Re-establishment of mutual Friendship, his Majesty the King of *Prussia* shall faithfully withdraw his Troops, as well from the Low Countries, as from the other Places in which they make War, as soon as this present Treaty shall be ratified: and he promises that he will not cause them to act, under any Pretence, or in any Place, so long as this War shall continue against his Most Christian Majesty; the Contingent only excepted, which he is obliged to furnish as a Member of the Empire.

3. " That all Acts of Hostility, in whatsoever Manner committed, on both Sides, during the Course of this War; shall by both Parties be buried in a perpetual Oblivion; that, so far from revenging them, they may never be recalled to Mind, for any Reason, or under any Pretence whatever.

4. " That the Vassals and Subjects of the two Parties, shall enjoy the Benefit of this general Oblivion, and be secured for the future, from all Disquiet and Punishment.

5. " That all Prisoners of War, shall be set at Liberty, on both Sides, without any Distinction, or Exception, and without Ransom.

6. " As his Most Christian Majesty has always considered the Peace of *Westphalia*, as a very solid Foundation of the publick Repose, and reciprocal Friendship, between himself and the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire; among which his *Prussian* Majesty is distinguished, as a very illustrious Member, in Consideration of the Territories he possesses in it: the Most Christian King declares it is his Intention, the said Peace should be intirely preserved, in Things both sacred and profane,

" the

“ the very same as if it was here inserted Word
“ for Word.

7. “ The Part of *Gelderland*, hitherto called
“ *spanish*, now held and possessed by his *Prussian*
“ Majesty, and particularly the City of *Gueldre*,
“ the Villages and Fiefs, with all their Lands,
“ Fields, Quit-Rents, Profits, Taxes, and other
“ Subsidies, Customs, Duties and Revenues; as
“ also their feudal Jurisdiction, Lord of the Man-
“ noun’s Rights, and others of what Nature so-
“ ever, and generally all that is contained in the
“ Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, which his Royal
“ Majesty of *Prussia* now actually possesses, with
“ all that belongs to it, or depends on it, without
“ any Exception; all these Things in general, and
“ every one in particular, his Most Christian Ma-
“ jesty for ever yields up to the same King of
“ *Prussia*, by virtue of the Power which he has
“ received from the Most Catholick King, and
“ shall for ever remain to his *Prussian* Majesty,
“ and his Heirs and Successors, of both Sexes, in
“ full Propriety and sovereign Demesn; in the
“ same Manner as the Kings of *Spain*, and among
“ them *Charles II*, of glorious Memory, have pos-
“ sessed the said Part of *Gelderland*, and all that is
“ above-mentioned; excluding all Reservations,
“ Claims, and other Contefts formed, or to be
“ formed against the peaceable Possession of his
“ said *Prussian* Majesty, abrogating and annulling
“ all the other Agreements, all the Conventions,
“ or Dispositions, contrary to this Article, made
“ in what Manner soever. This express Clause is
“ however added to this Ceffion, that the Catho-
“ lic Religion shall be preserved in all Things, in
“ the said Places yielded up, and that it shall re-
“ main throughout them in the same State it was
“ in, before his *Prussian*’s Majesty’s Conquest, and
“ under

“ under the Dominion of the Kings of *Spain* ;
 “ insomuch that his *Prussian* Majesty shall make
 “ no Change in what concerns the said Religion.

“ 8. His most Christian Majesty in like manner,
 “ by Virtue of the full Power he has received from
 “ the Catholick King, for ever makes over, as well
 “ to his *Prussian* Majesty, as his Heirs and Suc-
 “ cessors, of both Sexes, and transfers to them the
 “ Country of *Kessel*, and the Prefecture or Ammany
 “ of *Kriekenbeck*, in the Upper *Gelderland*, with their
 “ sovereign Demesn in full Property ; so that he
 “ shall possess them in the same Manner, as the
 “ Kings of *Spain*, and *Charles II.* of happy Me-
 “ mory, possessed them, with all their Appurte-
 “ nances and Dependencies, Cities, Towns, Vil-
 “ lages, Hamlets, Fiefs, Heritages, Lands, Quit-
 “ Rents, Revenues, Profits, Feodal Jurisdictions,
 “ Lord of the Mannour’s Rights, and others of a
 “ different Nature, and in general all that can be
 “ included and comprehended under the Name of
 “ the said Territories and Jurisdictions. No Ex-
 “ ceptions or Reservations are to obstruct this
 “ Cession, in the Manner it is made, nor any
 “ Claims or other Contests already formed, or
 “ which may hereafter arise in the Course of Time,
 “ and all the Agreements, or Conventions and Dis-
 “ positions, contrary in any Respect to this Ar-
 “ ticle, shall have no Force or Validity. The
 “ Catholick Religion, however, shall be preserved
 “ in the said Ammany and Prefecture, as well as
 “ in the Country yielded up by the preceding
 “ Article, so that it shall remain there in all
 “ Things, in the same State it was in, under the
 “ Dominion of the Kings of *Spain* ; nor shall his
 “ *Prussian* Majesty be permitted to make any Inno-
 “ vation there, on that Head. His most Chri-
 “ stian Majesty also promises to do all that is ne-
 “ cessary

"cessary, in Order that this present Article, and
"the 7th preceding it, which contain the Cession
"made to his *Prussian* Majesty, of the Country of
"Upper *Gelderland*, shall be ratified by his Catho-
"lick Majesty, in the Space of two Months,
"counting from the Date of the Signing this
"Treaty, and that his Ratification of them, shall
"be given to the same King of *Prussia*.

9. " His most Christian Majesty acknowledges
"the King of *Prussia* for sovereign Lord of the
"Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Wallangin*; and
"promises also and engages, as well for himself,
"as for his Successors, not to trouble directly or
"indirectly, his *Prussian* Majesty, or his Heirs and
"Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the said
"Principality, or for any Thing appertaining to
"it, or depending on it; obliging himself besides
"this, to let all the Inhabitants of this Principality
"enjoy, throughout the whole Kingdom of *France*,
"and Dominions subject to the most Christian
"King, the same Rights, Immunities, Privileges
"and Advantages, which the Inhabitants of the
"other Countries of *Switzerland*, and all those of the
"Helvetick Body, are favoured with by his most
"Christian Majesty, and which they have enjoyed,
"before his *Prussian* Majesty had obtained the
"Possession of the said Principality of *Neufchatel*
"and *Wallangin*. And to this End, the most
"Christian King most especially engages himself,
"to give no Assistance directly or indirectly, to
"any of his Subjects, to disturb his *Prussian* Ma-
"jesty, his Heirs or Successors, in the peaceable
"Possession of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and
"*Wallangin*.

10. " His *Prussian* Majesty desiring nothing
"more ardently, than to abolish and take away all
"Matters of Discord, that can be foreseen; for

" ever renounces, as well for himself, as for his
 " Heirs and Successors, all his Rights to the Prin-
 " cipality of *Orange*, in Favour of the most Chri-
 " stian King, and his Successors; as also to the
 " Demesn Lordships and Lands of the Succession
 " of *Chateau-Beliard*, situate in the County of
 " *Burgundy* in *France*; with all their Employs,
 " and also all their Profits, past and future, with-
 " out Exception, so that the whole shall belong
 " for the future to his most Christian Majesty, his
 " Heirs, or Successors, or others who may have
 " Claims on them.

" And to give this Renunciation the greater
 " Force, his *Prussian* Majesty takes upon himself,
 " and promises on his Royal Word, to satisfy by
 " an Equivalent, the Heirs of the late Prince
 " *Nassau* of *Friesland*, for their Claim on the said
 " Principality, and the other Estates abovemen-
 " tioned, in such Manner, that the most Christian
 " King may not be troubled or disquieted, by the
 " Heirs of the said Prince of *Nassau Friesland*,
 " in the Propriety, peaceable Possession and Enjoy-
 " ment of the said Principality of *Orange*, and
 " other Estates above specified. But the People
 " who desire to retire out of those Countries, shall
 " have Liberty to go and fix their Habitation,
 " any where else, according to their Pleasure, and
 " carry with them all their moveable Effects; in
 " the Space of a Year, to count from the Day of
 " the Ratification of this Treaty. And as to what
 " concerns their immoveable Effects, situate in the
 " said Principality of *Orange*, or otherwise; they
 " shall be permitted to sell them in full Freedom,
 " according to the Custom of the Places, or keep
 " them, and commit the Management of them to
 " their Attornies, 'till they are sold.

" The

“ The same Permission is also granted to those
“ who have already retired out of those Places,
“ without being restrained in any Manner what-
“ ever from making the said Sales.

“ His Prussian Majesty shall have Leave to give
“ the Title of *Principality of Orange*, to that Part
“ of *Gelderland*, in the Upper Quarter of the
“ said Country, which has been yielded to him ;
“ and to retain the Title and Arms of the same
“ Principality.

11. “ His most Christian Majesty and the King
“ of *Prussia* consent, that the Queen of *Great-
Britain*, who has contributed so much to this
“ important Work of a Peace, by the continued
“ Endeavours of her Ambassadors Extraordinary
“ and Plenipotentiary, who assist at the Congress
“ of *Utrecht*, may promise his Most Christian
“ Majesty and the King of *Prussia*, and oblige
“ herself with all the other Kings and Princes who
“ will enter into the same Engagement, to gua-
“ ranty the Execution of this Treaty, to the End
“ that all contained in it, in general, and in
“ particular, may be observed and performed.

12. “ The thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, with
“ all their Adherents and Allies, are comprehended
“ in this present Treaty of Peace, as well on the
“ Part of his most Christian Majesty, as on that
“ of the King of *Prussia*; and particularly the
“ Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Wallingin*, the
“ Republick and City of *Geneva*, with all that
“ depends on it, as also the Towns of *St. Gall*,
“ *Mulhausen*, *Bienne*, the seven Jurisdictions, and
“ Communities, or Tithings of the *Valais*, with
“ the three Leagues of *Rhaetia*, or the *Grisons*, and
“ their Dependences.

13. “ The under-written Ambassadors Extraor-
“ dinary and Plenipotentiary promise, that the

“ Peace thus concluded, shall be ratified by his
 “ most Christian Majesty, and the King of *Prussia*,
 “ and that the Acts of this Ratification, drawn up
 “ in good Form, shall be reciprocally exchanged,
 “ in a proper Manner, within the Space of four
 “ Weeks, counting from the Day of the Signing
 “ these Presents.

“ In Witness whereof, and for Confirmation of
 “ all the Things, general and particular, above-
 “ mentioned, the Royal Ambassadors Extraordi-
 “ nary and Plenipotentiary here under-named,
 “ have signed this present Treaty of Peace with
 “ their own Hands, and sealed it with their Seals,
 “ Done at *Utrecht* on the *Rhine*, the 11th Day
 “ of *April*, in the Year of our Lord, 1713.

Separate Article.

“ Since his most Christian Majesty acknowledges
 “ and allows his *Prussian* Majesty to be a King,
 “ and desires to render him all the Honours which
 “ are annexed to Royal Majesty; the said Most
 “ Christian King, as a farther Mark of his great Af-
 “ fection to the King of *Prussia*, and to evidence
 “ how much he is pleased with this Increase of
 “ Dignity in his Person; declares by this separate
 “ Article, and promises, as well for himself in
 “ particular, as for his Successors, and in the
 “ Name of the Most Serene and Most Potent
 “ Prince, *Philip V.* King of the *Spains*; as also
 “ for his Successors, by Virtue of the Power
 “ which he has received from his Catholick Ma-
 “ jesty for this Purpose, that his most Christian
 “ Majesty and the Catholick King, from hence
 “ forward and for ever, will give the Title of
 “ MAJESTY, to the King of *Prussia*, and his
 “ Heirs, Kings of the same Monarchy, without
 “ changing

" changing it, or ever diminishing it, under any
 " Pretence, or upon any Occasion whatever: And
 " that they will every where also render to the
 " Prussian Ministers, of the first and second Rank,
 " the same Honours heretofore accustomed, or
 " newly introduced, which the Ministers of other
 " Kings receive, without making any Distinction
 " in them; and his most Christian Majesty takes
 " upon himself to obtain the Ratification of all this,
 " on the Part of the Catholick King, in the Space
 " of two Months.

" As to what remains, this separate Article
 " shall have the same Force, as if it was inserted
 " Word for Word, in the Treaty of Peace con-
 " cluded to Day, and shall be ratified by both
 " Parties, at the same Time the said Treaty is.
 " In Witness whereof, the Ambassadors Extraor-
 " dinary and Plenipotentiary have signed it with
 " their Hands, and sealed it with their Seals.
 " Done at *Utrecht* on the *Rhine*, the 11th of
 " April, 1713.

Separate Article.

" The Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipo-
 " tentiary of the Most Christian King having in-
 " sisted, by Virtue of the Agreement made in
 " the second Article, and signed to Day on the
 " Part of his *Prussian* Majesty, that his Majesty
 " the King of *Prussia* should withdraw his Troops
 " out of the City of *Rbinberg*, as well as out of
 " the other Places, in the Time specified by the
 " Clauses in the said Article; The Ambassadors
 " Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his *Prussian*
 " Majesty, judging themselves obliged to make
 " this particular Exception, considering Peace is
 " not yet concluded on the Part of the Empire,

" do declare by this Writing to the Ambassadors
 " Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *France*,
 " that the King of *Prussia* will cause his Troops to
 " march out of the said City of *Rbinberg*, after a
 " Peace, which is near at Hand, shall be concluded
 " by the Empire; but when he withdraws them
 " from that Place, his *Prussian* Majesty's Lawful
 " Pretensions against the Arch-Bishop of *Cologne*,
 " shall be entirely reserved, and he shall be obliged
 " at the same Time, to account with his Majesty
 " for them, and satisfy him on that Head.

" This present Article shall have the same
 " Authority, as if every Word of it were inserted
 " in the Articles of Peace, and the Ratifications
 " of it, on both Sides, shall be joined with the
 " others, in the aforesaid Time. In Witness
 " whereof, the same Ambassadors Extraordinary
 " and Plenipotentiary have set their Hands and
 " Seals to this present Article.

Utrecht, the 11th of April, 1713.

(T. S.) HUXELLES.

(T. S.) MESNAGER.

(T. S.) DENHOFF.

(T. S.) MARSCHALCH of BIBERSTEIN.

While the King of *Prussia*'s Ministers were concluding an advantageous Treaty with *France*, their Master was wholly employed in his Resolution of keeping on Foot the neatest, finest, and most numerous Army, that had ever been seen in the Empire. He saw Recruits arrive daily from all Parts, and they took Care to enlist none but the best made Men they could find.

On the other Hand, his Majesty designed to augment his Revenue, without loading his Subjects too

too much. He descended himself to the minutest Particulars, and having already calculated how much his ordinary Expences amounted to yearly, and what he could raise in his Dominions, without oppressing them ; by comparing them together, judged he could maintain an Army of near an hundred Thousand Men, and with a wise and good Oeconomy, still have enough left to fill his Coffers. To accomplish this, his Majesty increased a little the Duties on Importation, or the *Excise*, and considerably diminished the Salaries of the Receivers of those Duties.

During these Transactions, the last Count of *Limpurg* dyed, and left his Dominions to the House of *Brandenbourg*; and the King took Possession of them, by Right of Reversion, as a Fief alienated from his Crown. Count *Seckendorf*, Brother to the Count of that Name, and afterwards General of the Emperour's Artillery, took Possession of them in the Name of his *Prussian* Majesty, who secured this new Inheritance, which considerably augmented his own proper Revenue. The last Count of *Limpurg*, was named *Vollrath*, and dyed on the 11th of *August*, 1713, and his Employ, of Hereditary Cup-bearer to the Emperour, was conferred by his Imperial Majesty on Count *Althan*.

This Monarch made his Farmers give him an exact Account, and if he found any of them had deceived him, he punished them severely ; which kept the rest within the Bounds of their Duty, and his Coffers found the Advantage of it. Nothing that concerned his Interests, escaped his Care ; for some Months before this, he caused the Prince of *Epinoi*, to be carried off by a Party of his Troops, on Account of an old Debt, which he claimed from the States of *Hainault* ; and did not

release his Prisoner, 'till he had Security for the Payment of this Debt.

I have already said the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Emperour, concerning the Evacuation of *Venlo* and Fort *St. Michael*, still very much perplexed their High Mightinesses; for as this Treaty had not effectually remedied the Cause of their Complaint, but only, to use the Expression, appeased it a little; it soon became more grievous than ever. His *Prussian* Majesty, as sole Heir of Prince *Frederick-Henry*, claimed 80,000 Florins yearly, on the Duties of Exportation and Importation of the *Meuse*. This Revenue took its Rise from a Treaty concluded the 8th of *January*, 1647, by *Frederick-Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, Great Grandfather of this Monarch, with *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*; by Virtue of which, the Marquisate of *Berg-op-Zoom*, among other Things, was promised to the said Prince of *Orange*; but as some Difficulties arose which obstructed the Delivery of that Marquisate; they agreed by a Treaty of the 2d of *October*, 1651, that, for Satisfaction of the Claims his Highness of *Orange* had on the Crown of *Spain*, he should, among other Things, be payed an annual Rent of 80,000 Florins. By the Treaty of the 17th of *December*, 1687, between *William III.* King of *England*, and *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, this Rent was assigned on the neatest and clearest Revenues of the *Spanish Low-Countries*; and particularly, on the Duties of Exportation and Importation of the *Meuse*, and, in Case they were insufficient, on the Custom-House, established at *Antwerp*, for the same Duties on the River *Scheld*.

Frederick-William was not a Prince to neglect such an Income, and as the Treaty before related, by which the Emperour yielded to him the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, had not prejudiced his Claim

Claim to it, he thought he had a Right to exact it. For this Purpose, he established two Toll-Houses; one at *Kessel*, above, and the other at *Well*, below *Venlo*: and obliged the Boatmen on the *Meuse*, to pay the same Duties there, which they payed at *Ruremond* and *Venlo*. The Watermen complained of this to the States, who ordered M. *Lintelo*, their Ambassador at *Berlin*, to represent to his *Prussian* Majesty, that these Toll-Houses would ruin the Commerce of the *Meuse*; that their Erection, and the Tolls exacted there, were perfect Innovations; since the Right of Passage was not in the least affected by the Places yielded to his Majesty; but by *Venlo* and *Ruremond*, to which that Right had always belonged by an uninterrupted Possession. That their High Mightinesses being in Possession of those Cities, had the sole Right of exacting these Tolls, as they had done ever since the Reduction of those two Places; which was very just and reasonable, as they were at the Expence of paying and maintaining the Garrisons. That his Majesty, by having acquired some Places in the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, situate upon the *Meuse*, had not acquired a Right to impose new Laws on those who traffick on so large a River: that at most, he could only lay a Duty of Importation on the Merchandises which were to be consumed in his own Dominions, and which were introduced into them by the *Meuse*, and a Duty of Exportation on the Merchandises which were brought out of his Part of *Gelderland*, to be transported otherwhere, by the same River. And lastly, that the Manner of erecting these Toll-Houses, and the Violence committed on the Watermen, to oblige them to pay the Tolls, without having first communicated any Thing of it to their High Mightinesses, 'thoug perhaps the most

most interested in the free Navigation of the *Meuse*, neither seemed to them very amicable, or agreeable to the great Assurances of Friendship and good Neighbourhood, which his Majesty had lately been pleased to give them.

However plausible these Reasons might appear, they produced no Effect, for his Majesty would not abate of his Pretensions to the annual Rent of 80,000 Florins, granted by *Spain* to the Prince of *Orange*. It was then reported that his *Prussian* Majesty had written a menacing Letter to the States General; but nothing was more false than this Report, which would have vanished of itself, if his Majesty had not been offended at it; and thought proper to contradict it himself, by a Letter written to their High Mightinesses on that Subject; which was conceived in the following Terms.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, OUR PARTICULAR NEIGHBOURS AND FRIENDS.

" As we have nothing more at Heart, than to
" preserve that Friendship and good Neighbour-
" hood, which has been always cultivated by our
" Ancestors on one Side, and your High Migh-
" tinesses on the other, both in good and evil
" Times; so we could not hear without a sensible
" Displeasure, that it has been reported in the
" United Provinces, and particularly at the *Hague*,
" as if we had lately writ to your High Migh-
" tinesses, a sharp and menacing Letter, and had
" even besides that, Designs which would be pre-
" judicial to your laudable Republick, and its
" Welfare.

" Your High Mightinesses however know per-
" fectly well, that the Report of such a Letter is
" absolutely groundless; and that on the contrary,
" we

" we have always in our former Letters shewn the
 " Respect such a powerful Republick merits ; and
 " assure ourselves from your Wisdom and Equity,
 " that you will have the Condescension to testify
 " the same.

" We also hope your High Mightinesses besides
 " this, will be persuaded of the Affection and
 " cordial Friendship we have had for your State,
 " ever since our Reign ; as also that we certainly
 " make no Distinction between your Interests and
 " our own, which on all Accounts are insepa-
 " rable, and that we shall always be equally dis-
 " posed to advance both the one and the other on
 " all Occasions.

" We also in a friendly Manner earnestly intreat
 " your High Mightinesses, that if there are any evil-
 " disposed People, as it appears there are, who
 " would spread disadvantageous Reports of Us,
 " and insinuate to you the contrary to what we
 " have assured you, that you will please to give
 " no Credit to them ; but be the more fully per-
 " suaded of the upright and sincere Friendship we
 " have for your High Mightinesses, and shall al-
 " ways retain as long as we live : as we are in
 " like Manner intirely convinced of yours, and its
 " Continuance. Particularly that you will please
 " to oblige Us in enquiring who those wicked
 " People are, that have spread the Report of this
 " menacing Letter, writ to your High Mighti-
 " nessess ; to the end you may know, who in
 " your Provinces are our Enemies, and would
 " willingly occasion some Misunderstanding be-
 " tween you and Us, and never give Credit to
 " them, in Affairs of this kind, which concern
 " Us.

" On our Side, the more we see they endeavour
 " to give your High Mightinesses a bad Idea of
 " Us,

“ Us, the more we will manifest to you on all
 “ Occasions, that you cannot wish to have your
 “ Interests and Prosperity attended to with greater
 “ Ardour, Care and Cordiality, than that we shall
 “ always be disposed to have. On this, we re-
 “ main always ready to give your High Mighti-
 “ nesses Proofs of Amity, or good Neighbour-
 “ hood, and Zeal, in every Thing that can be
 “ agreeable to you, &c.

Given at Berlin the 21st of October, 1713.

The King some Days before this, had written another Letter to the States, on account of an Action at Law, which the Prince of *Nassau Dietz* designed to bring against him; which Letter is a Proof of our Monarch's Firmness in maintaining the Honours due to his Royal Dignity.

We have learned, says he to them, “ that the young Prince of *Nassau Dietz* designs to commence a Suit, in the Courts of Justice of the United Provinces, on account of the Succession of *Orange*, and there bring an Action against Us.

“ It would certainly have been more agreeable to Us, to have been spared this Trouble, by an amicable Accommodation of the Differences subsisting between Us and the House of the said Prince, by your High Mightinesses Interposition; which we have always been ready, on our Side, and still are, to facilitate as much as possible. After all that, we desire to shew your High Mightinesses by this Letter, who have always seemed to have this Affair so much at Heart, that we are not in the least afraid of Law, provided it be properly carried on; so that there neither appears a visible Partiality,
 “ nor

" nor is our Royal Dignity concerned in it, or
" exposed.

" Your High Mightinesses are not ignorant of
" what has already passed on this Subject in 1703,
" with his late Majesty our Father, of glorious
" Memory, and how much he was justly incensed,
" at their attempting to establish at the *Hague*, a
" universal Jurisdiction as it were, over the Inhe-
" ritance of *Orange*, and use a Form of Proceed-
" ing in it, which could be regarded no otherwise,
" than as highly unbecoming the Royal Dignity of
" his late Majesty the King our Father.

" Your High Mightinesses, and the laudable
" Province of *Holland* did then order Things in
" such a manner, that he had no farther Cause to
" complain on those Heads; and we hope you
" will again pursue the same Method, and give Us
" no Subject of Complaint in those two Respects,
" the pretended universal Jurisdiction, and the
" Form of Proceeding: but that your High
" Mightinesses on the contrary, conformably to
" your Letter of the 18th of *April*, 1703, to the
" late King our Father, will find out an Expedient,
" by which the Suit, which the House of *Nassau*
" has a Mind to commence on account of the
" Inheritance of *Orange*, may be conducted in
" such a manner, that Justice may have its Course;
" and we be satisfied with it.

" But on this Occasion, we cannot dispense
" with putting you in Mind, that we can enter
" into no Discussion before the Courts of Justice
" of the United Provinces, with the said Prince
" of *Nassau*, on account of the Estates of the Suc-
" cession of *Orange*, situate in your High Migh-
" tinesses Jurisdiction; unless they give us a free
" Acces to the Archives of *Orange*, and commu-
" nicate to us all the Writings and Document
" necef-

" necessary for the Deduction of our Rights, as
 " they have hitherto done to the said Prince, and
 " will doubtless still do: since otherwise, and in
 " case they refuse Us, what they grant the Prince
 " of *Nassau*; the Match would be too unequal,
 " and incompatible with that Impartiality we hope
 " for from your High Mightinesses, and which
 " you have so often promised Us.

" Your High Mightinesses will please to inform
 " Us of your Intention in this Respect, and in the
 " mean Time acquaint the Courts of Justice, be-
 " fore which the Guardians of the House of
 " *Nassau* will drag Us, to do nothing rashly; but
 " to give us Time, at least 'till we shall have set-
 "tled the Affair above-mentioned with your High
 " Mightinesses. On which we are ready to give
 " you all manner of Proofs of Friendship, &c. &c.
 " At Berlin."

Their High Mightinesses had a Conference on this Subject with the respective Ministers of *Prussia* and *Hesse-Cassel*, after which they determined to return an Answer to his *Prussian* Majesty; That the States having conferred on the Contents of his Letter, both with M. *Meinertzagen*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and with M. *Dalwich*, Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, had seen with Pleasure that the High Parties were agreed on the two first Points; viz. on the universal Jurisdiction, &c. On which M. *Dalwich* had declared in the Name of the Guardians of the young Princes and Princesses of *Nassau*, that they had no Thoughts of what his Majesty seemed to apprehend; that they would only proceed before the Judge, under whose Cognizance the Estates were, and under both their Jurisdictions; and as to the Manner of Proceeding,

to

to maintain his Majesty's Royal Dignity, they would appoint an Attorney *ad lites*, to whom they would give sufficient Instructions, as had been formerly practised in other Courts. That their High Mightinesses earnestly wished, to have been able to regulate the third Point by their Interposition; but to their great Regret, had not been able to succeed in it: and that, because his Majesty claiming a Right to have Access to, and visit the Papers in question; and the Princes Guardians insisting on their Side, that this Right ought to be determined by Judges; their High Mightinesses could not consent to such an Access or Visit; but would nevertheless acquiesce in what the Judges, after having heard the Parties, should determine on that Subject. That their High Mightinesses having no Right of themselves, and as Executors, to dispose of a Thing which was contested by the High Parties, hoped and assured themselves from his *Prussian* Majesty's Justice, and as he had declared he would not fly from a proper and lawful Tribunal, that he would also please to leave this Point to be decided by the equitable Way of Justice.

This is an Epitome of the Answer the States General returned to our Monarch's Letter; however, the Affair of the Succession of *Orange* still continued on the Carpet, and it will be a considerable Time before we shall see the Conclusion of it.

An Affair of much greater Importance than this, the Consequences of which engaged our Monarch in a very sharp War, arose in the North; which will oblige me to resume Things a little higher, in order to treat of it with more Perspicuity.

Every Body knows how in the Beginning of this Century, *Charles XII*, King of *Sweden*, was attack-
ed

ed by three powerful Princes ; and that the young Hero soon reduced the King of *Denmark* to Reason, who was most within reach to feel the Effects of his Arms. After this he marched against the Czar, cut his numerous Armies in Pieces, and then invaded *Poland* ; which he did not leave, till after he had dethroned its King, and made them elect another according to his own Fancy. So long as he was at the Head of his *Swedes*, his Enemies dared not stir ; but as soon as ever Fortune grew unpropitious, they began to dread him no longer as they had done before. And indeed why should they ? He had marched into the *Ukraine*, and lost a bloody Battle, and with it the Fruits of nine Years Victories ; and to compleat his Misfortunes, the *Turks* had just made him a Prisoner at *Bender* in *Beffarabia*.

So many fatal Strokes one upon another, had made his Enemies take Heart, and discouraged his Allies ; of which last Number, the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* tacitly was. The King of *Denmark* only waited for a favourable Opportunity, which soon offered, to fall upon his Dominions, either to punish him for having formerly embraced the *Swedish* Party, or rather, for the Sake of fishing in troubled Water. Count *Steinbock*, who commanded the *Swedes* in *Germany*, had been driven, after various Turns of Success, into the Dutchy of *Holstein*, which, the young Prince who then reigned, being yet a Minor, governed under the Guardianship of his Uncle. The young Prince, or rather the Guardian of his Dominions, either could not, or would not hinder the *Swedes* from entering into them, and contented himself with not favouring them ; but the King of *Denmark* pretended, this was not enough for the Neutrality they had granted the Duke. On this, he invaded his Dominions, took

took the Fortress of *Tonning*, in the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, made Court *Steinbock* Prisoner, with the shattered Remains of his *Swedes*, and subdued almost all the rest of *Holstein*.

The King of *Prussia*, as well as the States General and *Great-Britain*, had made themselves Guarantees for the Security of this Dutchy, by the Treaties of *Altena* and *Traventhal*. This Monarch, who, in spite of Envy, and whatever his Enemies may say to the contrary, was a religious Observer of his Word; astonished when he heard of the Blockade of *Tonning*, and the Ravages made in *Holstein* by the Powers in Alliance against *Sweden*: and could not remain an unconcerned Spectator of his *Danish* Majesty's Conduct, but represented to him the Irregularity of it, and how little it was conformable to Equity. He also insinuated to him at the same Time, that if he did not abandon his Enterprise on *Tonning*, and if he persisted in oppressing the House of *Gottorp*, contrary to all Justice, and without any Reason, he should be obliged to fulfil his Engagements; and perhaps should do it in such a Manner, as to convince him his Guaranty was not a trifling Thing, and to be made a Jest of with Impunity.

These Representations having produced nothing in Favour of the Duke of *Holstein*, his *Prussian* Majesty caused a Declaration to be made, which imported in Substance;

" That the *Danish* Ministers had given him
 " Hopes, they should shortly receive a satisfactory
 " Answer, to what they were to communicate to
 " the King their Master, on this Subject; but as
 " they had not received any from whence he could
 " hope for a happy Issue, and the Ministers of
 " *Holstein* on the contrary renewed their Com-
 " plaints, and represented that his *Danish* Majesty

" persisted in his Pretensions on that Ducal Country, and to streighten *Tonning* more and more : " his *Prussian* Majesty should find himself obliged " to think of other Expedients, in Conjunction " with the other Guarantees of the Treaties of " *Altena* and *Traventhal*, in Order to fulfil his " Engagements with that Ducal House.

" That he earnestly wished not to be obliged to " come to those Extremities, but to be still able " to live in a good Harmony and Friendship with " his *Danish* Majesty ; the Bands of which it " solely depended on that Prince to tye more " firmly, by executing what was required of him, " and which was only conformable to Justice and " Equity.

" That if his *Danish* Majesty resolved on that, " his *Prussian* Majesty offered to employ his good " Offices to put the other Disputes with the House " of *Gottorp*, on a good Footing of Accommodation ; and that they should afterwards find " Means to provide for the Security which his " *Danish* Majesty required for *Tonning*. That his " *Prussian* Majesty could not see, what Advantage " his *Danish* Majesty would reap from *Tonning*, " for the more Damage was done to the House " of *Gottorp*, the greater would be the Difficulty " to extricate himself out of that Affair.

" That if his *Danish* Majesty's Intention was to " demolish that Fortress, after it should be fallen " into his Hands, it would be more difficult afterwards to restore the House of *Gottorp* to its first " State ; which would be more easily done at " present, as they were obliged to do by their " Guaranty. Lastly, his *Prussian* Majesty intreated " the *Danish* Ministers, to represent the Contents " of this Declaration to the King their Master, in " a proper Manner ; and procure a satisfactory " Answer,

" Answer, as soon as possible, to put an End to
 " so delicate an Affair: and that by this Means
 " they would give him an Opportunity of increasing
 " that good Understanding, which he always de-
 " sired to live in with his *Danish* Majesty.

The King was not satisfied with only declaring
 his Intentions on this Subject, in strong and ex-
 pressive Terms; but he also signified them parti-
 cularly to the Elector of *Hanover*, in the following
 Letter.

MOST SERENE, &c.

" We have by the last Post communicated to
 " your Electoral Highness our Sentiments on the
 " Affair of *Holstein*, and desire you will please
 " to inform us of yours; but we cannot conceal
 " from your Electoral Highness, the Advice we
 " have received of the extreme Danger the Town
 " of *Tonningen* is in, of falling into the Hands of
 " the Crown of *Denmark*, either for Want of
 " Provisions, or by a Scalado, the first Frost.

" And as we are obliged in the Manner your
 " Electoral Highness knows, by the Treaty made
 " with the Ducal House of *Holstein*, to preserve
 " them that important Place at all Events, and
 " employ all our Forces for that Purpose; your
 " Electoral Highness will easily comprehend this
 " Affair does not a little perplex us; because on
 " one Hand, we are obliged, and absolutely deter-
 " mined to fulfil our Engagements with the Ducal
 " House of *Gottorp*, in that Respect, and have
 " already, Thanks to God, the necessary Means
 " for that Purpose ready: but on the other, it
 " would be more agreeable to us, to be able
 " to satisfy our Obligations to the said House, by
 " gentle Means, rather than make Use of Force,
 " which may be attended with fatal Consequences.

" Your Electoral Highness will doubtless ap-
 " prove of our Intention; and as we are persuaded
 " you can contribute very much by your Interest
 " with the King of *Denmark*, to induce him to
 " leave the Town of *Tonningen* in the Hands of the
 " Ducal House of *Gottorp*, we earnestly intreat
 " your Electoral Highness to prevail on his said
 " *Danish* Majesty to raise the Blockade of *Tonningen*
 " immediately, or at least declare he will make
 " no Attempt on it, when a Frost comes, but on
 " the contrary cause the Inhabitants and Garrison
 " to be furnished with necessary Provisions, 'till
 " the capital Point has been brought to an intire
 " Accommodation.
 When this Point shall be regulated under the
 " Guaranty of your Electoral Highnes, to the
 " intire Security of the Ducal House of *Gottorp*,
 " we will willingly remain quiet, 'till they have
 " terminated the principal Affair; to which how-
 " ever it is necessary to fix a certain Time, and
 " that as short as possible: and we will patiently
 " wait the Issue of Negotiations, before we resume
 " the Subject. But we protest, with your Electro-
 " ral Highneses Permission, against all the Extre-
 " mities, which will certainly and inevitably follow,
 " so if any Thing passes with Respect to the Town
 " of *Tonningen*, which may expose the Ducal
 " House of *Gottorp*, to the Danger of loosing it,
 " or suffering any Damage whatever. We wait
 " impatiently to know your Electoral Highneses
 " Sentiments thereon, that we may in good Time
 " take our Measures in so delicate an Affair.
 Berlin, the 18th of November, 1713.
 But our Monarch was far from finding the same
 Forwardness in the other Powers, who were Gu-
 arantees of the Treaties of *Altena* and *Traventhal*;
 and

and after many useless Endeavours, had the Chagrin to see himself the only one who had this Affair truly at Heart. He could not save *Tonningen* without a Fleet, and neither the *English* or *Dutch* gave themselves any Trouble to assist him with their Naval Forces; so that the Town, receiving no Provisions either by Sea or Land, fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, in the Beginning of the following Year. In the mean Time the *Saxons* and *Moscovites* evacuated the Dutchy of *Holstein*; and marched towards *Swedish Pomerania*. The King of *Prussia*, fearing the War, which was going to be made on the Frontiers of his Dominions, should become burthensome to them, used his utmost Endeavours to keep it at a Distance; and to this End solicited the Emperour to join him, to pacify the Troubles of the North, and particularly to prevent the *Moscovites*, *Saxons* and *Danes* from establising the Theater of the War, in the very Heart of the Empire. But all this tended to nothing; for the Imperial Court had Businesse enough on the Rhine, and were too vigorously pushed by the *French* on that Side, to be able to concern themselves with what passed in *Holstein* and *Pomerania*. A Congress was indeed assembled at *Brunswick*, but it produced hardly any Effect. The *Moscovites* and *Saxons* in the mean Time had layed Siege to *Stettin*, a considerable Fortress in *Pomerania*; and the *Swedish* Garrison in the Place was so weak, that it was obliged to surrender in less than a Fortnight. The King of *Prussia* put himself in a Posture to stop the Progress of the Allies, if he could not prevent it by the Way of Negotiation; and Prince *Menzikoff*, who commanded the *Moscovites*, came willingly into his *Prussian* Majesty's Views: which only tended to terminate the War, which the Northern Allies made

on the *Swedes* in the Empire; and particularly to prevent its being carried on so near his own Dominions.

In the Convention made between the *Prussian* Ministers and Prince *Menzikoff*, it was agreed, that his *Prussian* Majesty should have the City and Dutchy of *Stettin* in Sequestration; and that this Sequestration should continue 'till a Peace: and then *Stettin* and its Dependencies were to be restored to *Sweden*, on the Payment of 400,000 Crowns to the King of *Prussia*, which he had disbursed to get it out of the Hands of the Allies; and that in the mean Time his *Prussian* Majesty should maintain the Conditions of the Sequestration, against all who might attempt to contravene them.

His *Prussian* Majesty, as I have already said, had nothing more in View, than the Good of Peace, and the Preservation of *Pomerania* for *Sweden*, which King *Augustus* of *Poland*, to whom the House of *Holstein* had yielded it, as was pretended, * by a secret Treaty, was just going to strip them of.

The Regency at *Stockholm* did not approve of his *Prussian* Majesty's good Intentions, and highly complained of the Sequestration of *Stettin*, 'though it had been made with the Approbation of Count *Welling*, the *Swedish* Minister Plenipotentiary; and the Czar himself at first refused to ratify the Treaty made with Prince *Menzikoff* and the *Prussian* Court; but it was for other Reasons, as may be seen by the Memorial of Count *Galloffkin*, the Czar's Minister at *Berlin*, which I will transcribe for those, who are curious to see such Pieces.

* *Limier's Hist. of Sweden*, during the Reign of *Charles XII.*
Tom. 5. Book 10. Page 409.

SIRE,

" Although the Czar my Master is satisfied
 " your Majesty is intirely convinced of the Sincerity
 " of his Friendship, by the real Proofs he has
 " endeavoured to give you of it on all Occasions,
 " and even lately with Regard to *Stettin*; yet his
 " Czarish Majesty has commanded me to repeat
 " the Assurances of it, and at the same Time in-
 " treat your Majesty would be persuaded of his
 " Perseverance.

" 'Tis with the same View, Sire, his Czarish
 " Majesty would have been very glad to satisfy
 " your Majesty's Desire, by sending you the
 " Ratification of the Treaty made between your
 " Majesty and Prince *Menzikoff*, concerning the
 " Sequestration of *Pomerania*: but reflecting on
 " the said Treaty, and on that your Majesty has
 " made with the House of *Holstein Goitrop*, he
 " finds some Articles in it, not only contrary to
 " the said Treaty, but also so prejudicial to his
 " own Interests and those of his High Allies, that
 " he cannot ratify the said Treaty; so long as those
 " Articles subsist. And I flatter myself your
 " Majesty will easily assent to the Truth of what
 " I have here the Honour to represent to you, if
 " you will please to reflect on the three following
 " Points.

1. " The second Article of the Treaty con-
 " cluded between your Majesty and the House of
 " *Holstein*, directs, that the *Swedish Garrisons* of
 " *Stettin* and *Wismar*, shall go to *Stralsund* and
 " *Rugen*; and your Majesty even engages to pro-
 " cure them a free Passage: whereas in the
 " Treaty concluded between your Majesty and
 " Prince *Menzikoff*, it is stipulated that the Garrisons
 " of the aforesaid Towns should be transported
 " into *Sweden*.

2. "The fifth Article of the said Treaty with
 "the *Holsteiners*, says, that your Majesty obliges
 "yourself with the Duke Administrator, to cover
 "Stralsund and the Island of *Rugen*, from all
 "hostile Attacks, and endeavour to dissuade the
 "High Northern Allies from attacking them, by
 "all proper Means; and provided you cannot suc-
 "ceed in that, to form a League capable of se-
 "curing the said Cities from all the Insults of
 "their Enemies. On the contrary, the seventh
 "Article of the Treaty made between your Ma-
 "jesty and Prince *Menzikoff*, says, that in case
 "the High Northern Allies think proper to at-
 "tack *Stralsund* by force of Arms, your Majesty
 "promises to give their Troops a free Passage
 "through your Dominions for that Purpose, and
 "through the hither *Pomerania*, which is given
 "you in Sequestration.

3. "As to the eighth Article, by which your
 "Majesty obliges yourself to concur by all sorts of
 "Ways, not only in re-establishing the Duke of
 "*Holstein* in his Dutchy and in *Sleswick*, but also
 "in procuring him an Indemnity; your Majesty
 "yourself will consider, how much the Czar my
 "Master must necessarily have been surprised, to
 "understand your Majesty had pleased to enter
 "into Engagements, which must in all respects be
 "very prejudicial to the Interests of the High
 "Northern Allies; and that they could have no
 "other View in persuading your Majesty to this,
 "than to lessen by it, if it were possible, a Friend-
 "ship so well established, and so necessary for
 "their reciprocal Interests, as is that of the Czar
 "my Master, and your Majesties: for it is mani-
 "fest there is such a close Connexion between his
 "Czarish Majesty and the King of *Denmark*, the
 "Continuance of which is so necessary for my
 "Master

“ Master in the present Conjunction, that it is
“ impossible for him to abandon his *Danish* Ma-
“ jesty, much less still suffer him to be attacked,
“ unless the Czar would injure himself; because if
“ the King of *Denmark* should be attacked, he
“ would by that means be rendered incapable of
“ acting against the common Enemy. Besides,
“ the more his Czarish Majesty finds the King of
“ *Denmark's* Pretensions just, and founded on
“ good Reasons, the less the Duke Administrator
“ of *Holstein* ought to blame any other Person than
“ himself, for the Misfortune which has happened
“ to him. Notwithstanding all this, his *Danish*
“ Majesty has shewn great Moderation in this Af-
“ fair, and particularly in his last Resolution de-
“ livered to Baron *Gortz*, at the last Negotiation
“ begun at *Gottorp*.

" For the Reasons here above alledged , the
" Czar my Master , that he may be enabled to ra-
" tify the Treaty made between your Majesty and
" Prince *Menzikoff* , has ordered me to demand ,
" that you will please , Sire , to give me a Declara-
" tion in Writing , that the abovesaid three Arti-
" cles , so opposite to the Interests of my Master
" and his Allies , shall be annulled ; and then his
" Czarish Majesty will not only do himself the
" singular Pleasure of signing the said Treaty ,
" but also of seeking out all Opportunities to shew
" your Majesty how much he values your Friend-
" ship , and how dear your Interests are to him ."

Signed the Count of GALLOFSKIN.

Berlin, the 12th of December, 1713.

Our Monarch did not think proper to treat with the Czar's Minister on this Subject, but believed

lieved the shortest Way to bring it to a Conclusion, was to write to the Czar himself, and endeavour to make him understand Reason; and therefore wrote to him the following Letter.

" Count *Galloffskin*, your Czarish Majesty's Minister residing at our Court, presented Us
 " some Days since with the Memorial hereto annexed; and as we have with great Satisfaction
 " seen in it, that your Czarish Majesty in the first
 " Place, causes us to be assured of the sincere
 " Friendship you have, and always will retain, for
 " us: so we also intreat your Czarish Majesty to
 " be persuaded, that we have the most grateful
 " Sense of your Friendship, and the Affection you
 " shew for us; and that we shall always do ourselves a singular Pleasure, in employing all the
 " Means in our Power, to preserve it to us and
 " our Royal House; and should be very sorry
 " there were any Contradictions between the Treaty
 " made with the House of *Gottorp*, and that we
 " have since made with your Czarish Majesty's
 " Field-Marshal General, Prince *Menzikoff*; and
 " that these pretended Contradictions should be
 " prejudicial to the Interests of your Czarish Majesty, or those of your High Allies. But we
 " flatter ourselves, we shall be able instantly to
 " remove the Scruple, they have endeavoured to
 " raise in your Czarish Majesty's Breast; and to
 " that End, pray you to consider, if you please,
 " that the Treaty concerning the Affairs of *Holstein*, does no Injury to your Czarish Majesty;
 " as it neither binds us to your Czarish Majesty,
 " or your Czarish Majesty to us; and that we
 " have not desired your Czarish Majesty to ratify
 " the Treaty of *Holstein*, but that we have since made
 " with his Highness Prince *Menzikoff*: and it naturally

" turally follows, that in case the two Treaties
 " here in question, were not conformable to each
 " other ; that the latter, namely, that made with
 " his Highness Prince *Menzikoff*, ought to have
 " the Preference, and consequently, might on the
 " contrary be prejudicial to that of *Holstein*.

" As to what concerns the first Point in Count
 " *Gallofskin's* Memorial in particular, we do not
 " see there is any real Contradiction, between the
 " Article in the Treaty of *Holstein*, concerning the
 " Garrisons of *Stettin* and *Wismar*, and that in
 " the Treaty made with Prince *Menzikoff*; for if
 " the said Garrisons ought to be transported into
 " *Sweden*, according to the Convention made with
 " Prince *Menzikoff*, they must necessarily take their
 " Rout towards *Stralsund* and *Rugen*, because they
 " must embark there to pass into *Sweden*. And
 " it is for this Reason we have incessantly pressed
 " the *Swedes* to make this Transportation, which
 " they have engaged to do, as soon as ever they
 " shall have obtained from his *Danish* Majesty, the
 " necessary Passports for that Purpose.

" Neither is there any Contradiction with respect
 " to the seventh Article of the Treaty, made with
 " Prince *Menzikoff*; for when the *Swedish* General
 " *Meyerfield*, could not be persuaded to accept of
 " what was agreed upon between us and the Duke
 " of *Holstein*, concerning the Fortresses of *Stettin*
 " and *Wismar*; and there was a Necessity of com-
 " pelling him to it, by the Force of your Czarish
 " Majesty's Arms : we are no longer to consider
 " what the Treaty of *Holstein* has engaged to do,
 " with regard to them ; but what has since been
 " resolved on, in the Treaty with Prince *Menzi-*
koff. And there would be no Difficulty on our
 " Side, concerning the Passage through the Hither
 " *Pomerania*, stipulated in the seventh Article of
 " this

“ this Convention, in case the Crown of *Sweden*
 “ would not conform to what has been agreed
 “ upon, for the Security of *Poland*, *Saxony*, and
 “ the Countries of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, belonging
 “ to his *Danish* Majesty ; or would attempt any
 “ Thing contrary to the Tenour of this Article.

“ As to the Affairs of *Holstein*, we refer ourselves
 “ to what we have written to your Czarish Majesty
 “ on that Head ; as also with regard to our Con-
 “ duct in that respect : and the whole World will
 “ have seen by that, it was not our Intention to
 “ have come to Extremities, without Necessity ;
 “ but to have finished these Affairs by an amicable
 “ Accommodation, and have prevented the fatal
 “ Consequences which might ensue. The Discus-
 “ sion of them, is referred to the Congress, which
 “ is going to be held at *Brunswick*, on this Occa-
 “ sion ; and the most Serene House of *Gottorp*,
 “ has, by the Mediation of his *Polish* Majesty’s
 “ Field Marshal General, and even by that of
 “ Count *Galloffkin*, your Czarish Majesty’s Mini-
 “ ster, given so equitable an Answer to the De-
 “ clarations made on that Head by Baron *Gortz*,
 “ on the Part of his *Danish* Majesty ; that, pro-
 “ vided they let Affairs continue in the Way they
 “ are now in, there is no doubt but they may be
 “ brought to a just and reasonable Accommo-
 “ dation, and all the Inconveniences avoided, which
 “ were justly apprehended.

“ This is the Scope of our Intentions, and we
 “ are persuaded your Czarish Majesty will use your
 “ Endeavours, that the Crown of *Denmark* may
 “ also assent to it. The Love your Czarish Ma-
 “ jesty has shewn on this Occasion for Justice and
 “ Equity, makes us hope your Czarish Majesty
 “ will be intirely satisfied with our Declaration,
 “ and acknowledge by it, that we have done nothing
 “ which

" which can cause the least Prejudice, either to
 " your Czarish Majesty's Interests, or those of your
 " High Allies, or that they can reasonably com-
 " plain of. On which, &c.

The Congress did not remedy the Evil, and the *Swedes* continued to complain of the King of *Prussia*; but they were doubtless in the wrong: for since they could not save *Stettin*, was it not better it should be in the Hands of this Monarch, than in the Power of the *Moscovites*, the mortal Enemies of *Sweden*? His *Prussian* Majesty promised to surrender that Place on certain Conditions, and those Conditions seemed reasonable: they were, That neither the King of *Sweden*, or his Generals, should carry the War into *Poland* or *Saxony*; but wait peaceably, 'till a general Congress, assembled under the Mediation of some respectable Power, regulated in an amicable Manner, the Differences which had so long subsisted between *Sweden* and the Northern Allies.

The King of *Denmark*, on his Side, as soon as he had Advice of the Sequestration of *Swedish Pomerania*, fell into a dreadful Passion; and after having openly protested against every Thing that had been agreed upon in that respect, between his *Prussian* Majesty and Prince *Menzikoff*, declared he would also retain *Holstein* in Sequestration, and had a much better Right to it, than his *Prussian* Majesty to *Pomerania*: since besides his particular Claims, he had also the general Reason of Right of Conquest on *Holstein*, which could not be disputed with him, because it had been subdued by his Arms. He did more; he gave express Orders to his Admiralties, to stop all Vessels which should hereafter come from *Pomerania*, without any regard to the Passports they might have; whether from

the

the Czar, or King *Augustus*, or the King of *Prussia*. However, the *Danish* Monarch's Anger was appeased, when he knew the King of *Prussia* consented to the Sequestration of *Holstein*, in his Favour.

Baron *Gortz*, Minister of the Duke of *Gottorp*, at the Court of *Berlin*, negotiated and obtained this Consent; by representing to *Frederick-William*, that the Indifference of *England* and *Holland*, to maintain the Guaranty of the Treaties of *Altena* and *Traventhal*, not permitting the Duke his Master to hope for the Re-establishment of his Affairs, by any other way, than that of Negotiation: it must be indifferent to the Duke, while a general Peace was concluded, whether the King of *Denmark* had *Tonningen*, and the rest of his Dominions, in Sequestration, or not; since his *Danish* Majesty, engaged to restore them in the same Condition they were in before the War. These Reasons, supported by various political Motives, induced the King of *Prussia* to consent to this Sequestration. *Gortz* was Prime Minister of the Duke Administrator of *Holstein*, and is more famous now-a-days for his vast Projects, which had like to have thrown all *Europe* into a Flame, than for the tragical Death, which put an End to his Days at *Stockholm*.

During his Stay at *Berlin*, he performed several Exploits so remarkable, that I cannot omit relating here, two or three of the principal ones. He framed a Scheme to place the young Duke of *Gottorp* on the *Swedish* Throne, imagining *Charles XII*, would never return from *Turky*, where he had been near five Years. With this View, he sent M. *Baffewitz*, the Duke of *Gottorp*'s other Minister into *Russia*, to treat with the Czar on this Affair; and gave him in Writing the Manner in which he should conduct himself, to engage that Monarch to enter into

into his Scheme. *Bassewitz* had no sooner made some Overtures to the Czar on this Subject, than he perceived the *Russian* Monarch abhorred the Project, instead of inclining to pursue the Execution of it. He informed Baron *Gortz* of this, who, understanding also that the King of *Sweden* was on the Point of returning into Christendom, recalled *Bassewitz* with all possible Speed; and fearing the Memorandums he had given him would be Evidences sufficient to excite the King of *Sweden's* Anger against him, and that Prince would punish him for his rash Project, he wrote to *Bassewitz's* Secretary, to make his Escape from him on the Road, and bring all his Master's Papers with him, promising him a Recompense adequate to this Service. The Secretary endeavoured to execute the Baron's Orders, however, he could not do it so secretly, but that *Bassewitz* perceived it Time enough; and pursuing him, overtook him, and obliged him to return every Thing he had taken from him; the Loss of which would have made *Bassewitz* incapable of justifying himself on the Orders *Gortz* had given him, or sent to him, when he was with the Czar. *Bassewitz*, however, found by what his Secretary had done, that *Gortz* would omit nothing to destroy him, in order to conceal what he had been plotting with the Czar; which obliged him not to return any more to the Duke Administrator; but after having made a Voyage into *Sweden*, he thought proper to take Refuge in the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, who granted him his Protection. *Gortz* finding he had no Possibility of murdering *Bassewitz*, tried to discredit him, and accordingly wrote him a Letter, which for its Singularity deserves a Place here.

Baron GORTZ's Letter to M. BASSEWITZ,
dated at Berlin, the 14th of July, 1714.

SIR,

I Understand you boast of having writ abusive Letters to me; I protest I have not seen any of them: besides, know Sir, a Man of your Character can abuse nobody; and according to the mildest Laws in the World, there are only the Hangman and the Gallows can punish your base Actions as they deserve, unless you avoid them, by chusing to retire into a Mad-house. You disobey your Master's Orders, desert his Service, act contrary to the Oath of Fidelity you have taken to him; and lastly heap Crime upon Crime, the least of which deserves hanging. These are your base Actions against the Service.

Here are some more Particulars.

Is it not true, that Secretary Kirchmann boxed you on the Ears publickly, in an Inn, without your daring, either to complain of it, or resent it? Did not you own to me yourself, that General Dewigs turned you out of a Chamber, and kicked you down the Stairs! Do you think Affronts like these are repaired, by giving abusive Language in the Streets? And if you had any reason to complain of me, on account of my Ministry, why did not you address yourself to my Master? Or if it is for my Behaviour to you, why do you not speak to my Face, or call me to an account, as Men of Honour use to do? But 'tis an evident Proof you have a bad Conscience, by avoiding the first; and to avoid the second, you chose rather to hide yourself in a Garret, and conceal yourself from my Sight, when I accidentally alighted at Fehrbellin, in the same House where you was, as I have since learned. 'Tis certain your Calumnies, and your Gasconades,

conades, which you prate behind my Back, will not justify you with Men of Honour. This is all I have to say to you.

This Letter did no Injury to Bassewitz, it was read, and despised; however, Bassewitz answered it in the same Tone, and made Use of pretty much the same Stile.

M. BASSEWITZ's Answer to the preceding Letter.

TIS in vain for you to protest you have not seen the Letter I wrote to you, on the scandalous Trick you have played me; the World knows but too well that you can forge a Lie without Remorse. Besides, know that a Man of your Character, endeavours in vain to render others criminal, when he is himself charged with so many Crimes as you are; Crimes which, by the mildest Laws in the World, can only be punished as they deserve, by the Gallows, or the Hand of the Executioner, unless you think proper to hang yourself.

Lost to Honour and Reputation, not only in all the Courts of Germany, but even in the Opinion of all honest Men; you, by your chimerical Schemes and ridiculous Finesse, ruin the State, and plunge it into Miseries, from which it will be half a Century before it recovers.

By your Cheats and scandalous Actions, you profite the Honour of your Prince, and make him the Laughing-Stock and Common-Talk of all Europe.

With a matchless Profusion, you dissipate your Master's Money, and render his Coffers empty, his Subjects discontented, poor and miserable, and make them all exclaim against your Injustice and Violences.

You foolishly take it into your Head, to regulate the Successions of great Princes, during their Lives; and to the Prejudice of your own Master: and lastly, you

heap Crimes upon Crimes, the least of which is a hanging Matter. These are the glorious Exploits of your Ministry.

Here are some other Particulars.

Is it not true, that you have sacrificed the Fortress of Tonningen to your own private Resentment, your Hatred to the Person of President Wederkop, and longing Desire for his Estate; by refusing to let a neutral Garrison enter the Place: an Offer made by his Danish Majesty, on Condition that poor old Man were released? Will you not own yourself, it is a crying Injustice, or rather an inhuman Barbarity, worthy of a Turk or Moor, to condemn a Man to Death without Trial, or suffering the pretended Criminal to justify himself? An ignominious Stain that will never be wiped off from your Ministry.

Do you think you can attone for the shameful Action you have committed, with Regard to me, by the most malicious Calumnies, invented at Pleasure, and published in the Streets, by the vile Slaves of your Favour? If you have any Reason to complain of me, on my Master's Account, why do not you leave it to him to demand an Account of my Conduct? Or if it is for my Behaviour to you, why do you not pursue the Method Men of Honour use to do, when they desire Satisfaction for an Affront? But you rather chuse to steal my Papers, and so destroy me, by taking from me the Means of justifying and defending myself; or to dispatch me privately into the other World, that your wicked Artifices may not be revealed. An evident Proof that the Ways of Fraud, Perfidy and Treason, are more agreeable to you, than those of Equity and Justice; and that you are perfectly well acquainted with Machiavel, your villainous Master in Politicks. The abusive Language and Calumnies you chatter in my Absence, will certainly not justify your Steps, with Men of Honour. This is all the Reply I have to make

make you, 'till I do it in another Manner ; and I have no great Cause to be much afraid of you, after you have had the Cowardise to refuse to fight M. Kettenbourg and M. Reichenbach ; and have had the Meanness not to dare to resent the outragious Affront, which Count Wehlen, M. Alefeld, M. Hazelow, and others, put upon you.

After all this Squabble, Gortz returned to the Administrator ; and finding that Prince as well convinced of his Fidelity to his Service, as before, he was sent back again to Berlin.

As soon as Gortz was returned to the Prussian Court, he began to sow a Dissention among the Ministers of State, to bring them more easily into certain Measures which he proposed ; but some body having discovered his secret Practices, informed the King of them, who seemed extremely incensed against Gortz. General Grumkow, who began to be in his Majesty's Favour, perceived the King's Anger against Gortz, and in a friendly Manner, privately advised him to retire, to avoid the Storm. Upon this Gortz wrote him a very impertinent Letter, which was the Source of their ensuing Quarrel. It was this.

You had the Goodness, SIR, lately to advise me to quit this City as soon as possible, for fear, as you said, the King should order some body to treat me roughly ; his Ministers having acquainted him, that I was come hither to insult him, and intimated some other Things to him, in Order to incense him.

As I am convinced you did not give me this Advice, out of Friendship, I do not pretend to examine what were the real Motives, that could induce you to give it me. Besides, my Cause is too good, and I am too well convinced of his Majesty's Justice and great Prudence, to imagine he could ever dream of executing

what you would have me fear. However that may be, and whatever may be the Consequence of it, I am determined to expect the Event; but to expect it like a Man of Sense. For which Reason, as I know they are very eager here, to get other People's Papers, I have taken the Precaution to secure all mine; and am now busy in regulating my private Affairs, and particularly in making my Debtors pay me. As you are of that Number, you will be so good, SIR, as to pay me the four thousand Crowns, which you owe me, as soon as possible; and which I was not in Haste to ask for, so long as I believed you one of my Friends. After you have done that, I will send you your Note; and then shall be under no Concern about my Person, which I shall expose willingly to whatever may happen to it, when either my Master's Honour, or my own, are in question. You are too reasonable, to take it ill, that, after having lost the Honour of your Friendship, I should think of saving my Effects: it would be too great a Loss, to loose both the one and the other. I expect your Answer, and am,

These four thousand Crowns, which Baron Goritz demanded General Grumkow to pay him, had been won at Play; and Gortz had the Reputation of having no more Honesty in Gaming, than in Business; so that there were strong Reasons to imagine he had used Slight of Hand, in winning the 4000 Crowns of the Prussian General. However he was highly exasperated at the Baron's Letter, which seemed to insinuate, that Grumkow only advised him to leave Berlin, as soon as possible, in Order to avoid the Payment of the 4000 Crowns in Dispute.

The General could not digest this Affront, or Gortz's Ingratitude, and therefore sent him a Challenge. The Field of Battle was to be between *Wolfsbagen* and *Waldeck*, on the Frontiers of Meck-lembourg;

embourg; the Day was agreed on and two Seconds chosen, which were the Colonels *Holst* and *Remor*; and Count *Vandernath* was to be a Spectator. General *Grumkow* being arrived at *Wolfshagen*, sent his Brother to *New-Brandenbourg*, where Baron *Gortz* was, to acquaint him, that they only waited for him. *Gortz* demanded to be payed the 4000 Crowns, which the General owed him, before he fought; and was answered, that the Money was ready, and he should receive it on the Field of Battle: upon which *Gortz* promised to come, but they waited for him to no Purpose; which did him no Honour, as may reasonably be imagined. The King at last provoked at *Gortz*'s Cowardise and under-hand Dealings, sent him an Order to leave his Capital in ten Hours, and his Dominions in twenty-four; on which Occasion *Gortz* wrote a very curious Letter to his *Prussian* Majesty's Ministers of State.

GENTLEMEN,

When Secretary Thulemeyer told me in the Name of the King your Master, that his Majesty desired I would leave his Capital in ten Hours, and his Dominions in twenty-four; he said to me, when I asked him the Reason of it, That his Majesty knew I made a Hotch-Potch ('tis the Term he made Use of) among his Ministers. Permit me, GENTLEMEN, to inform you of a Reflection I have made on this Subject.

I am of Opinion, and you are too clear-sighted not to comprehend that this Reason, good, or bad, with, or without Foundation, will injure you, more than me.

If it is false; what will the Publick say, when they understand you have among you, Men capable of persuading their Master to believe a Falsity, and inducing him to make it a Handle, to put a publick Af-

front, in the Person of a forreign Minister, on a Sovereign Prince, and take a Step manifestly contrary to the Laws of Nations, without informing himself of the Truth of the Fact ? If true, what Judgment will the Publick form of a Minister of State, weak enough to suffer himself to be puzzled by a forreign Minister, and unable to find any other Remedy for it, but that of sending him away ?

Could a forreign Minister, they will say, set them at Variance, if they had not a Mind to it ? Or could he prevent their Reconciliation, supposing he had worsted them by his Artifices ?

Besides, as the Discord, I am said to have sown among you, GENTLEMEN, was apparently prejudicial to the Interests of the King your Master, (for without that, his Majesty could have no Concern in it) what will they say, if you have postponed them to your own private Cabals ? What Idea must they form of a Society so highly distinguished as yours, if those who compose it, had more Regard to the turbulent Insinuations of a Forreigner, by quarrelling ; than to their Sovereign's Service, by living in Unity ? The most equitable Judgment the World can form of it, must be, that either they had not Ability enough to penetrate into, or guard against, the secret Practices, of any one who should have a Mind to set them at Variance, to the Prejudice of their Master's Interests ; or that they had sacrificed their Duty to their Passions.

I am sure, GENTLEMEN, you can make no Objection to this Reasoning, which is very natural ; but however, this is not the Matter in Dispute.

Notwithstanding there are some among you who have never been my Friends, and others who have ceased to be so ; yet I protest, I have too high an Opinion of you all, to think you capable of suffering yourselves to be set at Variance, by any Person whatever. But I do not mean by this, that there is a good Understanding among you all ; the whole World knows

knows there never has been: and that there is actually hardly any Court, where the Ministers are more disunited, than yours.

The King your Master himself, if some of you have told me Truth, is not ignorant of it.

But let us suppose you have always lived like Brothers, 'till the Time it is pretended I came to throw the Apple of Discord among you; it is certain I could not, unless I was a Sorcerer, succeed in disuniting you, without having a good Understanding with some of you.

This being the Case, GENTLEMEN, all the Blame will fall on you; or to speak more properly, on him, or them, who were in the Plot. Prevent, if you can, the Blemish this casts upon your Reputations; as to me, I can easily justify myself, both to my Master, (except whom, nobody has a Right to demand an Account of my Conduct) and to the Publick; and shall easily demonstrate, that Violence is offered to me, let this Affair be considered in what Light it will.

With what View, tell me if you please, could I endeavour to sow Discord among you? What Advantage, could either the Duke my Master, or myself in particular, reap from it? Would to God the Success of my Negotiations had depended on your Disunion! they would not have proved abortive, as they have done.

I cut, as they say, out of the whole Cloth, and might, in a Manner, promise myself Success, sleeping; I found my Business done, even before my first Arrival here, I mean, you were then almost as much at Variance, as you have been since.

But, to shew you how far I was from endeavouring to make an Advantage of your Dissentions, I protest before God, I am persuaded, I should rather have found it, in your Concord; if it had pleased Heaven to inspire you with it. There is even one among you, who could be a good Evidence for me, in this Respect,

and who knows I have always reasoned and acted upon that Principle.

You all know I had a great Share in the Reconciliation, which was mediated, six or seven Months since, between Count Dohna and Baron Ilgen; and it was certainly not my Fault, if it did not continue. M. Grumkow, will also not disown, that I have more than once offered him my good Offices, and given myself a good deal of Trouble, to bring about an Accommodation between him, and some of the Gentlemen his Colleagues; who were as little his Friends, as he was their mortal Enemy. Lastly, Gentlemen, you see by all I have said, that I could never have had an Intentien to set you at Variance; and indeed have not done it: for which Reason, I can declare boldly and publickly, and will do it, whenever required: that the Person who told the King, I have made a Hotch-Potch, among his Ministers, lyed.

You are obliged, Gentlemen, in Honour, to do as much, and endeavour to discover the Villain, who has told the Lye, which has drawn on me, the Injustice done me; and who has injured you as much as me. Such a Declaration only can repair the Breach, this Lye makes in your Reputation.

The Divisions, however, which reigned among his *Prussian* Majesty's Ministers, did not hinder that Monarch from labouring incessantly to aggrandise his Family, and procure Advantages to his Subjects. For the first, the King augmented his Army, and omitted nothing to make his Troops the finest in the World. This noble Ambition being his Amusement, he spared no Money to procure it; and gave as far as two Thousand Crowns for an extraordinary tall Man, that he could place in the first Rank of his Great Grenadiers. But the King designing that all his Troops in general, for the future, should be composed of

of none but tall Men ; appointed every Captain a certain District, throughout the whole Extent of his Dominions, out of which he might take such Men as he liked best, either by fair means, or force, provided they were not married or Housekeepers : and also, that young Men might not, on the one Hand, exempt themselves from Service, by means of Marriage and Housekeeping ; or most of them, on the other, precipitately marry improperly, for fear of becoming Soldiers ; the King would have no young Man able to marry for the future, without the Permission of the Captain, on whose List he was, according to the Repartition of the Districts.

This Regulation gave Birth to a Thousand Vexations, from the Officers ; these Gentlemen giving no Permissions *gratis*, 'though the King had expressly forbid them to exact any Thing for them. If a Peasant desired to marry, he must ask his Captain's Permission ; and come up to his Price, to obtain it : and if the Captain either asked too much, or the Peasant was unable to give any Thing ; there was no Permission granted. If he was of low Stature, he was not enlisted for a Soldier, but the Captain made him his Footman, or Groom, or at least gave him to another Officer, who wanted him for a Servant, and the Captain received his Wages, for having yielded him to another.

The King soon received News of this extraordinary Commerce ; and that Monarch, who certainly never intended the Officers should treat his Subjects like Slaves ; frequently renewed his Prohibitions, with Menaces of corporal Punishment : and whenever an Officer, whoever he was, was found guilty of this infamous Practice, the King chastised him on the Spot. I remember to have seen a Count Dobna, a Colonel, confined in the Citadel of Wezel, for the like Offence. But all this Monarch's

narch's Precautions, could not prevent these Acts of Injustice being daily committed ; and he was blamed for them, 'though he did every Thing in his Power to hinder them : and perhaps the Officers themselves were not wholly inexcusable ; for they were at great Expences to get tall Men, and must necessarily some way indemnify themselves.

Our Monarch did not only augment his Troops, but also increased his Revenue. Somebody made him observe, that if he erected a Manufacture of Cloth in his own Country, it would prevent the Exportation of many Millions, which were annually expended in the Purchase of forreign Cloths. The Advice pleased, and the King this very Year, erected the Manufacture we are speaking of ; sent for Workmen from *Holland*, caused the finest Wool in his Dominions to be collected together, and had it manufactured with wonderful Succes.

This Manufacture was placed in a House, which is now known by the Name of the *Lager-haus*, and is situate in the *Cloister-Street*. Frederick I, bought it of the Heirs of Marshal *Flemming*, and established an Academy in it for young Gentlemen, where they were boarded, and instructed in all the Exercises proper for them, paying annually a very moderate Sum.

The King inlarged the Town of *Charlottembourg* considerably, where the Pleasure House is, which was formerly named *Lutzelbourg*, but now *Charlottembourg*, in Memory of the late Queen, Mother to the King. He also gave a very large Sum towards rebuilding the City of *Crossen*, which had suffered very much by a Conflagration in 1708.

Thus this Monarch employed the immense Riches which he amassed by his Œconomy. His Army consisting of near 80,000 Men, was already as fine, as brilliant, as neat and splendid, as could be seen. The Soldiers, most of them well-shaped Men,

Men, were every Year new-clothed; you always saw them curled and powdered, and an exact Uniformity in their Dress, even to the Buckles in their Shoes: so that whoever saw one *Prussian* Soldier, saw them all. The Severity with which the King had them punished, made them extremely attentive to their Duty, their Arms were kept exceedingly bright, and even their Boots, or Spatterdashes, shone like Looking-Glasses; by the Help of certain Compositions, which they knew how to make for that Purpose. They performed their Exercise with wonderful Exactness, and their Motions were so regular, that one would have thought all the Soldiers moved by a Spring. The King's Eye was so long-sighted and piercing, that he could discern from one End of a File to the other, though ever so long, the least Motion that varied from this wonderful Regularity. Posterity will hardly be able to believe the Beauty and Regularity of these Troops, and it is impossible to form a just Idea of them now, without having seen them with ones own Eyes. With so fine and so numerous an Army, our Monarch was in a Condition to make himself respected; and therefore Sweden imagined she should make a great Acquisition, if she could but detach his *Prussian* Majesty from the Interests of her Enemies.

On the 22d of November 1714, about Eleven of the Clock at Night, *Charles XII*, arrived from *Turky*, at *Stralsund*; and two Days after wrote the following Letter to the King of *Prussia*.

MOST SERENE AND MOST POTENT PRINCE, OUR
DEAREST BROTHER AND COUSIN.

*GOD having lately restored me to my Dominions,
I would not omit acquainting your Majesty with
it, as a good Brother and Friend; persuaded as I am,
that*

that you will receive the News with the more Pleasure, as the Neighbourhood of our Dominions, and particularly that of Pomerania, will furnish us with Opportunities enough of establishing a perfect Understanding between us, by Measures reciprocally useful and necessary for our common good: to which I am induced by Inclination to contribute all in my Power, in order to prove by my Actions, on all Occasions that shall present, that I sincerely desire to be

Your Majesty's

Real Friend,

Given at Stralsund, the 24th
of November 1714.

Brother and Cousin,

CHARLES.

Frederick-William answered the King of Sweden's Letter, congratulating him on his happy Arrival, and assuring him he desired to live in Friendship with him; however, he made all the necessary Preparations to attack him, in case he resolved to carry the War into Poland or Saxony, his Prussian Majesty being under Engagements, with King Augustus of Poland, Elector of Saxony, to do it.

The King of Sweden took it very ill, that his Prussian Majesty resolved to oppose his pursuing his Right, by Force of Arms; and a Misunderstanding began to appear between these two Princes.

France, which had at last concluded a Peace with the Emperour, offered her Mediation between Sweden and Prussia; and his Prussian Majesty accepted it: notwithstanding the Emperour wrote a Letter to him, to dissuade him from it; under Pretence, it was improper that foreign Powers should intermeddle in the Affairs of the Empire.

In the Beginning of the Year 1715, Count Croissi, Envoy Extraordinary from France, to the King

King of *Sweden*, arrived at *Berlin*, and had some Conferences with the King's Ministers, on the Affairs of the North ; after which he went to *Stettin*, where the *Prussian* Army, to the Number of 32,000 Men, was assembled. The King received him with Marks of Esteem ; and causing his Army to be drawn up without Arms, shewed it to Count *Croissi*, who admired the Beauty and Discipline of the Troops : after which that Minister went from thence to *Stralsund*, to acquaint his *Swedish* Majesty with the Disposition in which he found the *Prussian* Court.

Charles still persisting in his Resolution to enter *Saxony*, with the small Army he had assembled in *Pomerania* ; *Frederick-Wilhelm* gave Orders for his own to be ready to enter upon Action, the Moment the *Swedes* should begin. Count *Croissi*, however, obtained a certain Space of Time, during which, his *Prussian* Majesty engaged not to act offensively ; to give the *French* Minister the necessary Time, to dispose the stubborn Spirit of *Charles XII*, to a Peace : and as the Count had several Times assured his *Prussian* Majesty, that the King of *Sweden* would hearken to an Accommodation ; it gave Baron *Ilgan* cause to upbraid him, That he had talked of the King of *Sweden*'s Disposition, before he had seen him. This Reproach hastened that Ambassador's Departure, who was doubtless displeased to find that really true, which he had been accused of advancing without Foundation.

The Landgrave of *Hesse*, some Months before this, came to *Berlin*, with Intent to negotiate an Accommodation with his *Prussian* Majesty, in favour of the King of *Sweden* ; and offered to pay the 400,000 Crowns, which his *Prussian* Majesty had disbursed, for the Expence of the Siege of *Stettin* : but all was to no Purpose ; the *Prussian* Monarch

Monarch still saying, He was engaged not to permit the King of *Sweden* to attack either *Poland* or *Saxony*.

Charles, impatient to enter into *Poland*, commanded General *Ducker*, Governour of *Stralsund*, with 3000 Men, to seize on the Island of *Usedom*, which was guarded by the *Prussian* Troops; and Admiral *Henk*, advanced at the same Time, with his Squadron, to favour the Enterprise. The *Swedes* succeeded in it; the *Prussians*, after a short, but vigorous Defence, being obliged to yield to Numbers, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War.

The Island of *Usedom* being not comprehended in the Sequestration of *Stettin*, as the *Swedes* pretended; *Charles* flattered himself the King of *Prussia* would not look on this Attack as a Rupture: and the more so, as the *Prussians* fired first on the *Swedes*, when they proposed to them, to surrender the Island without Contestation. *Charles* being of this Opinion, ordered the *Prussian* Prisoners to be set at Liberty: but his *Prussian* Majesty looked on this Affair, in a quite different Light. He took the Invasion of the Island of *Usedom*, for a Commencement of Hostilities; caused two Battalions of the Troops of *Gottorp*, which composed Part of the Garrison of *Stettin*, to be disarmed, and conducted Prisoners into the Marche of *Brandenbourg*; forbid the *Swedish* Clergy to preach, ordered the Churches of *Stettin* to be shut up, and declared War against *Sweden*. After which he published the following Manifesto, to justify his Conduct against the Reproaches which the *Swedish* Ministry layed to his Charge.

“ The Crown of *Prussia* has made it an inviolable Law, since the Beginning of the present Northern War, to observe, in every Thing relating

" lating to it, a perfect Neutrality ; by cultivating, as far as it possibly could, a good Understanding with all the Powers engaged in it.

" The late King, of glorious Memory, as well as his Majesty now reigning, have religiously observed this Law, particularly with regard to his *Swedish* Majesty : having not only, not taken the least Step which *Sweden* could reasonably complain of, but having even, for the good of Peace, passed over several of his *Swedish* Majesty's Proceedings, on account of this War, which those Princes might reasonably have resented : and which however, they have been so far from doing, that they have rather always shewn a great Disposition, and particular Desire, to disengage the King of *Sweden* from the calamitous War, in which he is involved.

" The *Swedish* Ministry cannot deny the many Overtures and Offers made by his *Prussian* Majesty, to that Purpose, both in the Conferences held with Count *Welling*, and even at *Bender*, by an Express sent thither : 'though the King of *Sweden* would never give the least Attention to them, but rejected every Thing that tended to the Re-establishment of Peace, and did not flatter his Views, inclining only to War.

" It is true, after the Misfortune, which happened to Count *Steinbock* in *Holstein*, where he was made Prisoner, with his whole Army ; there was some Prospect that *Sweden* would, for the future, use more Moderation, and think of re-establishing her Affairs by pacifick Measures.

" Indeed, after such a Check, that Crown could expect nothing else, but that the Northern Allies, who were already Masters of the Dutchie's of *Bremen* and *Febrden*, and returning from *Holstein* with a victorious Army, which marched directly for *Swedish Pomerania*, would easily sub-

" due

“ due that Province, and all the strong Places in
 “ it ; destitute as they were of Money, and all the
 “ Necessaries for a good Defence : and that the
 “ Troops in them, would have the same Fate,
 “ Count Steinbock’s Army met with in *Holstein* ;
 “ and thus *Sweden* would see herself deprived at
 “ once, of all the Provinces she had acquired in
 “ *Germany*, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

“ This unhappy Situation, obliged *Sweden* to
 “ take the only Measure remaining, to prevent
 “ such a Misfortune ; which was, that Count
 “ *Welling*, by virtue of the Power given him, by
 “ the King his Master, made a Treaty with his
 “ Highness the Administrator of *Gottorp*, by
 “ which the Cities of *Wismar* and *Stettin*, were to
 “ be delivered to the King of *Prussia*, and the said
 “ Administrator, in Sequestration ; to secure them,
 “ and even all the rest of *Swedish Pomerania*, from
 “ the Invasion they were threatned with.

“ This Proposition was made to his *Prussian*
 “ Majesty, by the Court of *Holstein*, and so
 “ strongly press'd, that his Majesty determined to
 “ consent to it. And though his Majesty was in-
 “ clined enough of his own Accord, to the Re-
 “ establishment of Peace and Tranquillity in those
 “ Countries ; and thought himself also engaged to
 “ set about it, by the Duty of his Offices of Di-
 “ rector, and others, which he is invested with in
 “ several Circles of the Empire ; yet however, he
 “ would not proceed in this Affair, without the
 “ Consent of the Parties concerned ; and therefore
 “ sent to propose this Expedient, to the Generals
 “ of the allied Army against *Sweden*, which they
 “ also gave their Consent to.

“ Thus his Majesty, to bring a Work so bene-
 “ ficial to the Publick, and advantageous to
 “ *Sweden*, to the utmost Perfection, regulated the
 “ Conditions of the Sequestration, with the Ad-
 “ mini-

" ministrator of *Gottorp*, by a Treaty concluded
 " with him, for that Purpose; the principal Ar-
 " ticles of which were, that the Cities of *Stettin* and
 " *Wismar* should be garrisoned with the Troops
 " of *Prussia* and *Holstein*, and kept by those Princes
 " 'till a Peace, and not be delivered before, either
 " to *Sweden*, or any other Power; and that the
 " Country should be at the Expence of the Seque-
 " stration. But when this Convention was to be
 " executed, and the Troops of *Prussia* and *Holstein*
 " enter into *Stettin* and *Wismar*, General Count
 " *Meyerfeld*, Governour of *Pomerania*, for the
 " King of *Sweden*, would by no Means assent to it,
 " although he was earnestly intreated by Count
 " *Welling* and the Administrator: which made
 " the King of *Prussia*, who would not intermeddle
 " in this Affair, without the intire Approbation of
 " both Parties, absolutely lay aside all Thoughts of
 " it. And though the Ministers of the Duke of
 " *Holstein*, doubtless with the Advice and Appro-
 " bation of Count *Welling*, very much desired his
 " Majesty would have joined the Northern Allies,
 " and have supplied them with the heavy Artillery
 " they wanted to attack *Stettin*, and oblige Count
 " *Meyerfeld*, whether he would or not, to consent
 " to the Sequestration, yet his Majesty absolutely
 " rejected this Proposal, thinking the King of
 " *Sweden* might take a Proceeding of this Nature,
 " as an Act of Hostility, which his *Prussian* Ma-
 " jesty was resolved to avoid, even the least Ap-
 " pearance of.

" Things being in this Situation, the Northern
 " Allies, particularly the King of *Poland* with the
 " Czar, resumed their first Design of making them-
 " selves Masters of *Swedish Pomerania*.

" They entered it with their Armies, possessed
 " themselves of the Island of *Rügen*, sending for
 " the necessary Artillery, which the King of *Prussia*

" would not lend them, from *Saxony* and *Stade* ;
 " and in this Manner attacked *Stettin*, with so
 " much Vigour, that the Fortress was obliged to
 " capitulate, in a few Days, with Prince *Menzikoff*,
 " who commanded in Chief at the Siege.

" Count *Meyerfeld* then beginning to perceive
 " it would be much more for his Master's Interests,
 " to accept of the Sequestration proposed by Count
 " *Welling*, than to have *Stettin* fall into the Hands
 " of the Czar and King of *Poland* ; since the
 " taking of that City, would infallibly occasion,
 " not only the Ruin, but the Loss of the whole
 " Province, whereas both would be avoided by
 " the Sequestration : the Count at last also accepted
 " it ; and joyned with the House of *Gottorp*, in
 " making the most pressing Intreaty imaginable to
 " the King of *Prussia* ; that his Majesty would
 " please to take it upon him.

" Though the Obstruction at first given by
 " Count *Meyerfeld* to this good Design, had
 " obliged the King of *Prussia* to think no more
 " of it ; yet his Majesty, seeing the Change of that
 " Minister, suffered himself to be persuaded to
 " resume it, through a Consideration, that his
 " Duty to the Empire required, he should lay
 " hold of the happy Disposition that presented
 " itself ; and which was ; that as soon as his Ma-
 " jesty should have accepted the Sequestration, the
 " Troops of the Czar and King of *Poland* should
 " commit no more Hostilities in *Swedish Pome-*
rania ; that they should even wholly retire out
 " of it, and abandon the Island of *Rugen*, with
 " all the Posts they had made themselves Masters
 " of ; that all the Troubles which had arisen in
 " *Mecklembourg* and in *Holstein*, would cease, and
 " they should obtain, by the easiest Way in the
 " World, and with the perfect Consent of both
 " Parties, what his Imperial Majesty, the Empire,
 " and

" and several great Powers, had 'till then been
 " aiming at ; by labouring, tho' without Success,
 " for a Neutrality of the North. This Affair,
 " however, still met with two new Difficulties.

" The first was, that before the Armies of the
 " Czar and King of *Poland* quitted the Country,
 " those Princes demanded the Sum of more than
 " 800,000 Rix-Dollars, in ready Money, for the
 " Expence of the Siege of *Stettin*, and for leaving
 " so considerable a Country, which they were in
 " Possession of, and which they had conquered by
 " the Laws of Arms.

" The second Pretence was, that his *Prussian*
 " Majesty should ingage his Royal Word, and
 " make himself Guarantee by a solemn Treaty,
 " that no *Swedish* Troops should march from *Swe-*
dish Pomerania, either into *Poland* or *Saxony*, so
 " long as the War continued ; and that his Majesty
 " should not only take Possession of *Stettin*, but
 " also of the whole Country, from the *Oder*, to
 " the River *Penne* ; comprehending *Wolgast* in it ;
 " and cause it to be guarded by his own Troops,
 " 'till a Peace : to the End, that if *Sweden* should
 " have a Mind at any Time, to march her Troops
 " through *Swedish Pomerania*, into *Poland* or
 " *Saxony* ; his Majesty might have Troops ready
 " to oppose any such Design.

" The Czar and King of *Poland*, insisted this
 " Demand ought to be thought the more reasonable,
 " because they offered at the same Time, to put
 " Things on an equitable Footing on both Sides ;
 " that they would also not send any Troops into
 " *Swedish Pomerania*, during the whole Continuance
 " of the War in the North : but consider and treat
 " that Province, in all Respects, as a Country
 " enjoying a perfect Neutrality.

" His *Prussian* Majesty would gladly have been
 " excused from those two Points, and made all

" the Efforts imaginable to that Purpose ; but as
 " the Powers in Alliance against *Sweden*, could not
 " be prevailed on by any Means, to depart from
 " them, he was under an absolute Necessity of con-
 " senting to their Demand, or of abandoning *Stettin*
 " to them, leaving them to conquer all *Swedish Po-*
 " *merania*, and seeing the Troubles and Disorders
 " in the Empire perpetuated.

" His Majesty having consulted the Minister of
 " *Holstein*, who was present at this Negotiation,
 " on this Subject, it was at last agreed, by his
 " Advice, to give the Northen Allies, 400,000
 " Rix Dollars ; which Sum not being easily to be
 " procured any where else, his Majesty generously
 " advanced it : reasonably believing the King of
 " *Sweden* would the less regret such a Sum, to
 " save his Country, because if that Province had
 " fallen into his Enemies Hand, they would in a
 " very short Time have drawn much larger Sums
 " from it.

" The King of *Prussia* also made no Scruple to
 " guaranty *Saxony* and *Poland* from all Invasion,
 " by the Way of *Swedish Pomerania*, because he
 " was already obliged, by his ancient and new
 " Alliances, to defend *Saxony* and *Poland* from
 " such Hostilities ; and if his Majesty would not
 " have engaged in this Guaranty, the Sequestration
 " must have ceased, and all the Hither *Pomerania*
 " have been infallibly lost to *Sweden* : which made
 " his Majesty not in the least doubt, but that the
 " King of *Sweden* would infinitely rather chuse, to
 " preserve so considerable a Province, by this
 " Means ; than lose it, for the Sake of a chime-
 " rical Design, of invading *Saxony* and *Poland*, and
 " which could even never have been effected,
 " after *Sweden* had lost *Pomerania*.

" This Sequestration, then, having been esta-
 " blished on these Conditions, and the City of
 " *Stettin*

" Stettin taken Possession of and guarded, by half
 " Prussian Troops, and half those of Holstein; the
 " King of Prussia immediately sent Advice, of all
 " that had passed on this Head, by several Letters
 " to the King of Sweden, as well as by the Mi-
 " nister he then had at Berlin; plainly shewing
 " him, that his Prussian Majesty had only entered
 " into it, for his Service, and for the Preservation
 " of the City of Stettin, and even of the whole
 " Province: declaring and promising in the most
 " solemn Manner in the World, that he would
 " restore that City to his Swedish Majesty, imme-
 " diately after a Peace was made and concluded in
 " the North, and that he accepted the Guaranty of
 " the Emperour, the Empire, France, and all the
 " other Guarantees of the Peace of Westphalia, for
 " the Security and Performance of his Promises;
 " and desiring his Swedish Majesty would please to
 " declare his Thoughts on this Subject, to know
 " whether this Expedient, made Choice of to
 " render him Service, and advance his Interests,
 " was agreeable to him.

" 'Tis true, the first Answer received from the
 " King of Sweden, gave some Hopes his Majesty
 " would approve of what the King of Prussia had
 " done; but by those which came afterwards,
 " and by the Representations made by the Swedish
 " Ministers at Vienna, and otherwhere, it was evi-
 " dently seen that Prince's Intention was quite
 " different: and that, far from being pleased with
 " his Prussian Majesty, for the great and important
 " Service he had just done him; his real Design
 " was, to drive the King of Prussia as soon as he
 " possibly could, out of Stettin, without repaying
 " him the Money he had so beneficially disbursed
 " for him, and even to demand Satisfaction of
 " him, for having intermeddled in his Affairs,
 " during his Absence.

" His *Prussian* Majesty therefore, being fully
 " convinced, the King of *Sweden* would have no
 " Regard to the Treaties in question, and con-
 sidering also the Engagement he had been obliged
 " to enter into with the Northern Allies, and
 " which he could not retract, without drawing
 " their Resentment upon him, and perhaps coming
 " to an open Rupture with them; judged it ne-
 cessary, in Order to be able to keep Things
 " really in the Condition required by the Seque-
 stration, to reinforce his Troops in *Stettin*, with
 " some Battalions; because otherwise, the Batta-
 lions of *Holstein*, intirely devoted to *Sweden*, and
 " assisted by the Burghers of the City, bound by
 " Oath to the same Crown, might have been
 " superior to the *Prussian* Troops, and with so
 " much the more Ease have played them some
 " foul Trick, as they were commanded by a
 " *Swedish* General, who had a great Number of
 " Officers, of the same Nation, in the Place
 " with him.

" His *Prussian* Majesty, however, did not take
 " this Precaution, without an exprefs Protestation,
 " and repeated on several Occasions, that when
 " the King of *Sweden* would conform himself to
 " the Convention made; the Garrison of *Stettin*
 " should be immediately restored to the same
 " Condition it was in from the Beginning: that is
 " to say, be composed of an equal Number of
 " *Prussian* and *Holstein* Troops.

" Things remained in this Situation, 'till the
 " King's Arrival at *Stralsund*, and then his *Swedish*
 " Majesty having notified his Arrival in a very
 " obliging Manner, to the King of *Prussia*; his
 " Majesty from thence conceived new Hopes of
 " finding an Opportunity to set this whole Affair
 " in its true Light, to the King of *Sweden*, and
 " come

" come to a reasonable Agreement with him concerning it.

" He was also pleased to make all imaginable Advances to that Purpose ; and with this View, did not rest satisfied with making the proper Representations on that Subject, to Baron Friesendorff, Minister of his *Swedish* Majesty at Berlin ; but also sent Count Schlippenbach Express to the King of *Sweden*, charged with such just and equitable Proposals, and even so advantageous to the Interests of *Sweden*, that the King of *Sweden* could have no Doubt remaining of his *Prussian* Majesty's sincere and real Intention to cultivate his Friendship, live in the closest Union with him, accommodate the Differences subsisting between them in the most reasonable Manner, and even contribute very essentially to re-establish the *Swedish* Affairs, which were in so bad a Posture. All these Overtures however, and all these Offers, produced no Effect on the King of *Sweden*'s Mind ; so far as even not to deign his *Prussian* Majesty an Anfwer, but rather openly shewing his Animosity to him, and Intention to come to a Rupture with him, as soon as ever he had Forces sufficient, and an Opportunity offered.

" After this his Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse* interposed in this Affair ; and in some Conferences held with that Prince, his Highness indeed offered to be Security for the Repayment of the 400,000 Crowns, but at the same Time demanded, that the *Prussian* Troops should immediately evacuate *Stettin*, and some of his own enter it in their Stead ; declaring at the same Time, that though the King of *Sweden* might perhaps at first leave *Saxony* in Repose, he would nevertheless be at full Liberty to march into *Poland*, and recommence the War there.

" But as these Declarations were directly contrary to the Treaty made between his *Prussian* Majesty, and the allied Northern Powers, for the Delivery of *Stettin*; and as the Ministers of *Poland* and the Czar, present at that Interview, protested loudly against the Change of the Garrison of *Stettin*, because it did not sufficiently secure them against an Invasion by the King of *Sweden*, from *Pomerania*, in *Saxony* and *Poland*; there was no Possibility of bringing the Affair to a Conclusion, in that Manner.

" Some Time after this, his Most Christian Majesty caused his Mediation to be offered, to terminate the Differences we are speaking of; and as Baron *Friesendorff*, Minister of the King of *Sweden* declared at the same Time, that the King his Master accepted that Mediation, his *Prussian* Majesty to shew his sincere Intention, to come, by any Means whatever, to a reasonable Accommodation with the King of *Sweden*, accepted also the said Mediation: declaring however, that as his Contests with *Sweden*, related chiefly to *Swedish Pomerania*; this Acceptation should be without Prejudice to the Rights and Authority of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

" Notwithstanding the Hopes conceived by the Publick, that this Mediation, considering the great Regard *Sweden* is obliged to have for *France*, wold have had a good Effect, to terminate the Dispute between the two Kings; it had, however, none: several Months having passed, without the King of *Sweden*'s having made any Declaration to *France*, concerning the Differences in question: insomuch that the King of *Prussia*, still seeking Means and Expedients, to get rid of this Affair, in an amicable Manner, conformable to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire,

" pire, and capable of persuading the Publick as
 " well as the King of *Sweden*, that he desired to
 " make no sort of Advantage of the Possession of
 " *Stettin*; offered to put that City, with the whole
 " Sequestration of *Swedish Pomerania*, into the
 " Hands of his Imperial Majesty, as Head of the
 " Empire, that he might afterwards dispose of it
 " according to Justice, and the Good of the Powers
 " concerned.

" But this Expedient was no more relished by
 " the King of *Sweden*, than the others, because it
 " did not suit with his Views of a fresh Commo-
 " tion, and new War in the Empire, which an
 " Imperial Garrison in *Stettin*, would doubtless
 " have opposed; so that instead of entering into a
 " Treaty on this Proposition, or making others,
 " by which they might have come to an Agree-
 " ment, the King of *Sweden* still persisted in his
 " first Resolution; namely, that he would have
 " *Stettin* restored to him without Delay, even
 " without paying the Money advanced by the
 " King of *Prussia*, and without receding from his
 " Design of marching in what Manner he pleased,
 " from *Pomerania* into *Saxony* and *Poland*, to carry
 " the War thither, and attack and chastise his Ene-
 " mies, and false Friends, as he termed them, ac-
 " cording to his own Fancy.

" The King of *Sweden* also did not content him-
 " self with Words only, they were accompanied
 " with all Sorts of Military Preparations; the
 " *Swedish* Ships of War put to Sea this Year,
 " much sooner than they used to do; they ad-
 " vanced very near the Coasts of *Pomerania*; they
 " laboured with the greatest Diligence in *Sweden*,
 " to transport a considerable Body of Troops into
 " *Germany*, and perhaps even into *Prussia*; They
 " endeavoured to dispose the Landgrave of *Cassel*,
 " and several other Princes of the Empire, to
 " lend

“ lend Troops to reinforce the *Swedish* Army ;
 “ and *Sweden* did every Thing in the World to
 “ shew, that instead of being sensible of, and ac-
 “ knowledging the great Service his *Prussian* Ma-
 “ jesty had done her, in delivering *Stettin* and
 “ *Swedish Pomerania*, from the Arms of the
 “ Northern Allies, the King of *Sweden* would take
 “ an Opportunity from this good Office, to be-
 “ come the King of *Prussia*’s Enemy, and attack
 “ him with all the Force he could.

“ From all these Preparations, the King of
 “ *Sweden* soon proceeded to Acts of Hostility, and
 “ even War, by attacking the City of *Wolgast*, a
 “ Place comprised by Name in the Sequestration,
 “ and guarded by a *Prussian* Garrison ; which was
 “ dislodged from thence by open Force, and with
 “ uncommon Violences, by the Troops and Orders
 “ of the King of *Sweden*.

“ His *Prussian* Majesty could easily have repelled
 “ this Insult in such a Manner, as to have given
 “ *Sweden* Cause to repent it ; but his Majesty, still
 “ rather chusing to act with the greatest Modera-
 “ tion, contented himself with only sending an
 “ Officer to *Stralsund*, to represent to his *Swedish*
 “ Majesty, the Injustice of this Enterprise, and de-
 “ mand Reparation for it : and though he had no
 “ Answer to it, and the King of *Sweden* still
 “ shewed the same Obstinacy, and there was Reason
 “ to loose all Hopes of an Accommodation ; the
 “ King of *Prussia* was nevertheless pleased, at the
 “ earnest Intreaty of *France*, to do nothing rashly,
 “ but to give the King of *Sweden* all the Time re-
 “ quisite, to come to a more reasonable way of
 “ thinking ; declaring expressly, that he would not
 “ only remain quiet, and undertake nothing against
 “ *Sweden* before the Middle of *May* ; but would
 “ even not enter into any Engagement, which could
 “ give the least Umbrage to it ; taking it for
 “ granted,

" granted, *Sweden* would observe the same Conduct towards him. The King of *Prussia* faithfully performed this Promise ; but it was impossible for his *Swedish* Majesty to delay so long, his pernicious Designs against *Prussia*.

" The King of *Sweden* recommenced his Acts of Hostility, even before the End of the Month of April ; causing the Island of *Usedom* to be invaded by a Body of Troops, consisting of several Thousand Men. He seized on all the Posts and Forts, which the *Prussian* Troops possessed in it ; obliging them to quit them, some by downright Force, and others by cutting off the Provisions : continuing his Hostilities, 'till he was Master of this whole Island, comprehended as well as *Wolgast*, in the Sequestration, and that the *Prussian* Troops were intirely dislodged from it.

" The King of *Sweden*, at the same Time, caused several armed Vessels, to enter into the *Penne* and *Haff*, and advance as near *Stettin* as they could, to cut off all the Communication of the Garrison of the Place, on that Side ; and it clearly appeared these Steps were taken with no other View, but to pass from the Island of *Usedom* into that of *Wollin* ; and by that Means to open himself a Passage into *Prussian Pomerania*, and from thence into *Prussia* itself : the Intention of *Sweden* being, to land a Body of Troops on the Side of *Dantzig*, for that Purpose ; strengthen them with the Party they relied on in *Poland*, and rekindle the Flame of War in that Country, with more Fury than ever.

" But happily all these fine Projects were concerted, as well by the Adventure the *Swedish* Ships of War met with on the Coasts of *Holstein*, as by the wise Measures taken by his *Prussian* Majesty, for the Preservation of the Island of *Wollin*.

" We

" We must not here pass over in Silence, a very
 " extraordinary Fact ; which is, That the Day be-
 " fore the Attack of the Island of *Usedom*, Baron
 " *Friesendorff*, then Minister of the King of *Sweden*,
 " at *Berlin*, caused a Declaration to be made by
 " Count *Rottenbourg*, his Most Christian Majesty's
 " Minister to the King of *Prussia*, that the King
 " of *Sweden* being resolved sincerely, and more
 " than ever, to live in a constant Friendship, and
 " like a good Neighbour with his Majesty, de-
 " signed peaceably to wait the Success of the Ne-
 " gotiation, for accommodating the Affair of
 " *Stettin* in an amicable Manner, and remain in
 " the Interim totally inactive ; insomuch that if his
 " *Prussian* Majesty should even undertake any
 " Thing against him, he would make no Resist-
 " ance, and that his *Swedish* Majesty, to shew
 " how intirely he was disposed to Peace, and how
 " averse to all Appearance of War, had caused the
 " Cannon to be withdrawn from the Ramparts of
 " *Stralsund*, and countermanded the Transporta-
 " tion of Troops, which was to be made from
 " *Sweden* : which Declaration being thus made,
 " at the very Time the King of *Sweden* was acting
 " directly contrary, and offensively against his
 " *Prussian* Majesty, can be interpreted no other-
 " wise, than as a premeditated Design, either to
 " surprise the King of *Prussia*, or rather to add
 " Mockery to the Insult, to bring his *Prussian*
 " Majesty's Moderation to a final Period. Lastly,
 " the Count of *Croissi*, his Most Christian Majesty's
 " Ambassador, charged expresly with the Accom-
 " modation between the two Kings, arrived at his
 " *Prussian* Majesty's Court. But instead of hearing
 " from his Mouth, as was hoped, a positive and
 " favourable Resolution of the King of *Sweden* ;
 " they found by what that Ambassador said, that
 " the King of *Sweden* still obstinately persevered in
 " his

" his first Demands, insisting the Sequestration
 " should be absolutely annulled, and *Stettin* imme-
 " diately restored to him; and as to what re-
 " garded his marching into *Poland* or *Saxony*, he
 " had also not yet receded from that, 'though
 " Count *Croiffi* had some Hopes of inducing him
 " to desist from it; which tended to a new Nego-
 " tiation, that *Sweden* doubtless aimed at to gain
 " Time, in order to have Leisure to strengthen
 " her Party, and afterwards be able to strike her
 " Blow against the King of *Prussia*, with the more
 " Security and Advantage.

" As the King of *Sweden* was so inflexible on all
 " these Points, that, notwithstanding the good
 " Offices and Representations of *France*, he could
 " not be diverted from them; it was impossible to
 " conceive after this, that there remained any
 " Means, or any Appearance in the World, of
 " bringing him to an Agreement: but that all the
 " other Ways which should be tried to attain to it,
 " would be useless, and that all Thoughts of it
 " must absolutely be layed aside; as indeed even
 " *France* has no more concerned herself with any
 " Thing relating to this Agreement, since Count
 " *Croiffi's* Arrival at *Stralsund*: an evident Proof
 " that that Minister has found the King of *Swe-*
 " *den*, totally averse to every Thing tending to a
 " Peace.

" This whole Affair having been transacted in
 " the Manner here related, as we are ready to
 " prove whenever it shall be necessary; his Majesty
 " the King of *Prussia* leaves the whole Earth to
 " judge, whether he has done the least Thing in-
 " jurious to the Publick, in taking upon himself
 " the Sequestration of *Swedish Pomerania*? and
 " whether on the contrary, it is not true, that as
 " this Sequestration tended solely to the Re-esta-
 " blishing of Peace, the preserving the general

" Tran-

“ Tranquillity, and preventing the Desolation of
 “ several fine and large Provinces, it is not an
 “ Action worthy the Approbation of the whole
 “ Universe ?

“ His Majesty also leaves it to the Decision of
 “ every reasonable Man, and even to the Friends
 “ of *Sweden*; whether all he has done in this Af-
 “ fair, was not also for the Interest of the King of
 “ *Sweden* himself, since without this Sequestration,
 “ he would infallibly have lost the whole *Swedish*
 “ *Pomerania*, and have been driven in such a
 “ Manner from the Lands of the Empire, that it
 “ would have been impossible for him ever to set
 “ his Foot again in *Pomerania*? His *Prussian* Ma-
 “ jesty having acted in this whole Affair with such
 “ Disinterestedness, that although according to the
 “ Treaties, by virtue of which he was charged
 “ with the Sequestration, he might have exacted
 “ from the Country sequestred, the Subsistance for
 “ his Troops, which guarded *Stettin*, and have
 “ also insisted on the Delivery of *Wismar* to him;
 “ yet he would never demand either of them,
 “ solely with the View of convincing more evi-
 “ dently both the Publick, and even the King of
 “ *Sweden*, that he would reap no private Advan-
 “ tage from this Affair, or give the King of
 “ *Sweden* any Suspicion, that he had Views con-
 “ trary to his Interests, or would fix himself in
 “ such a Manner in his Dominions, that it should
 “ be impossible for him afterwards to drive him
 “ out.

“ His Majesty in like Manner submits it to the
 “ Judgment of all the impartial Powers of *Europe*,
 “ whether he could without wounding his Honour
 “ and Conscience, and without drawing on himself
 “ the Reproaches, and even just Resentment of
 “ the Northern Allies, recede from the Engage-
 “ ment he has entered into with those Powers, by
 “ charging

“ charging himself with the Sequestration ; and
 “ whether he ought, by immediately delivering *Stettin*,
 “ open the King of *Sweden* a Passage, to carry
 “ the War into *Poland*? Or whether his Majesty
 “ is not rather indispensably obliged to fulfil his
 “ Engagement, in order to prevent so pernicious a
 “ Design.

“ Lastly, His *Prussian* Majesty is also persuaded,
 “ that nobody can look on the King of *Sweden's*
 “ Inflexibility towards him, and the Insults he has
 “ given him, otherwise than as the Commence-
 “ ment of a War, which that Prince was resolved
 “ to enter into with him ; and that the King of
 “ *Prussia* has for that Reason, not only a Right,
 “ but is even under an absolute Necessity of apply-
 “ ing the proper Remedies, to oppose the Violences
 “ the King of *Sweden* has done him, and making
 “ use of, with the Divine Assistance, the Forces
 “ and Means which Providence has put into his
 “ Hands, to prevent their fatal Consequences.

“ As to what remains, his Majesty refers it to
 “ the Judgment of his Imperial Majesty and the
 “ Empire, whether he has not proceeded in this
 “ whole Affair, according to the Constitutions of
 “ the Empire, and particularly according to the
 “ Statutes made for the Preservation of the publick
 “ Tranquillity ; and whether he has not most re-
 “ ligiously observed in his whole Conduct, the
 “ Duties incumbent on him, by his Offices of Di-
 “ rector of the Circles of Lower *Saxony* and *West-*
 “ *pbia*, having by this Sequestration we are
 “ speaking of, and following the Plan layed down
 “ by the Emperour and Empire, for the Neutrality
 “ of the North, intirely appeased the Commotions
 “ *Sweden* had raised in it, by the March of the
 “ Troops under General *Craffau*, from *Poland* into
 “ *Pomerania* ; so that it depended solely on the
 “ King of *Sweden*, to have intirely delivered, the
 “ Empire

" Empire from the Calamities it had already suffered by the Northern War, if that Prince, out of a desperate Eagerness to draw his Sword, and never sheath it, had not rather chose to defeat so salutary a Project, and wantonly involve his own Dominions, and his whole Neighbourhood, in a new and dismal Desolation; preferring so rugged a Path, to the smooth and natural one, offered him by his Imperial Majesty, to get out of his Troubles by the Conferences of *Brunswick*, to which he was often invited, but would never have any regard to them, or hear of any Propositions of Peace with his Enemies. From whence it necessarily ensues, that his *Prussian* Majesty, to put a Stop to the fatal Consequences of the King of *Sweden's* Designs, and perform his Engagements above-mentioned, had no other Course, but that which he is going to take, and which is prescribed to him by the Laws of the Empire; namely, to join with his Majesty the King of *Great-Britain*, as his Co-Director, in the Circle of Lower *Saxony*, with the Circle of *Westphalia*, and the States of Upper *Saxony*, to act in concert with them, and oppose his Arms against the Enterprises of the King of *Sweden*, in order to restrain, at the same Time, those Princes of the Empire, who would assist him in his pernicious Designs, and establish a Calm in the Empire, and a solid and constant Peace, against the turbulent and dangerous Spirit of *Sweden*.

His Majesty also protests before God and Men, that this is the sole Reason which has obliged him, to put himself at the Head of his Army, and that he will employ this Army, only to arrive at that End; and never exceed it; giving also his Royal Word, to lay down his Arms, as soon as ever he shall have performed what his Duty to the Empire, and the Obligation

"
" tion of his Treaties, require: submitting, for
" the final Decision of this Affair, as well as the
" Satisfaction he may claim from the King of
" Sweden, and the Security he ought to have for
" the future, against the Enterprises of this Prince,
" under God, to the Result of the Conferences of
" Brunswick, or such others as his Imperial Ma-
" jesty shall think proper, for that Purpose.

Count *Croissi*, in the mean Time, was arrived at *Stralsund*, and used his utmost Endeavours to bring the King of *Sweden* to an Accommodation; but the Obstinatey of *Charles*, and perhaps the mortifying and exorbitant Demands of the Allies, prevented that Minister's bringing Matters to a Conclusion, so fast as he could have wished. However Time pressed; the Term granted by his *Prussian* Majesty, was near expired, and all the Dispositions made, for an important Enterprise. The *Saxons* had reinforced the *Prussian* Army, and 6000 *Hanoverians* were on the Point of joyning them; and the remaining Troops of that Nation, were employed in opposing the Passage of the *Hessians*, who might come to the Assistance of the King of *Sweden*. The King of *England*, as Elector of *Hanover*, had entered into the Alliance; * The Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Fehrden*, which the King of *Denmark* had taken from the *Swedes*, lay

* The French Author seems here to insinuate, that his Majesty King *George I.* as Elector of *Hanover*, entered into the Northern Alliance, merely to share in the Spoils of *Sweden*; but if the King of *Prussia*, as Director of the Circle of Lower *Saxony*, was obliged in Duty to oppose his *Swedish* Majesty's Designs, and had a Right to claim a Satisfaction, for the Expence of Blood and Treasure, his Obstinatey occasioned: was not his Majesty King *George I.* as Co-Director, equally obliged, and had he not as just a Claim? Why then might not his late Majesty, at the Treaty of Peace, as justly retain the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as the King of *Prussia* the Cities of *Stettin*, *Dam*, *Gulnau*, &c. and their Dependencies?

extremely convenient for him ; and every body knew those two Princes were in Treaty concerning them : they knew the King of *Denmark* would make no Difficulty of selling those two Dutchies to King *George*, provided that Prince, besides a good Sum of Money, would enter into the Northern League, and act offensively against *Sweden*. In short, every Thing seemed to conspire the Destruction of *Sweden*.

Things were in this Situation, when his *Prussian* Majesty received a Letter from Count *Croissi*, which I will insert here, because it deserves to be read, as well as that Monarch's Answer.

Count Croissi's Letter to the King of Prussia, written the 22d of May, 1715.

SIRE,

*A*fter having been reproached at Stettin, with declaring his Swedish Majesty's Sentiments, before I had seen that Prince ; I think myself obliged in Duty, and from a respectful Attachment to your Majesty, to acquaint you with the Situation I have found all Things in, on my Arrival at Stralsund.

The King of Sweden, full of Justice and Moderation, desires nothing more than to live in Peace with his Neighbours, and has all the Deference that ought to be had, for such a Mediator as the King my Master ; but on the other Hand, his Courage is not shaken, by the Storm which roars round about him.

He has foreseen the Attacks that might be made upon him, and his wise Precautions have established a Security here, which is not only founded on the Love and Confidence of his Troops, but on Reality itself.

The Island of Rugen, the Importance of which your Majesty knows better than I do, has nothing to fear from all the Forces that may attack it ; and without

without the Possession of this Island, every body assures me, one ought never to think of that of Stralsund.

This Fortress is also secured, not only by a good Garrison, but also by a retrenched Camp, whose Situation is wonderful; for on one Side, it is covered by the Sea, and on the other, by an impracticable Morass, which extends itself along its Retrenchments, and fills its Ditches with Water, that are made large and deep by an exquisite Parapet.

Besides these Dispositions, SIRE, there is one in the Hearts of the Officers and Soldiers, beyond Imagination, and which I can only give you a very imperfect Idea of; but it is worth all the Fortifications in the World.

I can then protest to your Majesty, with the Sincerity of a Man, who would not loose his Reputation, and has the Experience of five and twenty Campaigns, that if there is an unwarrantable Enterprise, it is that of Stralsund.

Expect not, SIRE, as your Majesty did me the Honour to tell me, that M. Glaserap should write to me, to justify my Reasons. May it please you, I earnestly intreat your Majesty, while it is yet Time, not to think of this Enterprise; by the true Concern I have for your Interest, and the Desire I have to merit the Honour of your Esteem. I am, &c.

They thought, perhaps, the Count acted a little out of Character, and that he played a mean Part, in writing in this Stile, to a Monarch not very susceptible of panick Fears; and therefore he received an Answer that must certainly mortify him.

The King of Prussia's Answer.

SIR,

I Have received your Letter of the 22d Instant, and am very much obliged to you, for having been

pleased to give me so ample an Information, of the Dispositions made by the King of Sweden, for the Defence of Rugen and Stralsund.

As this is the only Subject of your Letter, and you mention nothing else to me, I am intirely confirmed in the Opinion I have long since entertained of that Prince's Intentions ; and which you have doubtless also found in him, on your Arrival at his Court : namely, that he will make no Peace, and that all his Thoughts are solely bent on War. You will own this absolutely obliges me to take the same Method ; and though you take a Pleasure in your Letter, of giving me a formidable Description of the Situation the King of Sweden is in, I hope, however, you do not for that Reason expect, I should the least in the World distrust the Justice of my Cause, and what I have to hope for from my Arms, which having surmounted much greater Difficulties in former Wars, will, I hope, with the Divine Assistance, be able to conquer those we are at present speaking of. Given at the Camp at Stettin, the 24th of May, 1715.

Count Croissi perceived on reading this Answer, that his Letter had made a very bad Impression on his Prussian Majesty ; and therefore with a View to rectify this, wrote the following Letter to Baron Ilgen, Minister of State to that Monarch.

SIR,

THE Letter I had the Honour to write to his Prussian Majesty, has had a very different Effect from that I proposed. I designed to shew him my Zeal for his Service, respectful Attachment to his Majesty, and the Desire I had to contribute to a perfect Harmony between him and the King of Sweden. All I said has been disadvantageously interpreted, and his Prussian Majesty thinks me a Bully ; that had no other Design, when I gave him an Account of the Situa-

Situation of Affairs, than to dare him. Thus I have a Character attributed to me, that, far from being excusable in a Mediator, would be despicable in an Enemy. Therefore I humbly intreat you, Sir, be pleased to efface those bad Impressions, which I never intended to give Occasion for.

His Swedish Majesty's Intention, has been, and is, to live in a perfect Harmony with his Prussian Majesty; he has declared himself to me on that Head, in the clearest and most explicit Manner in the World, and most conformable to the publick Good; and I shall be charmed to give you Proofs of it, as soon as your Excellency shall desire it.

I will conclude by assuring you, that nothing will be more agreeable to me, or more honourable for me, than to contribute to a Peace between two such powerful Princes. I shall grudge neither Care nor Labour in that Respect; and his Prussian Majesty shall see, that it is not a Compliment, when I say nobody has his Interests more at Heart than myself. Do me the Favour to assure him of it, &c.

The King of Prussia was not a Prince to suffer himself to be lull'd asleep by his fine Protestations; for being too well convinced of the King of Sweden's Obstinacy, he plainly perceived there were no Hopes of Peace, 'till they had, as I may say, reduced him to such a State that he was not able to make War: and therefore, understanding the King of Denmark had formed the Blockade of *Wismar*, in *Mecklemourg*; he also made the necessary Dispositions to enter upon Action.

He first sent a Detachment to retake *Wolgast*, in which there was a Garrison of an hundred Swedes, who retired into the Castle, on the Approach of the *Prussians*. They attacked them the next Day with a great Deal of Vigour, but were repulsed two or three Times; however they at last wearied out the

Constancy of the *Swedes*, and carried the Castle, in spite of their Resistance; and the whole *Swedish* Garrison, except about a dozen Soldiers, perished in these different Attacks.

After the retaking of *Wolgast*, his *Prussian* Majesty thought of making himself Master of the Island of *Usedom*.

This Island is situated in the *Baltick Sea*, in 53 Deg. 47 Minutes Latitude, and 38 Degrees 30 Minutes Longitude; it is about six Miles long, abounds with Deer, and was formerly the Park of the Dukes of *Pomerania*. The Island receives its Name from the principal Town, which was heretofore large and tolerably well fortified; but in 1473, was intirely reduced to Ashes, by an accidental Fire. The *Swedes* took it and retook it, under *Gustavus Adolphus*; and repaired it and put it in a State of Defence; but the *Imperialists* retook it and ruined it again. The *Swedes* some Time afterwards drove the *Imperialists* again out of the Island, and built Forts for its Defence. This Island is bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*; on the South, by the *Great-Haff*; on the East, by the *Swine*, a River formed by a Branch of the *Oder*, between the Island of *Usedom* and that of *Wollin*; and on the West, by the *Penne*. The *Great-Haff*, is a considerable Lake, which the River *Oder* traverses, to disembogue itself into the *Baltick Sea*.

The King made a Detachment of 1500 Foot, and 8 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and gave the Command of them to an old Lieutenant-General of his Troops, named *Arnhem*. This Detachment, after passing the *Oder* on Bridges at *Stettin*, marched towards the *Swine*, which the Cavalry passed, partly in Boats, partly by swimming; and the Infantry arriving some Hours afterwards, the *Prussians* made the necessary Dispositions for

for attacking the Fort, which the *Swedes* possessed on the *Swine*; but they abandoned it hastily, to retire into that of *Pennamunde*. However they were so closely pursued by the *Prussian Dragoons*, and some *Saxon Cavalry*; that they were all either killed or taken, before one of them could enter the Fort. They thought proper, before they formed the Attack of this, to wait for a Reinforcement of *Danes*, who were coming to join them, with four and twenty Pontons; which they made Use of to throw a Bridge over the *Penne*, and invest the Fort on all Sides.

As soon however as the King of *Sweden* had Advice of the March of the Allies, knowing the Loss of Fort *Pennamunde* would be attended with that of the whole Island, he sent a Drummer to the Commander of the Fort, with a Note containing these few Words; *Don't fire 'till the Enemy are upon the Brink of the Ditch, and defend yourself to the last Drop of your Blood. I recommend you to your good Fortune.* CHARLES.

His *Prussian* Majesty by making himself Master of the Island of *Usedom*, was enabled to drive the *Swedish* Privateers out of the *Swine* and *Haff*, and by that Means secure the little *Danish Flotilla*, designed for the Transportation of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition, which had been assembled at *Stettin*, for the Siege of *Stralsund*; this is what obliged the King of *Sweden* to give such express Orders to the Governour of Fort *Pennamunde*.

In the mean Time the Troops designed for the Attack of this Place, posted themselves in the most advantageous Places, and made the necessary Dispositions for opening the Trenches. But before they did this, they summoned the Commander to surrender; representing to him, that the *Danish Admiral Sehested* being in Possession of all the Avenues, and having taken several *Swedish* Privateers, and

cut off the Ships of that Nation, designed perhaps to bring him Provisions and Men ; he had no Hopes of making a long Resistance. The Commander returned no other Answer, except that *he would endeavour to make a good Defence* ; and indeed, he had omitted nothing that could contribute to it ; for besides the usual Precautions, he had fortified the Ditches with Chevaux-de-Frise, and incumbered them with the Trunks and Branches of Trees.

On the 18th of August, they opened the Trenches in two different Places, and on the 20th, the Batteries began to play upon the Fort, which answered them with a very brisk Fire of their Cannon : but that of the Allies not doing so much Execution as was expected, it was determined to storm the Place, and endeavour to carry it Sword in Hand. As it had very few Out-Works, and its Garrison was very weak, they had nothing to do but pass the Ditch : which if they could do, there was a great Probability of making themselves Masters of the Fort. This being thus resolved on, 400 Grenadiers and 600 Fusiliers were commanded for the Attack ; and the Cavalry had Orders to have Fascines ready to fill the Ditch. The 1000 Foot commanded for the Assault, were divided into four Divisions ; for four different Attacks ; M: *Winterfeld*, a Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded that in the Center ; a Prussian Major of the same Name, the Left ; the Right was commanded by M: *Beth*, a Major in the saxon Troops ; and the fourth Division was lead by Colonel *Lipen*, and was to sustain the other three.

Between six and seven of the Clock in the Evening, these Troops marched out of the Trenches, and posted themselves within two hundred Yards of the Counterscarp ; where they covered themselves with good Intrenchments, and waited quietly for Day. As soon as it appeared, they made

made a general Discharge of all the Artillery, the Signal for the Attack ; which the Besiegers began with great Vigour, marching courageously strait to the Ditch, where the Besieged waited for them. They had not yet, according to the King of Sweden's Orders, fired a single Shot, but as soon as the Besiegers appeared on the Brink of the Ditch, they made so dreadful a fire on them, that they laid many of them dead on the Ground. Major *Winterfeld*, however, leaped into the covered Way, with Part of his Division ; but was killed there, as well as Major *Beth*, and several other Officers of Distinction. The Allies advanced in close Order, with all possible Courage, but the Besieged made such a fire, that hardly a Shot missed doing Execution. The Soldiers discouraged, began to give way, when the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, a Major General, in the Service of *Saxony*, (the same who was afterwards slain at *Guaftalla*) marched out of the Trenches, followed by several Officers, and the few Soldiers he could assemble in the Hurry, and came to the Assistance of the Assailants. The Fire of the *Swedes* began to slacken, and the Allies taking fresh Courage, at the Sight of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who exposed himself very much ; surmounted all Obstacles, passed the Ditch, and crowded into the Fort : notwithstanding which, the *Swedes* would not surrender, though they were offered good Quarter ; but were most of them put to the Sword.

Their Commander was found pierced through with several Shots, and lying on a Heap of dead Bodies. They found in his Pockets, the Letter I have related above ; and it must be owned, he executed his Master's Orders, with great Exactness, though with very little Success. He died gloriously, in Defence of the Fortress committed to him ; and 'tis pity,

pity, we do not yet certainly know the Name of that brave Officer.

The taking of Fort *Pennamunde*, secured the Possession of the Island of *Usedom*.

In the mean Time the King of *Denmark*, after having left sufficient Troops to block up *Wismar*, marched with 40,000 Men to join the *Prussian* Army; which also began to move towards *Stralsund*: but before these Military Expeditions, the King of *Prussia* caused the following Answer to be returned to Count *Croissi*, by Baron *Ilgen*.

S I R,

THE King having seen the Letter, your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me, on the 29th of May; has ordered me to assure you, he is intirely persuaded that which he received last from your Excellency, was writ in no other Sense, and with no other Intention, but that you are pleased to point out; for which Reason his Majesty intirely acquits you, and cannot conceive how there are People silly enough, to put another Construction on it. As to the rest, SIR, it must be owned, it is a sad Thing, if his Majesty the King of Sweden has Sentiments so agreeable to the publick Good, and so perfect an Understanding with the King my Master, as your Excellency assures me he has; that his Majesty would not inform us of them sooner, but rather chose to let Things go to the Extremity they are now at.

I protest however, to your Excellency, that does not in the least diminish the Merit you have acquired with us, by your good Will, and the Pains you have taken to accommodate Matters on reasonable Terms, though they have not had the desired Effect. The King has expressly ordered me to assure your Excellency of it; as also of the Esteem and Friendship he shall

*shall always have for you. I take Advantage of
this Opportunity to assure you, &c.*

Stettin, the 1st of June,

The *Prussian Army*, being on its March, as I have already said, passed by *Demmin* and *Anclam*; the *Saxons* by *Jarmen*, on the other Side the *Péne*, and the *Danes* by *Damgarten* and *Triebsee*; from whence they arrived in Sight of *Stralsund*, the 12th of *July*; and on the 19th of the same Month, the whole Army joined, when it consisted of 74 Battalions and 118 Squadrons, exclusive of the detached Corps.

The King of *Sweden* was all Day long on Horseback, and diverted himself with making the *Tartars* and *Wallachians* skirmish, which they had brought him from *Turky*; so that there were little Actions every Day, which however did not hinder the Allies from posting themselves at their Ease, and working at their Lines of Circumvallation.

While they were employed in this, the Kings of *Prussia* and *Denmark* went sometimes to the Island of *Usedom*, to see the Arrival of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition, and hasten the Preparations for the Attack of the Isle of *Rugen*. One Day when those two Monarchs were in the Island of *Usedom*, they heard a great Firing of Cannon, on the Side of the Sea; it was the *Danish Flotilla*, commanded by Admiral *Sehestedt*, engaging some *Swedish Privateers*, which would have opposed his passing the *Nieuwe-Diep*. The two Kings went upon an Emi-nence, from whence they could see this whole Naval Action, in which the *Danes* gained the Advantage; the *Swedish Privateers* being obliged to stand off: and some of them were even so much damaged, they were obliged to run themselves a-ground

aground near *Stralsund*, where the *Danes* some Time afterwards seized them.

The King of *Prussia* being returned into his Camp, assembled a great Council of War, at which his own Generals, and those of *Saxony* and *Denmark* assisted, as well as several Ministers of State. They debated whether they should attack the City in form, and the Opinions were divided; some thought they ought only to bombard it, and gave very good Reasons to support their Opinions; but those who declared for attacking it in form, in all Probability, gave as good, since it was determined to form a regular Siege, in order to make themselves Masters of the Place.

STRALSUND is situated in the Hither *Pomerania*, and belongs to the Lordship of *Bard*; and opposite to it lies the Island of *Rugen*, which is only separated from it by the narrow Streight of *Gette* or *Gelle*; and close to the Shore of the *Baltick Sea*. The Etymology of its Name is probably derived from its Situation on the Brink of the Canal of *Stral*, and the old German Word, *Sundt*, which signifies a *Streight*.

This City owes its Name and Foundation to the *Danes*, who built it in the Year 1211, from the Ruins of *Areom*. It afterwards became free and imperial, and is indeed one of the richest and strongest Cities in *Germany*; being almost encompassed by the Sea, and the Lake *Franken*, so that there is no approaching it, but by a narrow Causeway, the Head of which is defended by a Fort: and was then also besides by almost inaccessible Retrenchments. *Stralsund* has three Gates, that of *Kniep*, that of *Frank*, and that of *Triebsee*; the Side of the City between the Gates of *Frank* and *Kniep*, looks towards the Island of *Rugen*; that between the Gates of *Frank* and *Triebsee*, towards

Gripf-

Grißwald; and that which is between the Gates of *Triebsee* and *Kniep*, towards *Damgarten* and the Country of *Mecklenbourg*; and the two last Sides are environed with great Morasses. This City in the Year 1629, was besieged by the Imperialists, commanded by Count *Wallenstein*, but he was obliged to raise the Siege; however, *Frederick-William the Great*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, took it in 1678, by the Assistance of his Bombs; but it was restored to the *Swedes*, by the Treaty of *St. Germain en Laye*. As to the rest, *Stralsund* is a City of the sixth Rank, among the Hanse-Towns, and of the first, in the Dutchy of *Pomerania*.

The Allies broke Ground before it, in two different Places, in the Night between the 19th and 20th of *October*. The Attack was begun by the *Prussians* and *Danes*; and the Workmen, to the Number of 1560, carried on their Works with great Diligence; so that, in a few Days, they were very near the *Swedish* Intrenchments.

Before they proceeded any farther, his *Prussian* Majesty conferred with M. *Koppen*, his Aid-de-Camp General, who knew the Out-Works of *Stralsund* perfectly well; and desired to know from him, on which Side they could most advantageously attack the Retrenchment, which was wholly surrounded with Water and Morasses. *Koppen* told the King, the properest Place for that Enterprise, was on the Sea-side, near the Gate of *Frank*; on the Report of which Officer, the King himself drew up the Form of the Attack, and communicated it to Count *Wackerbarth*, General of the *Saxons*, who was reputed an able Engineer. The Count commended the Plan extremely, and joyfully accepted the Honour the King did him, in leaving to him the Execution of it. He entrusted Count *Seckendorff*, so famous since, for commanding the Imperial Forces in *Hungary*, and his Disgrace, with the

Parti-

Particulars of it ; and 6600 Foot, and about 2000 Horse, were appointed for the Enterprise. The greatest Part of these Troops were committed to Aid-de-Camp General *Koppen*, who was to be sustained by Major-General *Loben* ; and the rest of the Forces were distributed according to the Plan agreed on.

At half an Hour after One in the Morning, the Troops designed for the Attack, being arrived at the Rendevous ; *Koppen* began to march with the Water above the Waist, and being followed by M. *Loben*, with 1000 Foot, soon penetrated as far as a Battery, which pointed towards Fort *Denholm*. The *Swedes*, not imagining the Allies would attempt an Attack on that Side, because of the Water, were a little surprised ; however, perceiving their Approach, they fired a Cannon Shot, which was the Signal to take Arms. General *Trautwetter* drew up his Men, in the best Manner he could, in the Confusion ; but the Allies had got within the Intrenchments, before he could make his Disposition. The *Swedish* Regiment of *Mellin*, finding itself hard presied by the Allies, before it could form, gave way ; those of *Horn* and *Trautwetter* did better, and for some Time fought very bravely ; but seeing themselves surrounded on all Sides, were obliged, part of them to save themselves by Flight, and the rest to throw down their Arms, and surrender Prisoners. The Fugitives were so closely pursued by the Besiegers, that they were very near entering the Place with them ; but the *Swedes* had Time to draw up the Bridge, and chose rather to sacrifice their Friends, who were still without, than run the Hazard of loosing the City at once.

Thus this Retrenchment was taken, on which *Charles* relied so much, and the *French* Ambassador in his Letter to the King of *Prussia*, had made so formidable. The *Swedish* Camp was pillaged ; in which

which they found, besides a great Quantity of Ammunition, 25 Pieces of Cannon, half of them Brass; which were immediately turned upon the Place.

The King of *Sweden* was tempted to bring General *Trautwetter* to a Trial, for not having been enough on his Guard, in the Intrenchments he had intrusted him to defend; but altered his Sentiments on better Information.

The Thoughts of the Allies, in the mean Time, were wholly employed about making themselves Masters of the Island of *Rugen*, by which the Besieged might easily receive Supplies of Men and Provisions from *Sweden*. They had 400 Vessels ready for the Transportation of 24 Battalions and 39 Squadrons of the Confederate Troops, designed for this Expedition; all which were to be commanded by the brave Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*.

They began to embark them on the 2d of November, at *Ludwigbourg*, but a violent Storm which happened unexpectedly, prevented their sailing 'till the 8th, when it was resolved to shape their Course towards *Palmerof*, to conceal their true Design, which was to make the Descent at *Strezzau*. On the 12th they arrived off *Palmerof*, where they dropped Anchor; and in the Close of the Evening, embarked the Troops in flat-bottom'd Boats, to transport them to *Strezzau*; but a contrary Wind happening, mixed with Rain, Orders were given for the Boats to return to the Ships, which was done with great Difficulty, because of the Darkness. The Wind continuing contrary 'till the 15th, they remained inactive; but the Descent was resolved on that Day, and accordingly executed by broad Daylight. The Troops were re-embarked in the Boats, which sailed for the Land with a North-West-Wind, the most favourable in the World; and the Sky being overcast at the same Time,

Time, and a heavy Rain falling, the Sight of the Boats was concealed from the *Swedes*; so that the Infantry of the Allies arrived without any Obstacle on the Coast near *Strezzau*, where they landed; and as there were only 25 *Swedish* Dragoons in that Village, they immediately fled.

General *Wilkes* was of Opinion to wait for the Cavalry, before they thought of intrenching; but the Prince of *Anhalt* told him, he was very little acquainted with the King of *Sweden*, if he imagined he would not soon come from *Stralsund*, to attack them; and perhaps before they had half pallisadoed their Camp: the Infantry, therefore, notwithstanding the bad Weather, were set to work to cut Fascines, raise Intrenchments, and make Chevaux-de-Frise.

The Prince of *Anhalt* was not mistaken; for the King of *Sweden* no sooner understood the Design of the Allies, than he was close at their Heels. *Charles* being told they had been landed in the Island some Hours, did not doubt but that he should be able to defeat them, with 800 Foot and 2000 Horse; imagining to find them still in the Disorder of a Debarkation.

The next Day at Four of the Clock in the Morning, he was in Sight of the Allies; but how was he surprized, when he found them well intrenched! *Oh Heaven*, said he, *is it possible!* *I could never have thought it.* However, continued he, *it signifies nothing; let them tear away the Chevaux-de-Frise, and attack them.* This was the Signal for the Attack; on which the *Swedes* threw themselves desperately on the Chevaux-de-Frise, cut some to pieces, tore others away, and penetrated as far as the Intrenchment, where they were received with a dreadful Tempest of Musket-Balls, and Cannon loaden with Cartridge Shot: All this did not hinder *Charles* from advancing, followed by his brave *Swedes*; he broke through the Intrench-

trenchment, at which Instant, his Horse being killed under him, a *Danish* Lieutenant, who knew him, seized him by the right Arm, and cried out, *Sire, surrender yourself, or I will kill you:* but *Charles*, who had a Pistol in his Belt, took it in his Left Hand, and shot the *Danish* Officer through the Head. The Battle grew extremely obstinate; and the *Swedes*, who had not a single Piece of Artillery with them, and fought chiefly with Pikes and Bayonets, stood the Fire of the Musketry and Cannon of the Allies, with an astonishing Intrepidity. In this manner they broke through the *Danish* Battalions; but found some *Prussian* Battalions still fresh, supported by several Squadrons of Cavalry, which put a Stop to their Career. The King of *Sweden's* most faithful Friends were killed by his Side, and that Prince seeing no Resource, after having received a Contusion in the Stomach by a dead Shot, thought of a Retreat. His Troops fled on all Sides, and he threw himself into a small Boat, which waited for him, and returned to *Stralsund*.

The Allies lost about 200 Men in this Attack; and the *Swedes* left about 400 dead on the Spot, near the Intrenchment, besides as many wounded. Among the dead on the *Swedish* Side, were the Major Generals *Bassewitz* and *Grotthusen*, the Colonels *Wilwarth* and *Torstenson*, four Captains, and a great Number of subaltern Officers; General *Dalldorff* was wounded by the King of *Sweden's* Side, as were also the Colonels *Cascul* and *Cronstedt*. The Allies lost very few Officers of Distinction, except the Colonel and Major of the Regiment of *Jutland*, of the *Danish* Troops; The Prince of *Hesse Philipstadt*, a General, (now in the Dutch Service) was shot through the Arm, and Count *Sponeck*, a Brigadier, wounded with three small Shot.

After this Victory, the whole Island of *Rugen* submitted to the Allies, and some thousands of *Swedes*, who were dispersed about it, surrendered Prisoners; among which were Lieutenant-General *Marschall*, the Major Generals, Count *Mellin*, *Strohfelden*, and *Wolfrath*, three Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Majors, forty-eight Captains, seventy-two Subalterns, and about an hundred warrant Officers. All these Prisoners were divided among the Allies, and his *Prussian* Majesty formed a Regiment of Cavalry out of those which fell to his Lot, the Command of which he gave to the Prince of *Anhalt*'s eldest Son, out of Gratitude for the Service which his Father had done him on this Occasion.

While these Things were doing in *Pomerania*, the Czar advanced with his Fleet, having 30,000 regular Troops on Board, very near *Stockholm*, and spread such an Alarm throughout the whole Kingdom of *Sweden*; that they were obliged to think of defending their Capital, instead of succouring their King: and besides this, the *English* Fleet, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, was preparing to reinforce the *Danish*, which was under the Command of Admiral *Grabe*.

So much bad News very much perplexed the Friends of *Sweden*, but the King himself was unmoved; he was on Horseback all Day long, made Sallies, in which he fought like a Lion, ruined the Besiegers Works, caused the Breaches to be repaired; and was the first Man to put his Hand to the Work. Count *Croissi*, however, who foresaw that Prince's Ruin almost inevitable; used all his Endeavours to incline him to a Peace: and the Success of his Perswasions will be seen in the following Letter.

Count

Count CROISSI's Letter to Baron ILGEN, Minister
of his Prussian Majesty.

SIR,

I Sent a Secretary yesterday into the Island of Rügen, to be informed by your Excellency, whether I could have the Honour to speak with his Prussian Majesty; and as he receiv'd for Answer, that you was not there, and the two Kings were gone out of it; I send this Letter to the Camp before Stralsund. 'Tis to acquaint you, that if I had Permission to come to the Army, I have something to propose to the Kings of Prussia and Denmark. I beg you will be perswaded nobody can be with greater Respect than I am, &c.

Stralsund, the 22d
of November.

The Count of CROISSI.

Baron ILGEN's Answer to Count CROISSI.

SIR,

THE King my Master has ordered me, to return for Answer to your Excellency's Letter, which I receiv'd yesterday; that if you, SIR, have any Propositions to make us, either for a good Capitulation, or a general Peace; you may come to his Majesty to Day, or to Morrow, by the Gate of Triebsee. But I must tell your Excellency, we will not be amused; and if your Excellency has no other Intention, in the Visit you design to make us, that you will do much better, SIR, not to give yourself that Trouble: for then, we cannot even permit you to return into the City, or have any Correspondence with it. I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

ILGEN.

N 2

Count

Count *Croissi* thought this Letter, very cavalier, and even unpolite, considering the Dignity of the Person he represented; and imagined he should find more Access and Affability in Count *Wackerbarth*, in which he was not mistaken: but as the Count would do nothing, without acquainting the King of *Prussia* with it, he communicated the Contents of Count *Croissi's* Letter to Baron *Ilgen*; on which the *Prussian* Minister wrote this Letter to the *French* Ambassador.

SIR,

AS your Excellency offers, in your Letter to Count Wackerbarth, to make us good and reasonable Propositions; and we cannot possibly grant the Request your Excellency still makes, of returning into the City; it lies in your Power to send your Propositions to us, or not, in Writing: on which his Majesty, with his Allies, will let you know what Resolutions they think proper to take, agreeable to the Situation the City is in.

I am, &c.

ILGEN.

*From the Camp before Stralsund,
the 3d of December 1715.*

Count CROISSI's Answer to Baron ILGEN's Letter.

SIR,

TIS true I have offered, and still offer, good and reasonable Propositions, to come to a safe and general Peace; and have been the more zealous in making this last Attempt, because it appears by all the Manifestos, that the sole End of the War against the King of Sweden, in his Germanick Provinces, was to re-establish Peace and Tranquility in them.

But who can flatter himself to compleat so great a Work, by a bare Writing, containing only Propositions? For if the Means your Excellency proposes to me,

me, could be put in Execution, they might also make Use of Drummers and Postillions only, instead of expensive Embassies, to carry from one Kingdom or Army, to another, the Demands and Replies of Princes that are at War. But your Excellency knows very well, that such Reconciliations, ought to be preceded by some Conferences; they are as much, and more necessary, in these Circumstances, than in any other: because the different Interests of Princes, in Alliance together, require continual Explanations.

And as the Safety of a Peace requires Mediators and Guarantees, I must know whether his Prussian Majesty's Allies will please to follow his Example; without which, nothing that I could do, would be attended with Success.

I shall then, SIR, content myself, with declaring here, according to the Power which has been given me; That his Swedish Majesty has a sincere Desire, to conclude a general Peace on reasonable Terms; and to shew more evidently the Sincerity of his Intentions, has long since accepted of the Mediation, of the King my Master and the Emperour: nay more, has proposed two different Cities, to treat of a general Peace in; to which he has always designed to send his Ministers, as soon as ever the Mediators should have made Choice of one of them: That he does not know by what unfortunate Accident Things have been delayed; but was obliged to have Recourse to Arms, to oppose the Attacks of his Enemies, while the Peace was un-concluded: That he is ready to lay them down, as soon as ever they shall agree to do so; and in Order to facilitate this the more, desires me to take all possible Measures, without, however, entering into a Suspension of Arms, because this advanced Season of the Year, must necessarily be very prejudicial to the Besiegers.

This, SIR, is I think all that can be written; and if I have not strongly enough expressed in this

Letter, his Swedish Majesty's Resolution to promote a Peace; and make Mankind happy; you ought solely to impute it to my Want of Eloquence, and not accuse that Prince of desiring to prolong the Calamities, which have layed waste the Provinces of the North.

I conclude in bearing him this Witness, and assuring you at the same Time, that I am, &c.

Stralsund, the 5th of
December, 1715.

The Count of CROISSI.

Count *Croissi* still for a long Time earnestly desired Leave to come out of the City, without being able to obtain it; because he would have the Liberty of returning into it, which neither his *Prussian* Majesty or the King of *Denmark* would ever grant: so that he at last demanded the necessary Passports to retire to *Hambourg*, and easily obtained them.

He left *Stralsund* the 13th of *December*, and was immediately conducted to the King of *Prussia*'s Quarters, where he had the Honour to dine with him. After Dinner, his Majesty asked him, whether he had any Thing good to propose; and the Count answering in the Affirmative, the King went with him into a private Appartment, where the Ambassador proposed to him; 1. *To go to work upon a general Peace.* 2. *That his Swedish Majesty acknowledged King Augustus, for lawful King of Poland.* 3. *That the King of Sweden would give an intire Satisfaction to the Allies.* 4. *And that his Swedish Majesty only desired they would leave him Stralsund;* which last Proposition was absolutely rejected, and the Siege pushed on with as much Vigour as ever.

The Count after this set out for *Hambourg*, and they judged from his retiring, that he resigned his Employment of Ambassador and Mediator to the King of *Sweden*.

Stralsund,

Stralsund, in the mean Time, had been battered in Breach for several Days ; the Ramparts were already ruined, the Suburbs in Ashes, and the Bombs had made a frightful Ravage in the City itself : and notwithstanding *Charles XII*, saw the Place on the Point of being carried by Storm, he could not resolve with himself to leave it ; but used his best Endeavours to sustain the Assault he saw they were preparing to make, by causing Cuts and Intrenchments to be made in the Works, whose Out-sides were damaged.

On the 17th of December, all being ready for the Attack of the Horn-work and Tenail, about 2000 Men were commanded for the Assault, which were divided into six Companies ; the first of which was to attack the right Face of the Horn-work, the second the left, the third the Tenail, and the fourth was to slip along the Horn-work, by favour of the Ice, and endeavour to take the Besieged in the Rear. The General of the Trenches had Orders to hold a 1000 Men in a Readiness under the Command of Colonel *Frise*, of the *Danes*, to run to the Assistance of the Assailants in Case of Necessity, and 1000 others with Wool-Packs, to cover them in the Works, in which they were to lodge themselves ; and 1500 Workmen were also commanded to make the Lodgments. About four of the Clock in the Evening the Signal being given, the Troops on Command, marched out of their Post, and went to the Attack in the Order I have mentioned. The *Swedes*, who were prepared for them, gave the Assailants a very warm Reception ; the whole Gorge of the Horn-work, and all along at the Bottom of the Breach, was covered with dead Bodies. The Besieged sprung Fougade after Fougade, and accompanied them with a terrible Fire of Musketry and Grenados ; while the Cannon loaden

with Cartridge played among their Ranks, and threw them into a strange Disorder.

The Allies were already repulsed, when Major *Suchow*, slipping along the Horn-work, upon the Ice, clambered with his Men to the Top of the Work, and throwing himself into it, took the Besieged both in Flank and Rear; and so surprised them with this unexpected Attack, that they gave Way, and abandoned the Work to save themselves in the City, as those did likewise who defended the Tenail. This Attack was very bloody, and cost the Allies above 500 Men. On the Swedish Side three Colonels lost their Lives, among which was the faithful *During*, the only Person who accompanied *Charles* from Turkey to *Stralsund*, and General *Ducker*, Governour of the Place was wounded. They took from the Swedes 20 Pieces of Cannon, 60 Quintals of Powder, and about 200 Prisoners.

The Allies made their utmost Efforts to lodge themselves as expeditiously as possible, in the Works they had taken; but the Ground was so frozen, and the Workmen so numb'd with the Cold, that they had hardly begun their Lodgment the next Day at Noon.

The King of *Sweden*, who suspected the Difficulties the Allies would meet with, made the necessary Dispositions for a Sally, which he conducted himself, armed and cloathed like a common Soldier. The Combat was furious; *Charles* did Wonders, and was so well seconded by his *Swedes*, that the Besiegers were beat out of the Work. As soon as the King of *Prussia* was informed of this, he ran to the Trenches, and ordered some fresh Battalions to advance to recover the Work; which was done in spite of all the Efforts of his Swedish Majesty, who was obliged to retire, after seeing many of his Men cut to Pieces, that made but very little Resistance,

sistance, being already harassed with so many successive Actions. The *Swedes* lost 200 Men in this last Attack. On the *Prussian* Side, the young Count of *Wartensleben*, Major of the Regiment of *Finkenstein*, and Son of Field-Marshal *Warten-sleben*, Governor of *Berlin*, was killed; with some *Danish* and *Saxon* Officers, and several common Soldiers.

The Allies being Masters of these Works, were preparing to make a general Attack on the Body of the Place; which the King of *Sweden* would have stood; but his Generals and Ministers conjuring him not to expose himself to inevitable Captivity, or Death, which could neither redound to his Greatness or Glory: he left the Place, and embarking on board a small Vessel, escaped almost miraculously into *Sweden*; as may be seen by those Historians, who have writ the Life of that Prince.

After the Departure of *Charles*, General *Ducker* thought proper to prevent the Consequences of a last Assault; and sent the Major-Generals *Dalwig* and *Leutrum* to the King of *Prussia*, to inform him, that he was disposed to capitulate with his Majesty, and the King of *Denmark*, on reasonable Conditions. The King of *Denmark* at first, would only receive him at Discretion; but his *Prussian* Majesty represented to him, that General *Ducker* deserved better Terms, for his brave Defence. They then agreed to receive him Prisoner of War; and that no Injury should be done either to him, his Garrison, or his Equipages: and that the whole should be preserved in a good Condition, 'till an Exchange of Prisoners. The *Swedish* General thought this too hard, and therefore after many comingings and goings, they agreed on the following Capitulation.

“ That

" That the Garrison should be Prisoners of War ;
 " but the two Kings would nevertheless condescend
 " to grant him the following Articles.

1. " That a Body of 1000 Men, all *Swedes*
 " by Birth, should keep their Arms ; that is to
 " say, 40 Warrant Officers, and 960 Soldiers or
 " Drummers.

2. " That there should remain with this Body
 " 120 Officers ; namely, 1 Lieutenant-General,
 " 2 Major-Generals, 4 Colonels, 8 Lieutenant-
 " Colonels, 8 Majors, 20 Captains, and 77 Subal-
 " terns ; among which should be Lieutenant-
 " General *Stackelberg*, and 2 Major-Generals, at
 " the Choice of General *Ducker*.

3. " That the said Generals, Officers and Sol-
 " diers, should be provided with Winter-Quarters
 " in his *Prussian* Majesty's Dominions, for four
 " Months ; where they should be furnished with
 " all Necessaries, at the Expence of their own
 " King, 'till they are set at Liberty.

4. " That when his *Swedish* Majesty should send
 " Transport Ships, the Spring following, to take
 " those Troops on board ; they should be provided
 " with good Passports by the two Kings, to be
 " transported from *Clamin* into *Sweden*.

5. " That those of his *Swedish* Majesty's Reti-
 " nue, and his *Trabans*, or Body Guards, should
 " be also provided with good Passports, to return
 " in like manner into his *Swedish* Majesty's Domi-
 " nions ; and that they should be permitted, in
 " the mean Time, 'till this could be done, to stay
 " at *Rostock* or *Lubeck* ; and that it should be left to
 " General *Ducker's* Honour, to give a List of these
 " *Trabans* and Officers.

6. " That Major-General *Dalwig* should have
 " Liberty to go into *Sweden* immediately, to give
 " an Account of this Capitulation ; and that he
 " should

- “ should likewise be provided with good Passports.
7. “ That all General Ducker’s Volunteers, should be particularly specified, and might retire in what Manner they desired ; provided on the said General’s Word, there were neither Generals or Officers among them.
8. “ That the Cannon, Mortars, and the rest of the Artillery, all the Magazines and Provisions, the Acts and Documents, full Powers and other Papers, belonging to the Chancery and Council ; or which were in the Archives, or concealed in any other Place in the City, should be faithfully specified, and delivered to Commissaries appointed by the two Kings.
9. “ That the Garrison should evacuate the Out-Works, on the 24th, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, and that the Troops of the two Kings should take Possession of them, and at the same Time place an advanced Guard to prevent Disorders.
10. “ That those who were Prisoners of War, should march out on the 26th, at Nine in the Morning, according as it was regulated by the first Plan of the Capitulation ; and that the others, who preserved their Arms, should march out on the 27th at the same Hour ; and should be immediately acquainted with the Road they were to take in their March.
11. “ That the Garrison should furnish themselves with Bread for six Days.
12. “ That Hostages should be exchanged on the 24th, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, at the Gate of Triebsee.”

On the 24th of December, Christmas Eve, after exchanging Hostages, they delivered one of the City Gates to the Allies ; and the Prisoners of War marched

marched out of the Place on the 26th, with Drums beating and Colours flying : but as soon as they arrived at the Covered-Way, they were disarmed, and divided between the two Kings ; with the Colours and Standards, seven in Number, and two Pairs of Kettle Drums. The 27th, the national *Swedes*, who kept their Arms, being also marched out, the two Kings made their Entrance into the City on the 28th, under a triple Discharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts, and of Fort *Denholm* : and the King of *Prussia* the same Day gave a grand Entertainment to his *Danish* Majesty, and the principal *Swedish* Officers. Two Thousand sick or wounded remained in the Place. The national *Swedes* who kept their Arms, had, by virtue of the Capitulation, their Winter Quarters in the Farther *Pomerania*, and the *Trabans* were sent to *Rostock* and *Lubeck*. It was observed, that not a *Swede* would enlist in the *Danish* Service, though they were offered large Bounty-Money ; which the King of *Denmark* was so far from taking ill, that he gave each of them a Crown, to help to bear the Expences of their March. Their *Prussian* and *Danish* Majesties presented Count *Wackerbarth* with their Pictures set with Diamonds ; and it would be difficult to express the good Understanding and Cordiality that reigned between these two Monarchs, during the whole Siege. They sympathised extremely ; their Humours and Inclinations were almost the same ; except that his *Danish* Majesty was very little concerned, whether his Troops were composed of tall or short Men : so that you saw among his Soldiers, some who resembled Boys, they were so very young and little. These two Monarchs had banished all Formality, and visited each other like common Officers, without Ceremony, and consequently without Constraint.

The

The Sovereignty of the City of *Stralsund* was yielded to the King of *Denmark*, who promised the Inhabitants to preserve them in their Privileges. His Majesty made Major General *Steffens* Governor of the Place, and left him the three Regiments of Prince *Charles*, *Pretorius* and *Ingenborn*, for a Garrison; and the two Kings, after having given reciprocal Marks of their Esteem for each other, separated to return into their respective Dominions.

Thus ended the Campaign of 1715, to the great Advantage of the Allies. His *Prussian* Majesty arrived at *Berlin*, on the 2d of *January*; and would not permit the Magistrates to erect any triumphal Arches for him, or be at any useles Expence, on account of the taking of *Stralsund*; but only ordered solemn Thanks to be returned to God, to whom the whole Success of this Event, ought chiefly to be ascribed. Some Time after this Monarch's Return, that is to say, on the 13th of *March*, the Queen his Spouse was delivered of a Princess, who was baptized in the Chappel of the Castle; and named *Philippina-Charlotte*; the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, being Godfather, and the Dutches Dowager of *Orleans*, and Dutches of *Zell*, God-mothers. As soon as his *Prussian* Majesty was arrived at *Berlin*, he caused several Battalions to march and reinforce the Blockade of *Wismar*; in order to drive the *Swedes* for good and all out of the Empire. After this our Monarch applied himself to augment and imbellish his Troops; and did not neglect his Manufactures, particularly that of Cloth, from which he promised himself great Advantage: and indeed since the Prohibition to export the Wool of the March of *Brandenbourg*, either into *Switzerland*, or otherwhere, and introduce forreign Cloths into his Dominions;

minions ; the Revenue of the Excise was very much increased.

The Czar, in the Spring of the Year 1716, made a Voyage to *Copenhagen*, where he had a Conference with the King of *Denmark* ; and those two Monarchs resolved to join their Fleets together, and make a Descent in *Scania*, or the Peninsula of *Schonen* ; and employ 30,000 regular Troops in this Expedition. The Czar's Fleet soon joined the *Danish* in Sight of *Copenhagen*, where they remained some Time ; and every Body believed the Conquest of *Schonen* infallible : but a Difference unexpectedly arising between the Czar and his *Danish* Majesty, the Expedition proved abortive. The Czar would have had the King of *Denmark* act against *Schonen* with all his Forces, and join him with only 8000 Men ; and yet insisted on an equal Share of the Advantages and Conquests. This Difference occasioned a sort of Coolness between those two Princes, which was never afterwards wholly removed.

However that was, the Czar marched out of *Denmark* with his Troops, very much out of Humour ; passed through *Holstein*, and entered into the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*, where he made some Stay. The Duke who then governed in that Country, was named *Charles-Leopold* ; and it is unnecessary for me to describe his restless and turbulent Disposition here, because it will discover itself enough, in the remaining Part of this History. This Prince, on the 2d of July 1710, had married for his first Wife, *Sophia-Hedwiga*, Daughter of *Henry-Casimir*, Prince of *Nassau-Dietz* ; and after the Decease of that Princess, which happened some Years afterwards, he married for his second Wife *Catharina-Ivanowa*, Princess of *Russia*, and Daughter of the late Czar, *Ivan-Alexiowitz* ; which Cere-

Ceremony was performed at *Dantzig*, the 19th of April 1716.

The Duke was hardly returned into his Dominions, before he began to seek a Quarrel again with his Nobility; but as he did not think himself strong enough, in case he should be obliged to come to the last Extremities with them; he layed hold on the Opportunity of the Czar's Arrival, to obtain some Thousands of his Troops, to remain in his Country, in order to defend him against the Attempts of his Nobility. The Czar unacquainted with the Privileges of the *Mecklembourg* Nobility, and how far the Duke's Rights extended; judged he could not refuse such a Piece of Service, to a Prince who was just become his Nephew; thinking it necessary to bring a Nobility, which he believed disobedient, to a right Sense of their Duty. He therefore left him three or four Thousand Men, and ordered the rest to march through *Pomerania* and *Poland*, into *Russia*; as for himself, he resolved to go into the Dominions of *Brandenbourg*, and have a Conference with his *Prussian* Majesty; and engaged the Duke of *Mecklembourg* to accompany him to *Havelberg*, where the King of *Prussia* was to be.

The City of *Havelberg* derives its Name from its Situation near the River *Havel*, whose Waters environ it; and the City itself lies in the Territory properly called *Havelberg*: but the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace are upon an Eminence, on the other Side the *Havel*; in a little District called *Preignitz*. *Havelberg* has undergone several Revolutions; the King of *Denmark* took it, and built a Fortress on the Eminence, but however abandoned it in 1627. The Imperialists afterwards seized it, and the *Swedes* drove them out of it in 1631; they afterwards in Conjunction with the *Saxons* retook it in 1636; but the *Swedes* entered it again the next

Year.

Year. It was afterwards taken and retaken, and finally left in the Possession of the Elector of *Brandenbourg*.

There was formerly a Bishoprick here, founded by the Emperour *Otbo I*, but it was secularized at the Treaty of *Munster*, in favour of the House of *Brandenbourg*. It was in this City, the Czar and King of *Prussia* had a Conference on the 23d of November 1716; his *Prussian* Majesty being accompanied by M. *Printz*, Great Marshal of his Court, General Count *Denhoff*, and Baron *Ilgen*, his Privy Counsellour and Minister of State: and the Czar, as I have said before, was accompanied by the Duke of *Mecklembourg*, whom he had appointed Generalissimo of his Troops in *Germany*.

The two Monarchs, from the very Evening of their Arrival, expressed great Friendship for each other; and their Conferences lasted five Days. We do not well know what was the Subject of them; some say it was the City of *Elbing*, which the late King of *Prussia* had restored to *Poland*, notwithstanding neither the Principal or Interest of a large Sum of Money, for which it had been mortgaged by that Crown, was never repayed; and which our Monarch was determined not to loose: others say it was a Treaty of Marriage between the eldest Son of the late Markgrave *Philip*, and one of the Czar's Nieces; but that Prince was then so very young, that I cannot think they thought of marrying him.

Whatever the Subject was, the Czar immediately afterwards set out for *Hambourg*, and his *Prussian* Majesty returned to *Berlin*; where the Hereditary Prince of *Wirtemberg* was already arrived, to celebrate his Marriage with the Princess *Mary Henrietta*, Daughter of the late Markgrave *Philip* of *Brandenbourg*. The King sent the Collar of the Order of the Black Eagle to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*,

berg, by M. Natzmar; and their Nuptials were celebrated with great Magnificence, some Weeks after; *Ursinus*, the good Bishop of *Bar*, who was then very much advanced in Years, performing the Ceremony. The new-married Couple left *Berlin* under a tripple Discharge of the Artillery.

I have forgot to relate in its proper Place, that the King of *Prussia* promised the Czar, a magnificent Amber Cabinet, which was in his Majesty's Palace at *Berlin*, and had been made with great Labour and Expence: and that he added to this Present, a superb Hunting-Boat, guilt all over without, and richly furnished within; which the late King, his Majesty's Father, had built in *Holland*, at the Expence of 100,000 Crowns. These valuable Presents were sent by the *Elbe* to *Hambourg*, and shipped from thence for St. *Petersbourg*; and the Czar promised his *Prussian* Majesty in return, to send him annually an hundred and fifty of the tallest Men, that could be found in his Dominions, to be incorporated into the Great-Grenadiers of *Potzdam*. His Czarish Majesty immediately sent such express Orders into *Russia*, for that Purpose, that the hundred and fifty Men arrived at *Potzdam*, towards the End of the Year; and this extraordinary *Russian* Present, continued even after the Czar's Death; the King of *Prussia* also on his Side, sending annually some of his Subaltern Officers into *Russia*, to instruct their Troops in the *Prussian* Discipline.

The Czar set out from *Hambourg*, to go into *Holland* with his Spouse, from whence he went into *France*; but the Czarina, who was with Child, and far advanced in her Pregnancy, not being able to accompany him into *France*, stayed at *Amsterdam*, where they thought she would be delivered: but she thought proper to go and lye-in at *Wesel*, where

she was received under a Discharge of 40 Pieces of Cannon, pointed on the Bank of the Rhine. The Czar, who was returning to *Amsterdam* when she was brought to-bed at *Wesel*, receiv'd by an Express the News of the Czarina's being happily delivered of a Prince on the 13th of *January*, 1717, which was immediately baptized, and named *Paul*. This gave the Czar an extreme Joy; but another Express, which arrived soon after the other, brought him the melancholy Advice, that the young Prince died the same Day.

This same Year 1717, the King resolved to abolish all the Fiefs in his Dominions, and make them Allodial, or Free; on Condition of an annual Sum, amounting to 300,000 Crowns. To make the Reader rightly comprehend what the Change, which the King designed to make in this Respect, consisted in; I will transcribe what is said of it in a *German* Author, which has been translated into *French*, under the Title of the *Modern Cyrus*.

" Every body knows, says the Author, there must " have been very strong and pressing Reasons, to " induce the King to renounce his Rights in favour " of his Vassals; and give them, by a particular " Act of Goodness, the intire Sovereignty of " the Fiefs they possessed throughout all his Domi- " nions. This Renunciation will appear enigma- " tical to a Man versed in the Feudal Law; he will " not be able to comprehend, how a Lord Para- " mount of a Mannour could resolve with himself, " to discharge his Copy-holders from their Obli- " gations to him, and leave them their Fiefs very " nearly free. The Original of Fiefs, and the " End of their Establishment are well known; the " Intention of them was, that those who possessed " them, should be ready to do on all Occasions, " what is commonly called in the *German* Language,

" *Ross*-

" *Ross-dienft*; that is to say, Mount on Horseback,
 " and defend the Country, and earn their Fiefs
 " by their Arms, as the Soldier earns his Pay by
 " his Service: but they pretend on the contrary,
 " that the Nobility, in most of the Provinces of
 " Germany, have made over the full Property of
 " Fiefs, to the Sovereign Prince. This being
 " granted, it as truly ensues, that the Lord Para-
 mount, when the Nobility of a Country are
 " remiss in their Duty, has a lawful Right to
 " oblige them to perform such Services, as he is in-
 titled to receive. In ancient Times, before they
 " had regular Troops in constant Pay; it is evident
 " this Institution, was not only very useful, but even
 " indispensably necessary, for the Preservation and
 " Safety of the Country. Princes then held it for
 " a Maxim, that the Strength of a State consisted
 " in the Number of its Fiefs, and Knights-Feuda-
 " tory; and for that Reason, a Country would
 " never suffer a foreign Sovereign Prince, to ac-
 " quire one of its Vassals, for fear of weakening
 " their Number, and making the Country more
 " insecure against the Attacks of an Enemy. They
 " would no more permit any Person to acquire a
 " Fief, unless he was of the same Rank; and
 " capable of meriting it, by exposing his Life on
 " Occasion. Plebeians and Men of weak Consti-
 " tutions, were excluded from them; the one,
 " because they were incapable of Service; and the
 " others, that the Dignity of Vassals might not be
 " brought into Contempt, by their refusing to
 " march against the Enemy with them. Lastly,
 " these Fiefs had Qualifications, and Properties,
 " very advantageous, and of extreme Consequence,
 " in Times past. This Custom has been succeeded
 " by that of levying and maintaining regular Ca-
 " valry and Infantry, and half the Powers in the

" Universe have conformed to it; finding a
 " Country would be less exposed to Insults, by
 " this Means: and since that Time, the Service of
 " the Vassal is become useless; nay, it is almost a
 " Century that it has been wholly disregarded, and
 " the Soldier has done the Duty, the Vassal did
 " before. As this Nobility, has lost the Remem-
 " brance of their Subjection, so they also retain a
 " Sense of the Slight put on them, in making no
 " more Use of their Service; they are reduced to
 " the Condition of no longer attending on their
 " Sovereign as Vassals, and not appearing in that
 " Quality on any Occasion of Parade, not even in
 " Tournaments; in a Word, of doing nothing
 " that might distinguish them from those, who
 " really follow the Profession of Arms. The
 " Ancients looked on their Office in Tournaments,
 " as a Mark of Contempt, and Subject of Raillery;
 " the Reason of which is well known to those,
 " who have seen the Equipage of this Nobility,
 " when they made their Appearance either at a
 " Festival, or in War. One was a bad Horseman,
 " another was mounted on a Coach-horse, this had
 " his Furniture all in Tatters, the others Arms
 " were all rusty and old-fashioned; here you saw
 " one who could not guide his Horse, there
 " another, who out of Timidity and want of
 " Address, could not sit upon his; in short, a
 " thousand other Extravagancies, which served
 " for Entertainment and Pastime to the Courtiers
 " and Soldiers, for a whole Year. The Vassal
 " Nobility paid no Taxes, or the least Thing in
 " Money; but every Gentleman mounted on
 " Horseback, according to his Rank, or the
 " Place he had in the Muster-Rolls: and this
 " Nobility composed the Cavalry, who took the
 " Field, in Order to earn their Fiefs, with the

" Price

" Price of their Blood. The Burghers and
 " Peasants by contributing to the Expence, bought
 " the Advantage of staying at Home, to take
 " Care of their Household Affairs, carry on Com-
 " merce, and cultivate the Lands. But if any
 " extraordinary Subsidy was required, which did
 " not relate to War; the Vassal Nobility were then
 " obliged to contribute to it, in Proportion to
 " the Number of their Horses: and this Tax
 " sometimes amounted to ten, twenty, thirty, or
 " forty Crowns each Horse; and in Cases of great
 " Necessity, exceeded even fifty. For Example,
 " a Tax is appointed to build a Palace for the
 " Prince to reside in; another Time he demands
 " Fortunes for his Daughters; or the Prince is
 " indebted, and requires a pecuniary Assistance
 " from his Subjects. On this Sort of Occasions,
 " where War was out of the Question, and it was
 " not necessary for the Nobility to mount on
 " Horseback; they were equally obliged to pay
 " their Quotas in Money, instead of Service:
 " but however did not pay so much as the Burg-
 " hers or Peasants, because they were always on
 " the Watch, and ready to march for Defence of
 " the Country. Add to this, that in the primitive
 " Times of their Institution, they constituted al-
 " most the whole Strength and Support of the Go-
 " vernment; but as it is customary at present to
 " have Armies, and the Soldier will be payed in
 " ready Money, 'tis certain the Nobility ought to
 " discharge, by Subsidies and Taxes, the Obli-
 " gation of the Service they were subject to, before
 " that Time: since the Troops, and particularly
 " the Cavalry, do that for Money, which the
 " Vassal Nobility was in Duty obliged to do.

From all this the Author concludes, that the

Q 3 King

King did a very advantageous Thing for this Nobility, in making their Fiefs free, or hereditary; but the Advantage would have been much more real, if that Monarch had granted it *gratis*. But as each Fief was taxed to pay a Sum, much exceeding in Value, that of the Feudal Service, which had been for Time immemorial, taxed at forty Crowns each Horse; the Nobility, far from thanking the King, resolved to make their Representations to him, on this Head, without having any Regard to that Prince's Declaration, bearing Date the 30th of June, 1717, in which he explained his Intentions at large: but an Edict issued from his Majesty's Cabinet Council, and dated the 5th of January next ensuing, removed all Objections, and convinced the Feudatory Nobility, that they could do nothing better than accept of what his Majesty was pleased to grant them, and comply with what he required of them.

As soon as our Monarch had compleated the Business of the Fiefs, he turned his whole Attention to Manufactures; and the following Edict issued from the Chamber of War and Demesns, and faithfully translated from the German, will shew the Privileges he granted those, who would come and settle in his Dominions, and apply themselves to Manufactures.

" His Royal Majesty of *Prussia*, &c. Our most
 " gracious Sovereign, having resolved from the
 " Beginning of his Reign, to increase the Woollen
 " Manufactures in his Dominions, and having
 " caused several Ordinances to be published for that
 " Purpose; does by this Present, in order to make
 " known his Paternal Care for his Dominions,
 " grant to all Woollen Manufacturers, Stocking-
 " Makers, Carders, Weavers, and others working
 " in

" in Wool, who will leave the Places of their
 " Abode, and come and settle in his Dominions ;
 1. " An Exemption for three Years, from all
 " Duties of Excise, for every Thing they shall
 " want for House-keeping.
 2. " They shall for six Years be exempted
 " from all Burghers Offices, quartering of Troops,
 " Service, &c.
 3. " They shall have all the Timber requisite
 " for building their Houses, &c. furnished *gratis*,
 " according to the Regulation already made for
 " new Buildings.
 4. " They, their Children and Servants, shall be
 " entirely free from being taken for Recruits, and
 " Orders have been already given to all the Regi-
 " ments for that Purpose; and for their greater
 " Security, his Majesty strictly and expressly enjoyns
 " all Commission and Subaltern Officers, or
 " Soldiers of his Troops, Commissaries of War,
 " and Magistrates of his Kingdom and Electorate,
 " to take particular Care of this, and not molest
 " the said Manufacturers, in any Manner whatever :
 " but on the contrary protect them in their Im-
 " munities, and assist them against all such as
 " would give them any Molestation, that they
 " may enjoy them according to his Majesty's In-
 " tention.
 5. " The Forreigners who shall come into the
 " Dominions of his said Majesty, to enjoy the
 " Privileges and great Advantages, promised
 " them; ought also to take the necessary Mea-
 " sures to establish themselves in them: his Ma-
 " jesty being determined to punish those severely,
 " who should only come to take Advantage of
 " the Years, during which they enjoy those Privi-
 " leges, and would afterwards retire other where :
 " because that would be contrary to his Majesty's

" Intention, and only tend to increase the Charges
" of his Faithful Subjects.

On the 19th of *September*, 1717, the Czar arrived at *Berlin*, and the Czarina his Spouse, came thither also the 21st of the same Month. The King would have yielded his Palace to him, but the *Russian* Monarch chose rather to lodge at *Mon-bijou*, which has a delightful Garden, on the Bank of the *Spree*, opposite the Causeway. This Garden was designed for the Queen's Amusement; the House is not large, but built in a fine Taste, and very well furnished. The King consented the Czar should lodge there; and did every Thing in his Power to divert their Czarish Majesties, who seemed perfectly well pleased with the Pains he took for that Purpose; at last, however, they both set out on the 23d of *September*, on their Return to St. *Petersbourg*.

As the King had increased his Revenue this Year, he resolved also to augment his Army, and accordingly Commissions were delivered out for the raising of seven new Battalions. He also gave pressing Orders for the fortifying *Wesel*, *Magdebourg*, and *Memmel*; and they began to work on the Fortifications of the first of those Places, under the Direction of Count *Lottum*.

During these Transactions, General Count *Demboff*, who was at the same Time Minister of State and Governour of *Memmel*; died; and as he was the Protector of the *French* Refugees in his Majesty's Dominions, and was entrusted with the Direction of their Affairs; his Majesty, to shew his Regard for these Refugees, and perhaps out of Gratitude for their Attachment to his Family, and the Services they had done his Grandfather, and the late King his Father, gave them the Liberty to chuse

chuse one out of his Ministers, for their Protector and Director of their Affairs : upon which the Principal of them assembled together at M. Forcade's, Town-Major of Berlin, to deliberate on what was proper to be done on this Occasion ; where they drew up the following Petition, which is translated from the German, because an original Copy in French could not be found.

SIRE,

WE have received with the greatest Respect and Thankfulness, the Order which your Majesty has been pleased to signify to us by M. Forcade, Colonel and Town-Major ; who has done us the Honour to tell us, That your Majesty would not commit the Direction of the Affairs of your most humble Subjects, the French Refugees, to any Person, but one in whom they had the greatest Confidence ; and that your Majesty left us the Liberty to make choice of that Person, from among your Ministers, according to our own Fancy.

This extraordinary Mark of your Favour, SIRE, and truly paternal Goodness, has been received by us not only with Transports of Gratitude, but it would (if possible) have augmented our Zeal for your Most Sacred Majesty, and redoubled our Fidelity, to your most laudable Government.

We are obliged, SIRE, in Justice to the late Count Denhoff, to acknowledge here, that he was very prudent and equitable, easy of Access to all the World, received every Body with Familiarity, and patiently attended to whatever they had to propose to him. These are the Qualifications necessary in a Minister, whose principal Business, is to attend to the Voice of unhappy People, who by some Misfortune, or through Necessity, are obliged to ask a Favour,

vour, or make Representations. 'Tis in these Respects, the late Count Denhoff so extremely distinguished himself, and 'tis by that he has deserved our Praise, and is worthy of our Regret.

We are also persuaded, there is not one of your Majesty's Ministers, who is not equally disposed to treat us with the same Goodness, the late Count Denhoff used to have for us; however, SIRE, if one of them must absolutely be chosen, who can do it better than your Majesty, whose Penetration nothing escapes, and who has condescended to shew such an Attention, to every Thing which is for our good, and for our Advantage? 'Tis this makes us take the Liberty of most humbly intreating your Majesty, that you will yourself please to name that Person of your Ministers, whom you shall judge most proper to fulfil your Intentions to us. Your Majesty's Choice is much more certain than ours, because it is guided and enlightened by your paternal Goodness.

There remains nothing for us after this, SIRE, but most humbly to intreat your Majesty, that you will continue to make us sensible of the Effects of your Charity and Royal Protection. Your Majesty by that will do an agreeable Work in the Sight of God; since the supreme Being cannot see without Pleasure, your Majesty doing good to his Subjects, who have quitted their native Country, because they would not betray their Consciences; and who are attached to your Majesty, by the Fidelity they owe you as their Sovereign, and by their eternal Gratitude, as to the greatest of their Benefactors.

May Heaven prolong your Majesty's Days, bless all your glorious Undertakings, protect your Majesty's Royal Family, and make your Dominions flourish. May it assist your fine and puissant Armies, and make you as terrible to your Enemies, as you are dear to your Subjects, and particularly your Subjects, the Refugees.

fugees. To conclude, we remain with a most ardent
Zeal, and most profound Respect,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's

Berlin, the 3d of
January, 1718.

Your humble, most obedient,
and most faithful Servants
and Subjects,

The French Refugees, assembled by
your Majesty's Order, in the
House of Colonel FORCADE.

L. MARCONNAL. BEAU-
SOBRE. HAN. DE JANDUN.
ROSEL OF BEAUMONT.
INGELHEIM. DROUET.

The Method the French Refugees took of leaving his Majesty to make Choice of a Person to replace Count Denhoff, in the Direction of their Affairs; was so agreeable to him, that he not only confirmed their Privileges, but enlarged them afterwards, as I shall say in its proper Place.

The King understanding, although he had expressly prohibited the young Men of his Dominions, by his Edicts of the 7th of October 1713, and 9th of May 1714, to go out of the Country, on Pain of being treated as Deserters; that several of them had lately made their Escape: published an Order, dated at Berlin, the 19th of February, this same Year; by which he granted those run-a-ways a Respite of two Months longer, during which Time they might safely return into their native Country, provided they only acquainted the Magistrate of the Place, from whence they went, with their Return.

turn. This Monarch took the Aversion those young Men shewed for a military Life, to which they were destined, as I may say, from the Cradle, very ill; and in this Order, treated those who had fled out of the Country for fear of it, as Men, *void of Honour and Conscience.*

This Prince published another Edict on the 23d of April, this same Year, which was only an Extension of the preceding; in which he renewed his Menaces against those who should stay in forreign Countries, for fear of being inrolled for Recruits, and promised a fresh Pardon to those, who would take Advantage of a Prolongation of two Months, which he was pleased to grant them, for suspending the Execution of the Punishments, directed by his former Edicts to be inflicted on them. I would willingly translate all these Pieces, but am afraid of tiring the Reader by a continual Repetition of the same Expressions; and therefore think it better, to have briefly given only the Substance of them.

While the King was striving to heap up Riches by his good Œconomy, two Villains abused their Employments, to rob his Majesty's Treasury. The first of these was named *Runk*, he had been a Footman, and was afterwards Valet de Chambre to the late King; but his Son *Frederick-William* pleased with his honest Looks and genteel Person, advanced him to the Office of *Castellan*, that is to say, Keeper of the Royal Palace at Berlin. This Employment was not a Trifle for such a Man as *Runk*; besides the Honour of entering into the King's Apartments, a *Castellan* has a very good Salary; he keeps the Keys of all the Chambers, Parlours, Salons, &c. and takes Care that all Things in them are neat and in good order. No Forreigner comes to see the fine Furniture of the Palace, but makes some little Present to the *Castellan* or his Wife; which sort of Accidents, at the

the Year's End, very often amount to a large Sum. Notwithstanding all these Advantages, the *Castellan*, or Keeper *Runk*, took it into his Head to rob the King; and for that Purpose suborned the Lock-smith of the Palace, to make several false Keys, with which these Wretches opened the King's Coffers, and at two or three Times stole twelve Thousand Crowns out of them. They followed this Trade for some Time, and perhaps would not have been discovered so soon as they were, if the imprudent *Stief*, (the Name of the Lock-smith) had not taken a Fancy to go and rummage in the Cabinet of Curiosities, and take some Gold Medals out of it, which he went to sell to a Goldsmith. He immediately suspected there was something extraordinary, that occasioned the selling of these Medals; however, pretended he would buy them: but as that, said he, appears to be of old Metal, I should be glad to try it at my Leisure, and therefore desired he would leave it with him for a few Hours; which Request he obtained. As soon as ever the Lock-smith was gone, the Goldsmith immediately ran to M. *De la Croze*, Professor in Philosophy, and a learned and skilful Antiquarian, who was Director of the Royal Library, and Cabinet of Curiosities.

This ingenious Man knew these two Medals at the first Sight, to be some of those belonging to the King's Cabinet; and asked the Goldsmith how he came by them; who told him by what means they came into his Hands. The Officer of the nearest Guard was informed of this, without Loss of Time, who ordered some Soldiers to go and lie concealed near the Goldsmith's House; and when the Lock-smith came to demand the Money for his Medals, he was very much surprised to find himself arrested. He was conducted to Prison, and in a few Days afterwards, suffered the Torture ordinary

nary and extraordinary, without confessing any Thing, except that he had found these Medals on the Ground in the Street.

The *Castellan*, who was not yet in the least suspected, discovered the whole Affair, in the following Manner, by attempting to save his Accomplice. He wrote a Dialogue between some imaginary Thieves, who said the poor Lock-smith *Stief* was unjustly detained, because they were the Persons who had committed the Robbery in question: and that they had dropped the Medals, which were the Cause of this innocent Man's Imprisonment; as they were coming down from one of the Palace Windows. *Runk* had the Imprudence to cause Copies of this Dialogue to be fixed up in several Places, by People who he thought were his very great Friends; or perhaps he imagined, they would not think there was any Knavery in it. Be that as it will, they searched for the Author of these Papers, and soon discovered him; *Runk* was seized, who immediately owned his Crime; and added, their Intention was to steal the Crown, Globe, Scepter, and other Royal Ornaments, and afterwards retire into some very remote Region. This Confession convicted the Lock-smith, who then owned what he had concealed when under the Torture. The *Castellan* was also put to the Torture, to make him confess something else; but they could get nothing more from him.

Their Proces was soon made, a Fortnight or three Weeks were sufficient to draw it up, at the End of which Time their Sentence was pronounced to them; and on the 8th of June, in the Morning, they were put into a Cart, with their Backs turned towards the Horses, and their Hands tied, and in that Manner conducted to the Place of Execution; being pinched from Time to Time, as they were carrying along, with burning hot

Pincers:

Pincers: their Wives following them on Foot, in the Midst of a Circle of Soldiers, three deep, with Bayonets at the Muzzles of their Pieces. When they were arrived at the Place of Execution, the Lock-smith was first extended on a St. Andrew's Crois, and had all his Limbs broke, while alive, the *Castellan*, his Wife, and the Lock-smith's Wife, standing Spectators; and in a quarter of an Hour afterwards, the *Castellan* suffered the same Punishment, the two Women being obliged to see him broke also: after which they were conducted to Spandau, and put among the lewd Women, who are severely corrected every Day.

The German Courts of Judicature are commonly very slow and very circumspect, when Sentence of Death is to be pronounced against a Man; and it is not surprizing in Germany, to see a criminal Process continue four or five Years together. When the Crime is fully confessed, before they even pass Sentence, they take a Thousand Precautions; they send the Trial to the most celebrated Universities; consult the most able Lawyers; and after that proceed to pass Sentence. His Prussian Majesty thinking all these Delays only served to make the Criminals suffer more, forbade any criminal Trial in his Dominions, to last for the future, above three Months; but would not have them proceed to execute any criminal Sentence, before he had reviewed it himself; and was pleased to take the Trouble of examining into the Particulars of them, to prevent the Inconveniencies that might result from Prejudice, Animosity, or Interest. He himself took care to either aggravate, or mitigate, the Sentences of the Civil and Military Courts; and in this Manner criminal Justice was administered during his whole Reign, one of the most famous that ever was.

His

His Majesty was this Year, 1718, attacked by the Small-Pox, but very soon happily recovered of it.

There was a Controversy between his Majesty and the Landgrave of *Hess-Hombourg*, about the Abbey of *Herford*; and Count *Santhy* was commissioned by his Serene Highness, to negotiate an Accommodation with the King; who accordingly came to *Berlin*, where he had the good Fortune to succeed, and made up the Affair in a very short Time without much Difficulty. But a Difference which arose between the Elector *Palatine*, and several Protestant Courts, concerning the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, was not so easily adjusted; and as our Monarch shewed an extreme Zeal for his Religion, and by his Firmness obliged them to do him Justice, it is requisite I should enter a little into the Particulars of this Affair.

Heidelberg was, as every Body knows, the ordinary Residence of the Electors *Palatine*. The Emperour *Robert*, when only Elector *Palatine*, built a Church in the Square of this City, which he named the *Church of the Holy Ghost*; and annexed a good Revenue to it, for the Use of the Priests who officiated in it. *Otbo-Henry* turning Protestant, introduced his Religion into his Dominions, where it was joyfully received by the People, who were already very weary of the Debauchery and Avarice of the Monks; and gave the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, with its Revenues, to Ministers of his own Religion.

After the Electoral Branch of *Simmeren* was extinct, the House of *Newbourg* succeeded to all their Dominions and Titles. *Wolfgang-William* of *Newbourg*, for Reasons foreign to my Subject, turned Roman Catholick; however his Successors did not molest their reformed Subjects, or those of the Evangelical Communion,

munion, in religious Matters, 'till the Elector then reigning: but that Prince, who was naturally good, humane, affable and popular, had the Weakness to attend to the silly Proposals of his Confessors, enter into their Passions, and second their furious and turbulent Zeal. These Priests coveted extremely the Revenues of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and ardently wished to appropriate them to themselves; and with this View, gradually prepared the Elector's Mind, by telling him, the Reformed had composed a Catechism at *Heidelberg*, in which they maintained, that his Electoral Highness was an Idolater: and afterwards represented to him, what a Profanation it was of the Sacrifice of the Mass; to offer it in the same * Church, where those Blasphemers performed their Heretical Service. This good Prince, without penetrating farther into the Views of these restless and avaricious Men, espoused their Resentment, and assured them he would omit nothing in his Power, to oblige them to yield the rest of the Church, in question, to them. This good Disposition of the Prince, being spread among the Roman Catholicks, raised their Insolence to the highest Pitch; in all their future Processions, they obliged the Reformed they met, to kneel down in the Streets: and those who refused to submit to it, were knocked down by the Roman Catholick Soldiers, who escorted the Procession. All this, however, was but the Prelude of an Affair of more Consequence; which is as follows.

On the 29th of *August*, 1719, the Consistory of the Reformed were commanded to appear before the President Baron *Hellefheim*, and Counsellor *Becker*; the first of which declared to them, what Care his Electoral Highness, since his Accession

* The Roman Catholicks performed their Divine Service in one Half of the Nave of the Church of the Holy Ghost, which was separated from the other, by a Sort of Partition.

to the Government, had taken, to ease his Subjects as much as possible; in Hopes that they on their Side, and particularly the Reformed, would have shewn their Gratitude for it, by yielding to him the Church of the Holy Ghost, as belonging to the Palace, and destined for the Burial Place of the Electors. That if they had complied with this Proposal at first, it was the Intention of his Electoral Highness, to have set apart a Piece of Ground near the said Church, and have given them the necessary Money and Materials, to have built another as large; but since they had come to no Resolution, his Electoral Highness had ordered him once more, to demand the Resignation of the Church of the Holy Ghost; and in Case of Refusal, to declare to them, that it should be taken from them. He added, that the Elector of *Treves* also, as Bishop of *Wormes*, earnestly wished it, and would never desist 'till it was done; that the said Church was founded by the Elector *Robert*, for the Use of the Catholicks; That the last Elector could not be buried there, because it could not be done any where else, except in the Nave of the Church; That the Choir was not large enough to contain his Electoral Highnesses Court, and the Number of Forreigners, which daily increased; That they could not erect a *Castrum doloris*, and make a suitable Proceffion; and in Case of a Rejoicing, could not sing the *Te Deum*; That it was well known the Catholicks had Injustice done them, and that this Affair might easily have been redressed, if the last Elector had resided at *Heidelberg*; And concluded, by recommending to the Reformed, to deserve the good Intention his Electoral Highness had, of building them another Church, by their Consent; since they might easily judge, in Case of Refusal, they must provide one for themselves, at their own Expence.

The

The Consistory having demanded, and obtained, two Days, to return an Answer in Writing, represented, that they could not give up the Church of the Holy Ghost, because it was not in their Power, they being only as Guardians, to take Care and preserve the Churches; insomuch that giving them up, was so far from discharging the Duty of their Trust, that it would draw on them the Reproaches and Curses both of the present Reformed and their Posterity. That if the Argument, with Regard to the Elector *Robert*, who lived in 1420, was admitted, they should be obliged to surrender all their Churches, and that the Protestants would not have one in the Empire; That the Church of the Holy Ghost, had never been the Church of the Court, but the Cathedral of the City; That the Sepulchre of the Electors, was not under the Church, but under the Choir, which is as large as the Church; and that if they thought it too small for the Service of the Catholicks, it was easily enlarged by an additional Building; That they represented with all Humility, that this Church was not only given to the Reformed, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other Treaties and Conventions of the Empire, but also by a Declaration or Convention of the late Elector with the King of *Prussia*; And that this Agreement was so far from being prejudicial to the Catholicks, that they possessed seven Churches, and the Reformed only half that of the Holy Ghost, and the little one of St. *Peter's*, in the Suburb. They added, that as to the Church, which his Electoral Highness offered to build for them, they could not accept it; because they could never be assured of keeping it, as it was evident the Successors of that Prince, might take it from them whenever they pleased; for the single Reason, that it was built at the Publick Expence.

All these Reasons, however plausible and just,

made no Impression on the *Romish* Priests, always insatiable, and ready to devour every Thing. They insinuated to the Elector, that he was too deeply engaged to let the Master rest there; that his Authority was wounded by the Opposition of the Reformed, and he ought to bring them to a right Sense of their Duty. The Elector, though naturally good, yet jealous of his Authority, as most Princes are, and exasperated at Subjects who were represented as Rebels; went to such Extremities as will always be injurious to his mild and clement Character. He gave his Orders to Baron *Hellesheim*, who summoned the Consistory to appear before him again on the 31st of *August*, and told them, he was surprised at the Obstinacy of the Reformed, in having the Boldness to continue their Divine Service, in the Church of the Holy Ghost; but the Consistory excused themselves, by alledging, that they were not prohibited doing so, by his Proposal. On the 4th of *September*, the Consistory was again cited before the Baron and Counsellour *Becker*, in the Presence of Prothonotary *Cochenius*; when they commanded them to deliver the Keys of the Church: which they absolutely refused. But a Messenger of the Chancery having engaged the Church-Warden to bring them, M. *Cochenius* took them from him, and carried them to the President; which extremely surprised the Consistory, who protested against this Violence; and declared, that having double Keys, they would nevertheless continue Divine Service. The President replied, they ought to deliver them also; and Counsellour *Becker* was of Opinion, they should go and take Possession of the Church, to prevent the Reformed entering it again; but this being deferred, 'till they had assembled Masons and necessary Workmen, for demolishing the Partition which separated the Choir from the Church, the Con-

Consistory had Time to change the Lock. The President *Hellefheim* being come, and not able to open the Doors, went into the Choir of the Church, attended by Counsellour *Becker*, and followed by a great Number of Workmen, who immediately began to beat down the Partition Wall, after those two Gentlemen had given the first Strokes. The *Tyrolese* appeared the eagreste, and one of the most zealous of them, was killed by a Stone ; so true it is, that a Man may die suddenly, in the Exercise of an Holy Zeal. People les hardened, and who had not so much of the Infidel in them as the *Calvinists*, would have immediately cried out a *Miracle* ; at a Thing which was perhaps only the Effect of mere Chance, and that Man's inconsiderate Zeal. Be that as it will, the Reformed understanding the Elector was going for *Swetzingen*, went and threw themselves at his Feet ; one of their Ministers speaking for them, and humbly intreating him to leave them their Church, and not suffer any new Violences to be offered them. The Elector, who was already in his Coach, and heard only the last Words, answered, as he was ordering them to drive on ; *No Violence, I will build you another Church.*

At the same Time the Elector *Palatine* was thus oppressing his Protestant Subjects, the Elector of *Mayence* caused the Churches of the Reformed at *Worstat*, *Chersaulbeim*, and *Eickloch*, to be taken from them by great Violence, and given to the Catholicks ; which was done by Soldiers, who committed dreadful Outrages and Disorders.

The Complaints of so many innocent Victims, to the Rage of the Roman Catholicks, reached the Ears of his *Prussian* Majesty, who thought himself oblig'd to support these unhappy People, with whom he was united by the Band of the same Religion ; and authorized also, in order to preserve the internal Tranquillity of the Empire, to oppose a Rampart

against this rash Zeal, which was capable of plunging it again into a Religious War.

These Motives engaged that Monarch to write a very sharp and pressing Letter, to the Elector, in which he observed to him ; " That he was very sensibly touched at the Advice he had received, " of his Electoral Highness's Reformed Subjects being molested in the Exercise of their Religion, while the *Jews* were freely permitted theirs. His Majesty, after having made an ample Deduction, of the Liberties and Privileges of the Protestants, throughout the whole Empire ; represented the Infractions of them ; and how that ought to be considered by all the Protestant Powers. He declared, that in Case they continued to disturb the Reformed in the *Palatinate*, on Account of their Religion, or extorted Money from them for that Reason ; he should be obliged to make Use of just and proper Means, to put a Stop to such Proceedings, according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, to prevent the wicked Designs formed against those of his Religion. His Majesty also intimated to his Electoral Highness, that he ought to suppress the scandalous and injurious Writings of Father *Edzardi*, as incompatible with, and directly contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, and punish him according to his Deserts : with which his Majesty concluded, by saying, he immediately expected his Royal Highness's ultimate Resolution, that he might take proper Measures.

His Electoral Highness and his Counsellours were very much perplexed at this Letter ; and more so, when they receiyed a Copy of the following one, which his Majesty wrote to the Magistrates of *Magdebourg*, on the same Subject.

" We

" We Frederick-William, &c. command you to
 " summon the Heads of all the Roman Catholick
 " Monasteries, Schools and Churches, to appear
 " before you, and inform them, in what Manner
 " those of the Evangelical Communion are op-
 " pressed in the *Palatinate*; not only by forbidding
 " them the Use of the Reformed Catechism of
 " *Heidelberg*, made Use of 'till now in their Schools
 " and Churches, but also by taking from them
 " the Church of the Holy Ghost, at *Heidelberg*:
 " and declare to them, that they know very well,
 " we have never treated our Roman Catholick
 " Subjects with the like Rigour; but have on the
 " contrary, 'till now, left them in a full Liberty
 " of Conscience; the Exercise of their Divine
 " Service, in all Respects, and the Enjoyment of
 " their Ecclesiastical Revenues; and have even
 " extended our Favour and Goodness to them,
 " beyond what we are obliged to do by Law.
 " That as it is unreasonable they should continue
 " the Enjoyment of such Benefits, when those of
 " the Evangelical Communion in the *Palatinate*,
 " are so heavily oppressed and persecuted; we have
 " thought proper of our own Accord, in Con-
 " junction with his Britannick Majesty, and his
 " Serene Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*,
 " to make Propositions to his Highness the Elector
 " *Palatine*, in Hopes they will produce a satis-
 " factory Declaration: and that they ought also on
 " their Side, to use their utmost Endeavours to
 " obtain it; since if the Elector *Palatine* persists
 " in treating his Reformed Subjects with such
 " Rigour, we are firmly resolved to prohibit the
 " Divine Service of the Roman Catholicks in our
 " Country, cause their Churches, Schools and
 " Monasteries, to be shut up, and stop their Re-
 " venues, 'till the Religious Grievances in the

" *Palatinate* cease, and every Thing is re-established in its former State ; and that we should be pleased to see this done immediately, in order to avoid these troublesome Changes : the Cause of which ought not to be imputed to us, but solely to the Elector *Palatine*, and the Imprudence of his Romish Ecclesiasticks.

Notwithstanding the Elector *Palatine* was surprised at the Vigour, with which his *Prussian* Majesty supported the Rights of the Protestants ; he was however determined to go through with the Affair of *Heidelberg*, let the Consequence be what it would : believing it inconsistent with his Honour and Electoral Dignity, to submit to his Subjects, though their Complaints and Grievances were ever so just. However, as he was not able to cope with the King of *Prussia*, he resolved to depend on the Emperour's Protection ; and accordingly wrote a Letter to that Monarch, in Justification of the Affair of *Heidelberg* ; palliating in it, as much as he could, the Violences committed upon his Reformed Subjects ; and concluded, by complaining of his *Prussian* Majesty's Proceedings, who had just stopped the Revenue of the Convent of *Hammerleben*, and Chapter of *Minden*, and forbid the Roman Catholick Divine Service, in several other Places. He represented to the Emperour, that this Proceeding was injurious to his Imperial Majesty's Dignity ; the only Person in the Empire, who had a Right to take Cognizance of the Differences of Princes with their Subjects, and even with their Equals.

The Court of *Vienna* was very sensible his *Prussian* Majesty had not paid great Respect to the supreme Authority of the Emperour, in this Affair ; but had strong Reasons to keep fair with that Monarch : therefore all they could do in favour of the Elector *Palatine*, was to advise him to have Patience,

Patience, to dissemble, and to be very complaisant, to the King of *Prussia*. His Imperial Majesty was then engaged in a troublesome and expensive War with *Spain*; and therefore would by no Means openly condemn his *Prussian* Majesty's Conduct, and much less still treat him with Menaces, as the Elector *Palatine* wished, and his Confessor perhaps had made him hope he would.

His *Prussian* Majesty was in a flourishing State, his Army became daily more numerous and fine; his Finances visibly increased, and he had put them under so good a Regulation, that he was already able to make himself respected for that only. Besides this, he was seconded by the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and Duke of *Wirtemberg*; and out of the Empire, by the King of *England*, the Republick of *Holland*, and the Swiss Cantons: all which Powers acted in favour of the Protestants of *Heidelberg*. I cannot forbear relating here the Memorial presented to the Elector by the *British* Minister; because it is too curious a Piece to be omitted in the Recital of this Affair.

“ As the King of *Great-Britain* has never attributed to your Electoral Highness the Hardships and Grievances, which the Reformed in this Country suffer; 'tis with Pleasure I can confirm his Majesty in the just and good Opinion he has of your Electoral Highness. No body can imagine your Electoral Highnes, at the Time you promise your Subjects an equitable Satisfaction, authorises Orders for increasing their Grievances; this would be both breaking your Word, and being wanting in the Respect due to Princes, whose Ministers sollicit the Performance of your Promise. However, these Orders, Copies of which are annexed, have been given since the 20th of October.

“ The

" The Orders concerning the Alms of the Reformed, were confirmed the same Day, and the Disposition of them left intirely to the Catholicks. The Incongruity of this Order, is very obvious; and we see by the Use they make of them, that the Reformed can receive no Benefit, from a Liberality which Charity only obliges them to.

" On the 24th of October, the Shoemakers were layed under Military Execution, who refused to contribute to the Masses of St. Crispin; which it is absurd to oblige the Protestants to do, and what was never practised in this Country.

" On the 10th of November, the Orders concerning the Catechism were renewed; and those ordered to be fined, who would not conform to them: which Rigour is, I think, a little unseasonable.

" On the 11th of November, the School-master at Goyberg was turned out of his House, and deprived of his Income; under a Pretence, that may equally serve to strip the Reformed of all their Churches and Possessions. There are hardly any of them which have not been built by the Catholicks, and the Consequence of this Reason is visible, by the Use the President has made of it, to justify what has been done, with Regard to the Church of the Holy Ghost. The Reformed Minister's House at Reylingen, stands very conveniently for the Catholick School-master; and for that Reason they have thought proper to assign it him.

" They have lately forbid the Reformed doing any Work without Distinction, on the Catholick Holy-Days, and that under severe Penalties; and they continue to exercise daily Cruelties on Account of the Adoration of the Host: which is contrary to the Liberty of Conscience granted the

" the Protestants, by the Constitutions of the
" Empire, and Treaties of Peace.

" All this has been done since I have been here ;
" and one may judge what Effect, the Account I
" am obliged to give of it will produce.

" 'Tis a Proceeding directly contrary to your
" Electoral Highness's gracious Assurances, and
" can be considered in no other Light, than as the
" utmost Contempt for the friendly Intreaty of the
" King of Great Britain."

The extravagant Zeal of the Ecclesiasticks of the Palatine Court, is painted in such strong and lively Colours by this Piece, that nothing can be added to it. Some Days after the British Minister had presented this Memorial, the Roman Catholicks committed an Outrage contrary to the Law of Nations. They were carrying the *Viaticum* to a sick Person, just as Baron *Spina*, Envoy of their High Mightinesses, went into the Minister of *Hesse-Cassel's* House; leaving his Coach at the Door. The *Viaticum* passed by the Coach, and the Coachman, who was a Protestant, did not stir from his Box; but contented himself with turning his Head aside; on which the Populace pulled him down from his Coach, and forced him by Blows of Sticks and Bayonets, to kneel down, threatening to kill him on the Spot, if he disobeyed. The Minister of the States General informed himself whether these Violences were exercised by the Elector's Order, and being answered, his Electoral Highness had commanded that they should compel all Persons, without Distinction, to pay the Honour due to the Host; the Dutch Minister acquainted his Principals with it: who ordered him in the most earnest Manner, to demand the Revocation of that Order, so contrary to the Liberty of Conscience granted Protestants;

testants ; and which exposed even Persons invested with publick Characters, to unpardonable Insults.

While these religious Matters were transacting in the Empire, the Face of Affairs in *Sweden* was entirely changed.

Charles XII, had been killed on the 11th of December 1718, before *Frederickshall*, a Fortress in *Norway*, which he was besieging ; and the Army, after his Death, had proclaimed his Sister, the Princess *Ulrica Eleonore*, who was married to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* ; which Proclamation was confirmed by the Votes of the Nation. The new Queen was too well acquainted with the State of the Nation, to be ignorant, that Peace alone could prevent its total Ruin ; and after sounding several of the allied Powers, found none more disposed to enter into an Accommodation, than his *Prussian* Majesty : who gloried in having taken Arms solely to obtain Peace ; and has indeed shewn through the whole Course of his Life, that he was not a Prince who desired to disturb any Person's Repose ; but much less, to suffer his own to be disturbed with Impunity. With these good Dispositions, the two Courts began to draw towards a Reconciliation ; and soon set about the great Work : but before I speak of the Success of the Negotiations, I must relate the Affair of *Clement*, so famous at the *Prussian* Court, for his Impositions and tragical Death.

Our Monarch was just going to quarrel with the Emperour and the King of *Poland* ; and it was already reported, he would declare War against one of those two Princes ; which proceeded from the Suspicions and ill Impressions, that had been artfully given him. These Suspicions fell at last on his most faithful Ministers ; they intimated to him, that he was betrayed by them ; and had the Address to convince him of it so well, that he thought

thought himself obliged to put it out of their Power to injure him. To this end he immediately exiled M. *Blaspiel*, a Native of the Dutchy of *Cleves*; one of his First Ministers of State, and Commissary and Paymaster-General of his Forces; and his Wife, who was very much in the Queen's Favour, and her first Lady of Honour, was also banished. M. *Kamecke*, Minister of State, and Post-master-General, was conducted to *Spandau*, a little Town where the *Bastille* of *Brandenbourg* is; but did not remain there long: for the King was soon convinced of his Innocence, and set him at Liberty.

The Author of all these Disturbances, was an *Hungarian*, named *Clement*, a notorious Cheat, if there ever was one; the Epitome of whose History is as follows.

Clement was born in *Hungary*, but in what Town or Village, I know not; it is sufficient that he was an *Hungarian*, and was naturally endowed with such Talents, as would have made him worthy of Esteem, if they had not been obscured by an invincible Inclination to Lying and Deceit. His greatest Pleasure was to dupe the most able Ministers, and impose on the most powerful Princes. He had had a very liberal Education; spoke *Latin*, *French* and *German* perfectly well; besides his native Language, which, however, he did not speak better than those three.

He was at first Secretary to Prince *Ragotski*, Chief of the *Hungarian Rebels*; who sent him to the Congress at *Utrecht*, to take care of his Interests there: *Clement* appeared there, under the Title of Baron *Rosenau*; and was very well received by all the Plenipotentiaries, except the Emperour's, to whom he did not even dare to make himself known: but was amply indemnified for that, by the easy Access he found to those of his *Prussian* Majesty;

Majesty ; and Count *Denhoff* particularly, paid him a thousand Civilities, and was glad of his Company to dine with him. *Clement* was insinuating, cunning, spoke well, and had besides a graceful Person ; all which were very serviceable to him, in gaining the good Will of those, he desired to be upon good Terms with.

Ragotski, finding at last, he had nothing to hope for at the Congress of *Utrecht*, recalled his Agent ; and *Clement* returned to *Chaillot*, a little Village between *Versailles* and *Paris* ; where Prince *Ragotski* then was : but finding that Prince's Affairs had an ill Aspect, he wrote to Prince *Eugene*, and offered to deliver all his Master's Papers to him, for some Thousand Florins. On that Prince's Answer, he clandestinely left *Ragotski*, and went to *Vienna* ; where he delivered several large Packets of Memorials, Projects, Letters, and other Things ; half of which, perhaps, were forged : for it must be observed, that among several extraordinary Talents, *Clement* had that of counterfeiting all Sorts of Writing, so exactly ; that even the very Persons themselves, whose Hands he counterfeited, were very easily mistaken.

Clement received a considerable Sum from Prince *Eugene*, for the Papers I have mentioned ; and as he loved Pleasures and Magnificence, and was Master of ready Money, I leave the Reader to judge, how happy he thought himself. He bought a Chariot and Horses, put his Servants in Livery, and began to appear with Splendor at Court ; and in order to be received more favourably by the Emperour, changed his Religion, which was *Lutheranism*, and embraced the Roman Catholick. Unhappily for poor *Clement*, the Court of *Vienna*, penetrating doubtless into the true Motive of it, gave no Attention to this Change ; however the Price of his Treason was almost spent, and he must keep

keep up his Equipage, for he could not possibly think of retrenching, after having made a splendid Appearance. *Clement*, in this Extremity, made a fresh Attempt on Prince *Eugene*, and for that Purpose forged some more Papers; but all this was of no Service to him: the Prince had had Time to know him, and was thoroughly convinced he was an Impostor. *Clement* finding Prince *Eugene* slighted him, thought it best to leave the Imperial Court; and besides, his Finances would not permit him to make the same splendid Figure there, he had formerly done. On this he wisely resolved to retreat, and went to *Dresden*; where he found Means to insinuate himself into the good Graces of Count *Flemming*, the most able Minister of his Time. He imparted to him a Thousand imaginary Secrets, told him as many Lies; and as he reasoned with tolerable Knowledge, and a great deal of Impudence, on the Interests of Princes, and shewed counterfeit Letters from most of the Ministers in *Europe*, with whom he pretended to correspond: *Flemming* did not in the least doubt, of this Man's being acquainted with Secrets, the Knowledge of which was of infinite Importance to his Master. I am assured this great Minister gave *Clement* a Thousand Ducats, for one single Piece of Intelligence, which at the Bottom, was absolutely false. After our Impostor had played his Part long enough at *Dresden*, he thought proper to remove to *Berlin*; where he arrived about the Year 1717, and immediately found Admittance at Court: the King himself, who was so little mistaken in Physiognomy, and discovered a Cheat at the first Sight; giving him a favourable Reception, and soon placing an intire Confidence in him.

Just at this Time, the Misunderstanding which had existed for some Time, between his *Prussian* Majesty, the Emperour and the King of *Poland*,

was

was arrived at its greatest Height ; each of those Princes thinking in himself, he had Reason to distrust the other, and imagining he was plotting something against him : which made them all be upon their Guard. To aggravate this reciprocal Distrust, Letters appeared, some of which were said to be written by the Emperour, and others by Prince *Eugene* ; this by the King of *Poland*, and that by the King of *Prussia* : all which was the Performance of *Clement*. He did not rest there ; for after having embraced the reformed Religion, he went and lodged at M. *Jablonski's*, Preacher to the Court ; whose Zeal was easily imposed on by that crafty Hypocrite. Here he got acquainted with a Gentleman, who had been Count *Wartensleben's* Secretary ; and if I mistake not, had then the Title of Secretary of State : from whom he found Means to draw some Secrets concerning the Military Establishment. *Clement* counterfeited Letters, which he pretended to have received from the Ministers at *Vienna*, or *Dresden* ; in which they acquainted him with the Intelligence they had received, of the Situation of Affairs at the *Prussian* Court : which he communicated to the King, who thanked him for the Secret, and was violently enraged at his Ministers. This was the Cause of M. *Blaspiel's* Exile, and the Imprisonment of M. *Kanecke* ; the King imagining these Gentlemen had betrayed him, and not suspecting *Clement* to be the Author of these Impostures.

Clement got acquainted also with a certain Baron named *Heydekamm*, and another Person named *Lebmann* ; the first had been Gentleman of the Chamber to the Elector, *Frederick-William the Great*, and once had a considerable private Fortune, but by ill Management, in a few Years, was not only reduced to Poverty, but in Debt, which was never payed. Notwithstanding his bad Management, the King,

King, Father of him whose History I am writing, had granted him a reasonable Pension ; and his Son had not only confirmed, but even enlarged it : in Return for which Goodness, *Heydekamm* entered into a Confederacy with *Clement*, and told him every Thing he possibly could, to his Majesty's Disadvantage. As for *Lebmann*, he was a Man of mean Extraction, Son of an Innkeeper at *Halle* ; but at *Berlin*, took the Title of Resident of the Duke of *Sax-Weymar*. These are the People who resolved to set the Empire together by the Ears, and throw it into Confusion ; and perhaps, might have succeeded but too well in their Designs, if *Clement*, fearing the Suspicions, and Resentment of his *Prussian* Majesty, should he get the least Scent of his Impostures ; had not thought proper to retire into a Place of Safety : which he did by decamping without Beat of Drum, and marching with all Expedition into *Holland*. This unaccountable and stolen Retreat, opened the King of *Prussia*'s Eyes ; he immediately perceived M. *Clement* was a Cheat, and had imposed on him ; and as such Injuries are not easily pardoned, his Majesty resolved by some Means to entice *Clement* out of his Asylum, and make such an Example of him, as should terrify all the Impostors, who might for the future come into his Dominions. To this end he dispatched Major * *Du Moulin* into *Holland* ; with Orders, if he could allure *Clement* into his Dominions, to arrest him immediately, and send him under a good Guard to *Spandau* ; which Commission M. *Du Moulin* executed perfectly well. He went into *Holland*, found *Clement* there, and told

* The Author of the Life of *Frederick-William*, King of *Prussia*, &c. in German, is mistaken, when he says it was M. *Marschall*, who was employ'd on this Occasion ; it was M. *Du Moulin*, then a Major, and now a General Officer in the *Prussian* Service.

him, he was surprised he had quitted the *Prussian* Court, considering the great Confidence the King had in him; and in short, dissembled so well, that he perswaded him to return to *Berlin* with him; which his Fate induced him to do. He was hardly arrived at *Wesel*, before he found himself in Fetters, and treated like a Criminal they had no Mind should make his Escape; this opened unhappy *Clement's* Eyes, he saw what the King's Favour, which had been so much cried up to him, would end in; he foresaw all that was prepared for him at *Berlin*; but as there was no Remedy, armed himself with Constancy, and suffered them to conduct him to *Spandau*, like a Lamb; where the King had the Curiosity to see him. His Majesty coming thither, ordered this Impoitor to be brought to him, who dare not lift up his Eyes before his Judge, whom he had so justly irritated. The King commanded him to counterfeit his Writing, in his Presence, which *Clement* at first refused; but being threatned with the Torture, he wrote, counterfeiting the King's Writing; and did it so well, that his Majesty owned, after *Clement* was remanded back to his Dungeon, if he had not seen it done with his own Eyes, he should never have thought it possible, he could have counterfeited his Writing so exactly.

During *Clement's* Confinement at *Spandau*, they seized the three Persons who had been his most intimate Friends; and whose Confusion in their Faces, after his Flight from *Berlin*, had rendered them very suspicious. M. *Jablonski* also, has often said, he trembled for fear the King should suspect him, because he had had the Misfortune to lodge that Villain; but *Frederick-Wiliam* was too clear-sighted not to distinguish an innocent Man from a guilty one: and this worthy Pastor did not remain long under his Anxiety; for his Majesty did him the Honour

Honour to go and hear him preach, the Sunday after Clement's Arrival at *Spandau*. Baron *Heydekamm*, *Lebmann*, the pretended Resident of the Duke of *Sax-Weymar*, and the Secretary of State, whose Name I have forgot; were likewise conducted to *Spandau*; where the last died soon after his Arrival, not without the Suspicion of having swallowed some Poison, which he had concealed about him. This Suspicion was confirmed, when his Body was opened by experienced Surgeons, who found some Signs of Poison. However that was, they sewed up his Belly again; put on him the Clothes he used to wear, as if he was alive; and in this Condition carried him to *Berlin* in a Cart, in which he passed through the whole City, from the Gate of *Spandau*, to the Gibbet, where he was expos'd on a Wheel.

The three other Criminals remained at *Spandau*, and they went to Work to prepare Things for their Trial, which were not finished 'till the next Year; however, that I may not leave the Reader in Suspence, with Regard to these unhappy Wretches, I will here pursue the Relation of their tragical Scene.

Their Process being compleated and drawn up on the first of *April*, and their Sentence pronounced on the second of the same Month, 1720, they were brought to *Berlin*, and committed to the Provost-Marshall's Prison; and their Execution being fixed for the 18th of *April*, they were prepared for Death, and on that Day, at half an Hour after eight of the Clock in the Morning, taken out of Prison, and conducted to the Place of Execution. Clement, who chose M. *Schmidt*, the Father, and *Lebmann*, who chose his Son, for Ministers to prepare them for Death; went on Foot, about thirty Yards distant from each other, to the *New-Market*, where they had erected a Scaffold on Purpose: as for Baron *Heydekamm*, he was

so weak, they were obliged to carry him in a Chair. He had an old brown Coat on, and an old Wig of the same Colour, and held a little Glass of Spirits in his Hand, which he frequently put to his Nose, to prevent fainting, as he would otherwise have done. As soon as they were come to the *New-Market*, *Clement* mounted the Scaffold first, which was already prepared for this Ceremony, and was followed by *Lebmann*, and the Baron, who was carried by the Beadle: and after the ordinary Judge of the Court had read their Sentences to them, the Executioner opened the Scene.

The Baron, who was only guilty of having defamed the King, by virtue of his Sentence, received two Boxes on the Ear, from the Hand of the Hangman, who afterwards took the Sword which he wore, from his Side, broke it in Pieces, and threw it at his Feet; after which he was taken down from the Scaffold, carried in a Cart to *Spandau*, and put among the Rogues, where he died soon after. *Clement* and *Lebmann* were attainted and convicted of forging Letters, spreading false Reports, giving false Intelligence, counterfeiting the Writing of several Powers, and particularly his Majesty's, with a Design to make that Monarch quarrel with his Neighbours; Crimes that every body will own are very heinous, and deserve Death, which they accordingly suffered. *Clement* made a Speech that drew Tears from an innumerable Crowd of Spectators, after which they were stripped naked on the Scaffold, with only a white Cap on each of their Heads, and pinched all over with red-hot Pincers; a *Hungarian* Soldier, who came from *Clement*'s native Place, performing this Office for him, in Return for which, *Clement* made him a Present of his Clothes: he also gave his Watch to the Minister, who prepared him for Death, and then descended naked from the Scaffold, and mangled all over with the

the Bruises and Burnings of the Pinches he had receiv'd, to go into the Executioner's Cart, which waited for him. During all this, *Clement* did not shew the least Alteration ; but *Lebmann* was more dead than alive, insomuch that they were obliged to lift him into the Cart, which carried them out of the City, by the Gate of *Spandau*, to the Gallows ; where *Lebmann* was first beheaded, and then layed on a Table and quartered, in the Sight of *Clement*, his Limbs nailed to the four Corners of the Gallows, and his Head placed on the Top of it. As for *Clement*, after having shewn great Signs of Repentance, and a sincere Return to God, assuring them several Times with a loud Voice, that the seventeen Months he had passed at *Spandau*, were the happiest of his Life ; he was put in a Sort of Chair, hoisted up to the Top of the Gallows, and strangled : and as they were hoisting him up, cried out, as loud as he could, in *German*, *I have fought a good Fight, I have kept the Faith, and therefore a Crown of Justice is reserved for me.*

The King, this same Year, on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, reviewed nine Regiments of Infantry, which were assembled together for that Purpose, at *Tempelhoff* ; a Village one League and half from *Berlin*. This Review was attended with a very comical Circumstance, which made it remarkable ; the King designing to ridicule those extravagant Sticklers for Fashions, and hair-brained young Fellows, who think they undervalue themselves, if they are not *Petit Maitres*, ordered all the Provosts (a Sort of Servants to the Executioner) of these Regiments, to be dressed after the *French Mode*, with great Hats, Feathers, their Hair in Bags, and the Cuffs of their Coat-Sleeves turned up with the same Stuff their Waistcoats were made of. Count *Rottenbourg*, the *French Ambassador*, who came in his Coach, with a Retinue of above thirty Persons, to this Review,

was surprised to see the Provofts dressed so like himself and his Servants ; there being no other Difference, except that the Cuffs of their Sleeves were longer ; their Hats larger ; and as to their Bags, they seemed rather to be Sacks hanging at their Backs, than Bags for their Hair.

Grain becoming extremely dear this Year, on account of the Dryness of the Season ; his Majesty ordered his Magazines to be opened, permitting the Bakers to take Corn out of them at a moderate Price, and gave the Farmers and Labourers what Grain they wanted, on Condition only, that they should return the same Quantity they had receiv'd after the next Harvest. Thus this Prince prevented the sad Consequences of a great Scarcity.

Duke Ferdinand of Courland being very much advanced in Age, and having no Hopes of leaving any Posterity ; the States of the Country assembled to chuse a new Sovereign ; and several Candidates appeared Competitors for it. The King made Interest for the young Markgrave of Schwedt, Son of the Markgrave Philip, his Majesty's Uncle ; which young Prince they pretend, was the Subject of the Conferences at Havelberg : the Czar having engaged to cause him to be elected Duke of Courland, provided he married his Niece. The Poles fearing this Dutchy would have the same Fate, Prussia had, which remained at last in the Possession of the House of Brandenbourg ; his Majesty wrote a Letter to the King of Poland, dated the 21st of January, 1719, to undeceive him. The King of Poland owned in his Answer to it, that he was of * Opinion, the Poles ought to prefer the Prince of Weissenfels to the Markgrave of Schwedt,

* *Insuper opinabantur, facilius preferendum à Republica, easu quo novum feudum vellet concedere, Principem Weissenfelssem Marchioni Brandenburgico Suetensi, tanquam minus metuendum, gravemque futurum Regno Poloniae.*

and

and rather support the Interests of the former, than of the latter, at the Election of a new Duke of Courland : for this sole Reason, that the Prince of Weissenfels was less to be feared, and less dangerous to the Kingdom of Poland ; * " For since, added " he, the Republick of Poland has hitherto delayed " giving your Majesty the Title of King, for fear " of making your Family too powerful ; how will " they not oppose the Acquisition of the Dutchy " of Courland, by a Prince of your Blood ; a Dutchy so considerable of itself, and of such great Consequence to the Republick, by its Situation ?

The King was displeased with the Poles, not only on account of the Affairs of Courland, but also for the cruel Manner, in which they treated the Protestants of their Country ; and wrote a Letter to the King of Great-Britain on that Subject, which was made publick at London, and deserves a Place here.

YOUR Majesty, said he, must doubtless be informed how violently the Protestant Churches of Poland and Lithuania, are oppressed and persecuted, by the Romish-Clergy. Among other unjustifiable Infractions, the Deputies of VIELANKROMNO and PITROWSKI, at the last Diet at GRODNO, were deprived of the Right of giving their Votes like the rest ; a Thing, on which their Preservation principally depends, and intirely contrary to the Conventions and Agreements made on that Head with the Kings of Poland, and which they have successively sworn to maintain, as well as the Constitutions of the Kingdom of Poland. From whence it visibly appears, they

* Cum Republica ea consideratione ne potentiores reddat dominum Magistratis Vestrae hucusque Regium Titulum recognoscere differat, quomodo sperari possit, ut accessioni Curlandiae, tam considerabilis Provinciae non resistat, &c.

design to exterminate and intirely abolish these oppressed Churches, which are so unjustly persecuted ; and deprive them of their Rights and Privileges, obtained by, and founded on the Laws of the Kingdom : and it is to be feared, they will attempt at the next Diet of Poland, to accomplish the pernicious Design, by solemn Laws ; if it does not please the Almighty, by his Divine Aid, to prevent the total Ruin of his People, who are so violently persecuted. We do not doubt but that your Majesty is sensibly touched, as We are, at the deplorable Situation of these poor People, our Brethren ; and that, induced by your laudable Zeal for the Preservation of the Church of God, you will use your Interest with the King and Republick of Poland ; and endeavour, at the approaching Peace of the North, that the Protestants and Non-Conformists, as they are called in Poland, may be re-established in their Rights and Privileges, both in Poland and Lithuania, and in the Provinces dependent on them. The Starost and Baron Unruhe, Bearer of this Letter, and deputed by the Churches of Poland and Lithuania, to implore the Assistance of your Majesty, and the other Protestant Powers ; will have the Honour to give your Majesty a more circumstantial Relation of this Affair. We earnestly recommend both his Person and Commission to your Majesty ; with Assurance that we will second in the strongest Manner, whatever your Majesty shall think proper to propose to the King and Republick of Poland.

Nothing is more inconsistent with the Spirit of Christianity, than Violence and Persecution ; and yet there is no Religion in the World, in which these two fatal Means are so much used, as the Christian. Every body knows what the *Inquisition* is, and why that bloody Tribunal was established ; let them name me a Religion in the World, ancient or modern, that ever had one like it. Nothing perhaps

perhaps, gives greater Offence to the *Turks* and *Indians*, than the Idea of this Tribunal ; but nothing perhaps, can give greater Offence to the whole World, than the Manner in which the *Hamburgers* thought proper to treat the Reformed living in their City. So far from considering them as Brethren, the Name of *Protestant* being common to them both ; they forbid them the Exercise of their Religion, suffered some furious Preachers to write the most impudent Libels, both against them, and their Belief ; and carried their Extravagance to such a Pitch, that they resolved to bring some of the Reformed to a Trial, for having been at Divine Service at the Envoy's of the Republick of *Holland*. Has the Inquisition ever extended its Punishments to the Roman Catholicks for going to Mass ? And is there any Thing so unnatural as this Conduct of the *Hamburgers* ? His *Prussian* Majesty therefore wrote them a Letter, in which his Wrath and Indignation plainly appeared ; but as it is too long to be transcribed here, I will only give the Sum of it. His Majesty, after representing to them, how scandalous it was to Protestantism, to see such Divisions ; advised them to revoke the Orders issued against the Reformed ; to suppress the dangerous, scandalous and defamatory Writings of some of their Clergy, who had attacked the reformed Communion ; and punish those furious and insolent Writers, in an exemplary Manner : threatening, if they did not immediately resolve to comply, to make Use of the Means God had put into his Hands, to oblige them to it, according to the Constitutions of the Empire.

Before the Magistrates of *Hambourg* gave the Reformed the Satisfaction they demanded ; they were summoned by his Imperial Majesty, to make him Satisfaction, for the Disorder the Populace had the Insolence to commit in his Envoy's Chapel :

pel: and there was no Sort of Submission those Gentlemen did not make, to appease the Emperour, justly provoked at the Profanations of the insolent Rabble.

'Tis common for these little Free States to insolently and rashly abuse their Liberty, when they think themselves not exposed to Insults; but as soon as they find themselves a little pressed by a powerful Neighbour, who is ready to crush them, they grow humble and cringe; resolved however to renew their Outrages, as soon as their Fears shall be dissipated. The *Hamburgers*, following this Principle, did every Thing in their Power, to appease the Emperour, and satisfy his *Prussian* Majesty: but will take the first Opportunity of setting Fire to the Imperial Resident's Chappel, and driving the Reformed out of their City, if they have a Fancy for it. So true it is, that Government is the most unreasonable, in which the People have the greatest Share.

A Peace was at last concluded at Stockholm, between his *Prussian* Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, by the Care and Diligence of my Lord * Carteret, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, who very eminently signalized his Ability and Zeal on this Occasion, for his Master's Service; who after he had made his own Peace, became a Mediator.

*Treaty of Peace between FREDERICK-WILLIAM
King of Prussia, and ULRICA-ELEONORE,
Queen of Sweden, concluded at Stockholm, the
21st of January 1720.*

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

"BE it known, that the most serene and most
"B potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick-William,*
"and *The present Earl of Granville.*
"King

" King of *Prussia*, Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*,
 " Elector, and High Chamberlain of the Holy
 " Roman Empire, sovereign Prince of *Orange*,
 " *Neufchatel* and *Wallangin*, Duke of *Gueldre*,
 " *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Berg*, *Stettin*, *Pomerania*,
 " *Vandalia*, *Mecklembourg*, and *Crossen* in *Silesia*;
 " Burgrave of *Neuremberg*, Prince of *Halberstadt*,
 " *Minden*, *Camin*, *Wenden*, *Schwerin*, *Ratzebourg*
 " and *Meurs*; Count of *Hobenzollern*, *Rupin*,
 " *Marck*, *Ravensberg*, *Hohenstein*, *Tecklenbourg*,
 " *Lingen*, *Swerin*, *Buren* and *Leerdam*; Marquis
 " of *Tervere* and *Flushing*; Lord of *Stargard* and
 " *Lavenbourg*; Baron of *Breda*, &c. &c. on the
 " one Part: and the most serene and most potent
 " Princess and Lady, *Ulrica-Eleonore*, Queen of
 " *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. &c. on
 " the other Part; Having notwithstanding the
 " War between them, always preserved a sincere
 " Intention and Desire, to re-establish as soon as
 " possible, the good Understanding and Harmony
 " which has always subsisted between them; and
 " having observed with great Satisfaction, that the
 " most serene and most potent Prince and Lord,
 " *George*, King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ire-*
 " *land*, Defender of the Faith; Duke of *Brunswick*
 " and *Lunenbourg*; Elector and Arch-Treasurer of
 " the Holy Roman Empire, is pleased to employ
 " his Care and Pains to attain that end, which,
 " by the Blessing of God, has had the desired Ef-
 " fect; inasmuch as his Britannick Majesty by
 " means of the Treaty concluded with her Majesty
 " of *Sweden*, on the 29th of *August* 1719, agreed
 " on some Preliminary Articles, which may serve
 " for the Basis and Foundation of a Peace between
 " their *Prussian* and *Swedish* Majesties, by the lau-
 " dable and constant Sollicitations of the pacify-
 " ing Crowns, and by the Mediation of the
 " most serene and most potent Prince and Lord,

" *Louis*

" Louis XV, King of France and Navarre, by the
 " Means of his Resident and Plenipotentiary the
 " Sieur James of Campredon: on which the Mini-
 " sters Plenipotentiary of the High Powers,
 " namely, on his Prussian Majesty's part, Frede-
 " rick-Ernest, Baron of Kniephausen, his acting
 " Minister of State and War, Knight of the Order
 " of St. John of Jerusalem, and Commander of
 " Leitzen; and on the Part of the Queen and
 " Crown of Sweden, Count John-Augustus Meyer-
 " feld, Senator, General of Foot, Governour-Ge-
 " neral of Pomerania and Rugen, and Counsellour
 " of the Chancery; Count Charles-Gustavus Ducker,
 " Senator, Field-Marshal, and of the Council of
 " War; Count Gustavus-Adam Taube, Senator,
 " and Governour of Stockholm; Count Magnus-de
 " la Gardia, Senator, and President of the Royal
 " College of Commerce; Count John-Lillienstedt,
 " Senator, and Counsellour of the Chancery; and
 " also Baron Nicholas-Daniel van Hopken, Secre-
 " tary of State, have conferred together and con-
 " cluded this Treaty, under the Mediation of his
 " Britannick Majesty, by his Ambassador Extraor-
 " dinary and Plenipotentiary my Lord Carteret.

I. " From hence-forward the War and all Ho-
 " stilities shall cease between his Prussian Majesty,
 " his Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces, Lands,
 " Cities, Inhabitants and Subjects, within and
 " without the Empire; and her Majesty of Sweden,
 " the Kingdom of Sweden, its Provinces, Cities,
 " Lands, Inhabitants and Subjects which depend
 " on it, within and without the Empire, and there
 " shall not be committed, or suffered to be com-
 " mitted, on either Side, directly or indirectly,
 " any Hostility, under any Pretence whatever:
 " but on the contrary, there shall be between their
 " said Majesties, and their respective Subjects, a
 " good and intire Friendship and Correspondence;
 " and

" and Commerce shall be re-established in its Freed^o
 " dom, between the two Kingdoms, by Sea and
 " Land, and favoured in all Respects.

2. " There shall be a perfect Oblivion and Am-
 " nesty on both Sides, of all that has been done
 " by each against the other, in what Manner
 " soever; and no Body on either Side shall be
 " punished or molested on that account, but all
 " shall remain buried in Oblivion; and the two
 " Parties from henceforth, shall promote, as much
 " as is in their Power, on all Occasions, each
 " others Glory and Advantage, by assisting to
 " hinder and avert all Damage and Prejudice.
 " Consequently all Prisoners made on both Sides
 " during the War, of whatsoever Rank they are,
 " without Exception, shall be restored and set at
 " Liberty, without Ransom; immediately after
 " the Exchange of the Ratifications of this present
 " Treaty.

3. " Her Majesty of *Sweden* desiring to make it
 " the more evident, how much she wishes to con-
 " tribute, on her Side, to the Re-establishment of
 " the good Harmony which has heretofore subsisted
 " between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Prussia*, and
 " has been only interrupted for some Time; by
 " her Love for Peace, and in Consequence of the
 " Preliminary Treaty, and separate Articles con-
 " cluded the (18) 29th of *August*, with his Britan-
 " nick Majesty, and ratified, as has been said in
 " the Beginning of this Treaty: Her Majesty of
 ". " *Sweden* yields to his *Prussian* Majesty, his House
 " and Successors without Exception, for ever, as
 " well for herself as her Heirs and Successors, the
 " City of *Stettin*, the District between the *Oder*
 " and the *Pene*, and the Islands of *Usedom* and
 " *Wollin*, with all their Rights, in the same Man-
 " ner as the whole was yielded and transferred by
 " the Emperour and Empire, to the Crown of
 " *Sweden*,

" Sweden, by the 10th Article of the Peace of
 " Westphalia, in 1648. His Majesty the King of
 " Prussia, accepts and admits of the Stipulation
 made in his Favour, by his Britannick Majesty,
 " in the said Treaty of the (18) 29th of August,
 " 1719, to which it relates, in all its Particulars ;
 " so likewise her Majesty the Queen of Sweden
 " yields again for herself, her Heirs and Succes-
 " tors, for ever, the City of *Stettin*, with the
 " whole District and Lands between the *Oder* and
 " the *Péne*; the Islands of *Wollin* and *Usedom*, the
 " Mouths of the *Swine* and *Diewenau*, the *Frisch-*
 " *Haff* and the *Oder*, to the Place where it falls
 " into the *Péne*, (the said *Péne* serving for the
 " Limits, and remaining in common to the two
 " Parties) *pleno jure*, with all their Rights and Ap-
 " purtenances ; so that the said City and District,
 " the Islands of *Wollin* and *Usedom*, and the said
 " Mouths of the Rivers and Waters, are yielded
 " to his *Prussian* Majesty, in the same Manner as
 " they were yielded to the Crown of *Sweden*, by the
 " Treaty of *Osnaburg*, of the (13) 24th of *October*,
 " 1648 ; to possess the whole in full and intire
 " Property, in the same Manner as the Kings and
 " Crown of *Sweden*, since that Time, have, or
 " ought to have enjoyed the same, without the
 " least Exception, with all the Rights her *Swedish*
 " Majesty, her Predecessors and the Crown of
 " *Sweden*, have had therein, without any Diminu-
 " tion or Reserve, and without any future Contra-
 " diction or Impediment whatever, just or unjust :
 " her *Swedish* Majesty intirely renouncing for ever,
 " in the strongest Manner, all Rights of Jurisdi-
 " tions, *de Jure Territoriali & Superioritatis*, which
 " she had, or ought to have had, *in locis cessis* ;
 " discharging for this Purpose, by the present
 " Treaty, the Subjects, Inhabitants and Depen-
 " dents of the said Places yielded to his *Prussian*
 " Ma-

" Majesty, from all the Duties and Obligations by
 " which they were bound to her Majesty and the
 " Kingdom of *Sweden*, and referring them in those
 " Respects, to the King of *Prussia*, as their lawful
 " Sovereign.

4. " But as to the Place and Vote belonging to
 " her Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, on ac-
 " count of this Dutchy, both in the Diet of the
 " Empire and that of the Circle ; with the other
 " Rights yielded to the Crown of *Sweden* ; *Ratione*
Voti & Sessionis ; Things shall remain in the Si-
 " tuation directed by the Peace of *Westphalia*, with
 " regard to *Pomerania*, and by the Conventions,
 " Agreements and Dispositions, between the Crown
 " of *Sweden*, and the Electoral House of *Brandenbourg*.

5. " His Majesty the King of *Prussia*, for him-
 " self and his, confirms the States, Cities and In-
 " habitants of the District, which is yielded to
 " him, as also the Islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*,
 " the City and Fortress of *Stettin*, and other
 " Places, Cities, Towns, Castles, Villages and
 " their Dependencies in general, without Excep-
 " tion, and in particular, in their Liberties, E-
 " states, Rights and Privileges, as well *in Eccle-*
siaſticis as *Politicis*, such as the said States, Sub-
 " jects and Inhabitants, have successively obtained
 " from their Sovereigns, and have been confirmed
 " to them by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or granted
 " by the Kings and Crown of *Sweden*, conform-
 " able to the invariable Confession of *Augsbourg*,
 " and the Contents of the Ecclesiastical Statutes of
 " *Pomerania*, Tit. 1. as a fundamental Law of the
 " Country, which his Majesty obliges himself not
 " to infringe, but rather to defend and maintain.

6. " His *Prussian* Majesty, for himself and his,
 " confirms to the Nobility, residing and settled in
 " the Places yielded to him, besides the Rights of
 " the Country, their Privileges, Appurtenances
 " and Jurisdictions, lawfully acquired ; as also
 " their

" their Rights with regard to Fiefs, in the Manner
 " they were reserved to the said Nobility, by the
 " Treaty of *Westphalia*, or granted by the Kings
 " and Crown of *Sweden*; promising to preserve
 " and defend the said Nobility in them, and not
 " violate any of them: as also to maintain and
 " constantly protect, in their Rights lawfully ac-
 " quired, the Possessors of Fiefs, in the same Man-
 " ner they enjoyed them at the Beginning of the late
 " War; without distinguishing whether they have ac-
 " quired them from the preceding Dukes of *Pome-*
 " *raria*, or from her Majesty of *Sweden* now reign-
 " ing, and her successive Predecessors. And con-
 " sequently, all that may have happened to the
 " contrary during this War, is annulled by the
 " present Treaty; and all Things are re-established
 " on their ancient Footing, and as they were at
 " the Commencement of the War.

7. " Forasmuch as the Liquidation and Reduc-
 " tion enjoined and executed in the preceding
 " Reign, gave Birth to numberless Grievances,
 " which induced his *Swedish* Majesty, of glorious
 " Memory, considering the Equity of the Thing,
 " to publish Letters Patent, of the 13th of *April*,
 " 1700; by which he promised, if any of his
 " Subjects could produce credible Proofs, of their
 " having been deprived of Estates which belonged
 " to them, that they should be maintained in their
 " Rights; so that in Consequence thereof, several
 " of the said Subjects have been re-instated in their
 " Possessions, which had been sequestred by the
 " aforesaid Reduction, or under other Pretences,
 " and their Rights confirmed again, by the States
 " of the Kingdom assembled, in their Resolution
 " of the 30th of *May* last: The High Parties
 " therefore have agreed, that the Cession made by
 " the 3d preceding Article, shall not in the least
 " diminish, and much less annul the Rights and
 " Claims of the Subjects and Inhabitants, of the
 " District,

“ District, Cities and Places yielded, or their
 “ Heirs, whether they reside *intra* or *extra Territorium*: but they shall be maintained by his
 “ *Prussian* Majesty in the same Force and Vigour
 “ they are in at present under her Majesty of
 “ *Sweden*, or may be hereafter.

8. “ By virtue of the Amnesty stipulated in the
 “ 2d Article, the Estates, Fiefs, Houses and Properties of what Nature soever, confiscated or detained during the War, shall be delivered up and restored to the Proprietors, residing *intra* or *extra Territorium*, in the same Manner as they possessed them under the *Swedish* Government.

9. “ The Mortgages and Contracts granted by the Regency of *Sweden*, for the Debts and Sums negotiated *publico nomine*, and with the Consent of the States, and employed in the Service of the King and Crown of *Sweden*, though they might have been suspended during the War, shall remain in all their Force, in the City of *Stettin*, the District between the *Oder* and the *Pene*, *Usedom* and *Wollin*, the Bailiwicks, Cities, Towns and Places dependent on them, yielded to the King of *Prussia*, and which were under the *Swedish* Dominion, 'till his *Prussian* Majesty conquered them by Force of Arms; so that the Creditors and lawful Possessors, whether they may have remained in *Pomerania*, or by their Civil or Military Employments were obliged, on account of the War, to go into *Sweden*, or otherwise, shall enjoy the Mortgages which have been granted them for Sums lent, of whatsoever Nature they are, without Exception, the Contracts they are possessed of, and the Obligations contained in them, 'till the Tenour of the said Contracts shall be expired, according to the Sums which have been lent; and then the Estates and Bailiwicks, Houses and Mortgages, belonging to the said Creditors in *Stettin* and the

“ District dependent on it, *Wollin* and *Usedom* included, shall revert to his *Prussian* Majesty, and be incorporated with his Demesnes, unless his *Prussian* Majesty thinks proper to pay off the said Mortgages and their Interest, in ready Money, pursuant to the Obligations; otherwise, and before such Restitution, the Mortgagees, as has been already said, shall remain in the intire and peaceable Possession of their Mortgages, 'till the Term is expired, and they are intirely reimbursed according to their Contract.

10. “ His *Prussian* Majesty likewise, in Quality of the present Sovereign of the said Places yielded to him, takes upon himself to pay the Sum of 15000 Rix-Dollars, current Money of *Pomerania*, to those who bring the Bonds given by the *Swedish* Governour General, the Regency, and other *Swedish* Commanding General Officers, for Security for the Cattle, Grain, and other Provisions, taken away and made Use of for the Defence of the Country, during the late War.

11. “ The two High contracting Parties agree; to deliver mutually and sincerely to each other, as soon as possible, or to those who are authorized by them, all the Archives, Writings and Documents, without Exception, which relate either to the Places yielded up, the Island of *Rugen*, or that Part of *Pomerania* which remains to *Sweden*; but as the greatest Part of the latter have been delivered by his *Prussian* Majesty to the King of *Denmark*; his Majesty of *Prussia* engages to procure the Restitution of the said Archives, Documents and Writings, as also of all the Acts belonging to the Tribunal of *Wismar*, without Exception, to her Majesty and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, when the Island of *Rugen*, and the Part of *Pomerania*, possessed by his *Danish* Majesty, are restored.

12. “ In order to favour as much as possible,
“ the

" the Commerce and Navigation of the Inhabitants
 " both of that Part of the Dutchy of *Pomerania*,
 " which remains to *Sweden*, and of the District
 " yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty, and of the
 " Towns and Villages comprehended in it ; and
 " for the seasonable Prevention of all Difficulties ;
 " the High Contracting Parties have agreed, that
 " the River *Pene*, forming as has been said, the
 " Limits, shall be in common, and that they shall
 " neither establish any new Duty or Toll, nor in-
 " crease the ancient, on either Bank of the *Pene*, or
 " of the other Rivers which fall into it : but that
 " all Things shall be left, without any Alteration,
 " on the same Footing, as before the War ; so that
 " no Impediment shall be given either to Naviga-
 " tion or Commerce. The *Prussian* Subjects reserve
 " for their Vessels, going and coming, as also for
 " those of other Forreigners, the free Use of the
 " Port of *Grunschwart*, to retire thither, and re-
 " main there, without Opposition, as long as shall
 " be necessary ; without being obliged to pay any
 " Duty, either there, or at *Ruden*, provided they
 " pay at *Wolgast*, the Duties usual before the War.
 " The Subjects of *Swedish Pomerania*, in like Man-
 " ner, reserve to themselves the same Liberty, on
 " the Coasts of the Places yielded up, and in the
 " Ports and Waters contained in them. His
 " *Prussian* Majesty will not in any Respect disturb
 " the Commerce of Timber and Oak, which the
 " Crown of *Sweden* and its Subjects carried on be-
 " fore in *Pomerania*, and the other Dominions of
 " the King of *Prussia* ; but on the contrary favour
 " it ; and countenance them both in that Com-
 " merce, and in others on the *Oder*, or the
 " *Wartbe*, as the most favoured Nation ; and leave
 " the said Rivers large and open enough, that
 " the Float-Wood and Navigation may meet with
 " no Obstruction in them.

" The High Contracting Parties do also intend,
 " to render good and speedy Justice to the Subjects
 " on both Sides, with Relation to their Interests
 " and lawful Pretensions.

13. " Whereas an Agreement, concerning the
 " Licences paid at *Stettin*, under the *Swedish Ad-*
 " *ministration*, cannot be now concluded, because
 " the present *Conjuncture* does not permit the
 " Signing of this Treaty, to be delayed any longer ;
 " it is resolved to refer the Decision of that Affair,
 " to a Commission which shall be appointed for
 " that Purpose, to accommodate it in an amicable
 " Manner, by the good Offices of the two Crowns
 " above mentioned, who act as Mediators in this
 " present Negotiation, in order to adjust the
 " laid Affair speedily : without, however, deroga-
 " ting from the Rights of the High Contractors,
 " and without its suspending the Execution of
 " the above-mentioned Preliminary Treaty, con-
 " cluded between *Sweden* and the King of *Great-*
 " *Britain* : the Ministers of the High Mediators
 " now present, engaging to make Representations
 " to their Courts, on that Subject, that this Diffe-
 " rence may be amicably terminated, in the Space
 " of three or four Months, at farthest.

14. " The Cities and Places of the Hither *Pome-*
raria, yielded by this Treaty to his *Prussian*
 " Majesty, and also their Inhabitants, shall enjoy
 " all the Rights, Prerogatives, Immunities, Ex-
 " emptions and Franchises, which are enjoyed by
 " the other Places and Provinces depending on it,
 " or may be granted to the most favoured Nation.
 " And whereas his *Danish* Majesty has refused,
 " during the War, the Freedom of the *Sound*, con-
 " firmed to the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Sweden*,
 " by the most solemn Treaties ; which may be made
 " a Pretence to deprive them of it, and refuse it for
 " the future : Their *Swedish* and *Prussian* Majesties,
 " think

" think it just and reasonable, that the *Swedish*
 " Subjects, particularly those who have been
 " yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty by this Treaty,
 " as well as those who continue under the Juris-
 " diction of *Sweden*, should remain, and be left in
 " Possession, of the said Freedom of the *Sound*.
 " And if the Case above-mentioned should happen,
 " their Majesties will make use of the most effi-
 " cacious and properst Means, to engage the
 " King of *Denmark* to desist from this Innovation ;
 " that not only the *Swedish* Subjects, but those also
 " of the Countries yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty,
 " may be preserved in the Enjoyment of the said
 " Exemption from Toll in the *Sound*, pursuant to
 " the Treaties concluded : and for this Purpose, the
 " High Contractors oblige themselves to act in Con-
 " cert, and take Measures together, on this Subject.

15. " As to Deserters, whether Soldiers or Inha-
 " bitants, the Conventions made on that Head,
 " between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Prussia*, shall
 " remain in their full Force, and be renewed in
 " Form of a new Cartel, the first Opportunity.

16. " As to the Posts in *Pomerania*, the High
 " Contractors reserve to themselves, the *Jus Po-
 starum* in their Territories, as well on this, as
 " on the other Side of the *Pene*; and his *Prussian*
 " Majesty consents to renew the Conventions made
 " in this Respect with the Crown of *Sweden*, in
 " as much as the present Cession makes no Alter-
 " ration in Things, introducing no Innovation,
 " and regulating the Price of the Posts, both for
 " Passengers and Letters, in a reasonable Manner,
 " and at the same Rate as in the Empire ; fa-
 " vouring as much as possible the Royal Post, for
 " the Interest of both Parties. For this Purpose,
 " it has been particularly stipulated, that the
 " *Swedish* Post shall have a free Station at *Anclam*,
 " where it shall deliver the Letters, Packets and

" Passengers, coming from the *Swedish Territories*,
 " to the *Prussian Post-Master*, to be conveyed
 " farther; and shall receive at *Anclam*, the Letters,
 " Packets and Passengers, which shall arrive there
 " by the *Prussian Post*, to be conveyed into *Swedish*
 " *Pomerania*. If it is necessary to make any farther
 " Stipulations with Regard to the Posts, the High
 " Contractors will appoint Commissioners for that
 " Purpose, who shall agree upon what shall be
 " reasonable.

17. " His *Prussian Majesty* obliges himself in
 " the strongest Manner, according to the Contents
 " of the above-mentioned Preliminary Treaty, con-
 " cluded with his *Britannick Majesty*, and the
 " 2d separate Article of this present, not to aid
 " or assist in any Manner, or under any Pretence
 " whatever, his *Czarish Majesty of Russia*, so long
 " as the War shall continue between him and
 " *Sweden*, or against her *Majesty* and the Kingdom
 " of *Sweden*, or against her Allies and Confederates,
 " nor favour, or help to favour his pernicious De-
 " signs and Views.

18. " But on the contrary his *Prussian Majesty*
 " promises and engages by these Presents, to
 " renew the Confidence, Friendship and Alliance,
 " which have subsisted with his late *Swedish Ma-*
jesty, his Predecessors, and Crown, as also the
 " Guaranty of what shall be stipulated in Favour
 " of the House of *Holstein*, with the Northern
 " Allies, on the Basis of the present Peace, or such
 " as shall be concluded in Concert with his *Prussian*
 " *Majesty*, and support them according to the
 " present Conjunctions.

" His *Prussian Majesty* moreover engages to pay
 " at *Hambourg*, to her *Majesty of Sweden*, on her
 " Assignment and Receipt, in three Payments,
 " the Sum of two Millions of Rix-Dollars, in
 " Species, at the Rate of the Money of *Leipzig*, in
 " the

" the Year 1690, when they counted twelve current Dollars to a Mark of fine Silver. The first
 " Payment, of 600,000 Rix-Dollars, to be made,
 " six Weeks after the Exchange of the Ratification
 " of this present Treaty, by *Sweden*; the second, of
 " 700,000 Rix-Dollars, at the End of the Month
 " following; and the third, of 700,000 Rix-Dollars
 " also, at the End of the Month of *December*, of
 " this Year 1720. each Payment, without De-
 " duction, to be made at *Hambourg*, at the Time
 " appointed, to her *Swedish* Majesty's Commissa-
 " ries, provided with full Powers, and Receipts
 " in form.

19. " Besides the Places and Countries yielded
 " to his *Prussian* Majesty by the present Treaty,
 " the Queen and Kingdom of *Sweden*, her Heirs
 " and Successors, yield also for ever to his *Prussian*
 " Majesty, by virtue of these Presents, (in the
 " same binding Manner, as the City of *Stettin*,
 " the District between the *Oder* and the *Pene*, and
 " the Islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, are yielded by
 " the 3d Article) the Towns of *Dam* and *Golnaw*,
 " situate on the other Side of the *Oder*, with their
 " Appurtenances and Dependencies, Rights and
 " Jurisdictions, in the same Manner as her Majesty
 " and the Crown of *Sweden* have possessed and en-
 " joyed the said Places and their Dependencies, by
 " virtue of the 10th Article of the Treaty of *West-*
 " *phalia*, without any Exception. And his *Prussian*
 " Majesty, on his Side, engages and promises to
 " employ all Sorts of Means and good Offices, to
 " oblige her *Swedish* Majesty's Enemies to consent,
 " as soon as possible, to a safe and reasonable Peace
 " with her said Majesty, and the Crown of *Sweden*.

20. " The Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia*
 " shall remain in their full Force and Vigour,
 " where they are not altered by the present Treaty,
 " or that concluded on the 20th of *November*, 1719,

" with his Britannick Majesty, as Elector and
 " Duke of *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, or shall not be
 " altered by the Northern Peace, in Concert with
 " his *Prussian* Majesty; and the High Contractors
 " oblige themselves to contribute all that shall be
 " necessary and serviceable, for the more full
 " Execution of the said Treaty of *Westphalia*. In
 " Consequence whereof his *Prussian* Majesty, in
 " Conjunction with the Powers concerned, and
 " particularly his Britannick Majesty, Elector of
 " *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, shall use his Endeavours
 " with the Crown of *Denmark*, which has already
 " offered to restore to the Crown of *Sweden*, the
 " Part of *Pomerania* which it possesses, as well as
 " the Island of *Rugen*; that the Restitution of
 " that Part of *Pomerania* now in the *Danish* Hands,
 " and of the Island of *Rugen*, may be really made
 " in favour of her Majesty and the Kingdom of
 " *Sweden*, and to this End, his *Prussian* Majesty
 " shall employ, together with the King of Great-
 " Britain, Elector of *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, all
 " the good Offices imaginable with the Emperour,
 " as Head of the Empire.

" His *Prussian* Majesty will also in the same
 " Manner, withdraw the Troops which he has
 " in *Wismar*, as soon as a Peace shall be concluded
 " between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

21. " The High Contractors reserve to them-
 " selves by this present Article, a Right to request
 " and admit of his Imperial Majesty's Guaranty of
 " the present Treaty of Peace.

22. " The Ratifications of this present Treaty
 " shall be exchanged here at *Stockholm*, within five
 " or six Weeks, counting from the Date of these
 " Presents.

" In Witness whereof two like Copies of this
 " present Treaty having been made out, one of
 " them has been given to the *Prussian* Plenipo-
 " tentiary,

" tientary, and the other to the Plenipotentiaries
" of Sweden, signed in Form.

Done at Stockholm, the 21st of January, 1720.

*Here follow the Ratifications, that of Prussia bearing
Date the 21st of February, and that of Sweden,
the 27th of the same Month.*

SEPERATE ARTICLES.

" **I**T having been found proper to add some se-
" parate Articles to the Treaty of Peace con-
" cluded this Day, between his *Prussian* Majesty,
" and her Majesty, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*,
" they have mutually agreed on the following Ar-
" ticles.

1. " Forasmuch as it is notorious that the Pro-
" testant Religion, contrary to the Treaties of
" *Westphalia* and *Oliva*, is oppressed and persecuted
" in divers Parts, both within and without the
" Empire, insomuch that it is in danger of being
" intirely abolished in certain Places ; their Maje-
" sties oblige themselves in the strongest Manner,
" to make use of all the Means imaginable for pre-
" serving and maintaining the Protestants, both
" the Reformed, and those of the Confession of
" *Augſbourg*, in the Exercise of the Religion, and
" Liberty of Conscience, which they have lawfully
" acquired by the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Oliva*,
" and by other Conventions, Agreements and
" Pacifications, not only in the Empire, but also
" in all the other Places where it has been, or
" ought to have been exercised ; so that the Re-
" formed, and those of the Evangelical Commu-
" nion, may be re-established in the Use and
" Possession of their Rights, Privileges, and Liberty,
" of Conscience.

2. " His *Prussian* Majesty promises, that when
" any

" any Affairs in the Places yielded, relating to the
 " Confession of Augſbourg, shall be brought be-
 " fore the Prussian Consistory, they shall be de-
 " cided by Members of the Confession of Augſbourg
 " only. His Majesty engages to settle and pay in
 " a certain stated Time, which shall be specified,
 " all the lawful Arrears of the Crown of Sweden,
 " of whatsoever Sort they are, in the Places
 " yielded, according to their Obligation, paying
 " as soon as possible to the Members, the Salaries
 " which are at present due to them from the Di-
 " strict yielded, as also what is due from both of the
 " States to the Chancery, for the Quit-Rents of
 " Fiefs, (*Leen Sportelen*). In like Manner the
 " Swedish Officers for Civil Affairs, in the City and
 " Fortress of Stettin, shall be preserved and
 " maintained in the Rights, Immunities and Fran-
 " chises, which they and their Houses have enjoyed
 " under the Swedish Government, with the Li-
 " berty to dispose of them whenever they shall
 " please.

3. " As to the Demand made by Sweden on his
 " Prussian Majesty, of an Indemnity for the Reve-
 " nues, Effects, Houses, Capitals, or other Pro-
 " perties of private Persons, sequestred by the
 " Royal Chamber of Prussia, during the Troubles,
 " from the Nobility, Gentry or Officers, and
 " other Inhabitants, *intra* or *extra Territorium*; as
 " also the Claims of his Prussian Majesty, or of his
 " Subjects, on her Majesty of Sweden, with regard
 " to Vessels, Effects and Cargoes taken from the
 " Prussian Subjects, by the Swedish Ships of War
 " and Privateers; the said Claims, that is to say,
 " those of Sweden, concerning the Revenues of
 " private Persons sequestred by the Royal Chamber
 " of Prussia, and those of Prussia, concerning the
 " Vessels of Prussian Subjects, their Effects and
 " Cargoes;

" Cargoes ; shall be set the one against the other,
" and never mentioned hereafter on either Side.

4. " If at the Restitution of that Part of *Pomerania*, which the *Danes* are now in Possession of, the *Swedish* Government should have any Objection to, or just and reasonable Proposition to make, concerning the *Œconomy* and Administration of the Finances or other Affairs ; his *Prussian* Majesty shall give Attention to it. If, on the other Hand, it is found that any Town or private Person, on one Side of the *Péne*, had any Jurisdiction to exercise on the other Side of it ; and which he was in Possession of *vel quasi* ; it is to be understood, that although the *Péne* serves for the Limit to the Territory, and remains in common, yet the Governments on both Sides ought to preserve their Properties.

5. " The present separate Articles shall have the same Force and Vigour, as if they were inserted Word for Word in the Treaty of Peace concluded to Day.

Her Swedish Majesty's Declaration on some Articles of the Peace concluded with the King of Prussia, made at Stockholm, the 14th of March, at the Request of his Prussian Majesty, represented by the Mediators, my Lord Carteret, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Great Britain, and the Sieur Campredon, Resident and Plenipotentiary of the King of France.

" **F**orasmuch as my Lord *Carteret*, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Britannick Majesty, and the Sieur *Campredon*, Resident Plenipotentiary of the King of *France*, have in a proper Manner acquainted her *Swedish* Majesty, that Baron *Kniephausen*, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of *Prussia*, had intreated them, as Mediators,

“ diators, since in his Opinion, some Articles of
 “ the Treaty concluded between the two Crowns,
 “ wanted Explanation ; that they would please to
 “ obtain a further Declaration from her *Swedish*
 “ Majesty : on which they represented that their
 “ sole Intention was to re-establish a perfect Intel-
 “ ligence between the two Crowns : and her
 “ *Swedish* Majesty yielding to such salutary Views,
 “ has been pleased to give the following Explana-
 “ tions.

1. “ That when in the 2d Article of the solemn
 “ Treaty, mention is made of the Restitution of
 “ Prisoners, her Majesty of *Sweden* does not mean
 “ by that, either Deserters, or those who enlisted in
 “ the *Prussian* Troops, before the signing of the
 “ Preliminaries.

2. “ That when it is said in the 3d Article, the
 “ Channel of the *Pene* shall be in common, it is
 “ to be understood, that the Community ought
 “ to begin, where one of the Parties possesses one
 “ of the Banks, and the other, the other ; but in
 “ that Place where one of the Parties possesses both
 “ of the Banks, the Community shall cease : and
 “ this Community in itself shall not be prejudicial
 “ to its Rights, or extend itself beyond the com-
 “ mon Use of Waters for Navigation. As to the
 “ rest, the Sovereignty and Jurisdiction of this
 “ River shall be so divided between the two Par-
 “ ties, that the one shall exercise it on his Side, and
 “ the other, on the other.

3. “ As to the Privileges confirmed by the 3d
 “ Article, with regard to the District yielded to
 “ his *Prussian* Majesty ; her *Swedish* Majesty only
 “ intends to maintain the said Subjects in the Li-
 “ berty and Immunities which they have acquired
 “ by the Peace of *Westphalia*, or have been grant-
 “ ed by her Majesty’s Predecessors ; who declares
 “ she has not granted any new Privilege either to
 “ the

" the District yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty, or
 " its Inhabitants, on her Accession to the Throne ;
 " and that she only means to preserve and maintain
 " them in their Rights lawfully acquired.

4. " As to the Arrears mentioned in the 2d se-
 " parate Article, it is not her Majesty's Will or
 " Intention, that such Arrears in general, should
 " be exacted from the Inhabitants of that Part of
 " *Pomerania* which is given up ; but her Majesty
 " only desires, by virtue of the 2d Article, that
 " all Farmers and others, who ought and have not
 " accounted with the Royal Chamber of *Sweden*,
 " before the Sequestration and War, should be
 " obliged, as they ought in Equity, to pay their
 " Arrears to her Majesty of *Sweden*, and make
 " them good.

5. " As to the Officers of the Tribunal of
 " *Wismar*, towards whose Subsistence the Lands
 " and States of *Pomerania* are obliged to contribute ;
 " her *Swedish* Majesty does not in the least doubt
 " but that his Majesty of *Prussia* will make good
 " to them the Arrears of their Salaries, as is
 " stipulated in the Treaty : but inasmuch as the
 " States of *Rugen* and *Stralsund*, and that Part of
 " *Pomerania* on this Side the *Pene*, have always
 " contributed with the States in the Districts
 " yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty, towards the
 " Maintenance of this Tribunal ; his Majesty only
 " demands, that a proportionable and proper Re-
 " partition should be made, which shall be ob-
 " served on both Sides.

By her Majesty's Order,

(T. S.) D. N. B. VAN HOPKEN.

The Queen of *Sweden*, some Days after the
 Signing of this Peace, wrote a Letter to the Em-
 ployer, in which she observed to him, that acknow-
 ledging

ledging him for the supreme and proper Judge in the Empire; she would not neglect to inform him of the Cession she had just made of the City of Stettin, &c. to his *Prussian* Majesty, and desired he would be pleased to confirm this Cession, and approve of the Transaction which had passed between Her and the King of *Prussia*, on this Subject. This Letter was writ in *Latin*, which I have translated for the Benefit of the Reader.

WE ULRICA ELEONORA, &c. &c.

AS We willingly acknowledge your Imperial Majesty's Authority of supreme Judge in the Empire, We think it our Duty to inform You by this Letter; that We, moved with a Desire of putting an End in some Measure, to this long Northern War, and restoring Peace to the Roman Empire, have entered into a Treaty with his Prussian Majesty, by which, We for Ourselves and Successors, yield and make over for ever, the Cities of Stettin, Damm and Golnaw, the Country lying between the Pene and Oder, and the Islands of Usedom and Wollin, to his said Majesty and the Heirs and Successors of his Royal Family, in the same Manner this District was yielded to Us, the Kings and Kingdom of Sweden, by the Peace of Westphalia; We also renounce the Jurisdiction and Sovereignty which were granted to Us by the Emperours and Roman Empire, in the said Part of Pomerania, and yield and transfer the same to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. As We therefore conceive this Transaction will not displease your Imperial Majesty, for the Reasons above alledged; We in a friendly Manner intreat You to ratify and confirm the same: by which your Imperial Majesty will do Us a very great Favour. To conclude, We heartily wish your Imperial Majesty all Prosperity, and recommend You continually to the

Pro-

*Protection of the Divine Being. Given at Stockholm,
the 27th Day of February, 1720.*

ULRICA ELEONORA.
D. N. VAH HOPKEN.

To the Emperour of the Romans.

*The Act for the Licence of Stettin, which relates to
the 13th Article of the Treaty between the Crowns
of Sweden and Prussia.*

" Whereas at the Conclusion of the solemn
 " Treaty of Peace between their Swedish and
 " Prussian Majesties, of the 21st of January 1720,
 " they would not retard the Completion of so
 " salutary a Work, on account of the Dispute
 " relating to the Licence of Stettin; and that by
 " virtue of the 13th Article of the said Treaty,
 " the Decision of this Affair was left to a special
 " Commission, which ought to determine it in
 " three or four Months at farthest, under the
 " Mediation, and by the good Offices of the
 " Mediating Powers, who have assisted in the
 " Conclusion of the said Peace; their Ministers at
 " this Court have represented on the one Hand,
 " before the Expiration of the Time, the Ne-
 " cessity of determining this Affair, and on the
 " other, that it was just the Crown of Sweden, on
 " being reinstated in the Possession of the Part of
 " Pomerania, now in the Hands of his Danish Ma-
 " jesty, should enjoy all the Rights belonging to
 " it; so Equity also required, as the City of
 " Stettin, with the District between the Oder and
 " Pene, and the whole River Oder, to the Place
 " where it loses its Name in the Frisch-Haff, and
 " the two Mouths of the Swine and Diewenau,
 " have been yielded to his Prussian Majesty, with
 " all the Rights Sweden enjoyed in them before,
 " that the Licence of Stettin, which has always
 " been exacted in that City, ever since the Time of
 " its

" its Establishment, should also belong to his
 " *Prussian* Majesty: and moreover, as it is ex-
 " pressly stipulated by the 12th Article of the same
 " Treaty, that in all the Duties, Tolls, and other
 " Rights, both in the District yielded to his
 " *Prussian* Majesty, and in that which shall return
 " to the Crown of *Sweden*, there shall be neither
 " Alteration, Innovation, or Increase; but on the
 " contrary, that all Things in this Respect, should
 " remain as they were established; * his *Swedish*
 " Majesty, to omit nothing that can contribute to
 " the strengthening a good Understanding between
 " Him and his *Prussian* Majesty, has been pleased
 " to assent to this Decision. For which Reason,
 " We the under-written Senators of his Majesty and
 " the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and the Secretary of
 " State, have by his said Majesty's express Order,
 " and furnished with his full Power, by virtue of
 " which we signed the said Treaty of the 21st of
 " January, 1720, conferred several Times on what
 " relates to the Licence of *Stettin*, with their
 " Excellencies the Mediating Ministers, my Lord
 " Carteret, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador
 " Extraordinary, at this Court, and the Sieur
 " Campredon, his Most Christian Majesty's Resident,
 " and his Plenipotentiary at the same Court, who
 " have taken upon themselves, in the Absence of
 " the King of *Prussia*'s Minister, to get it ratified
 " by his *Prussian* Majesty. His Majesty the King of
 " *Sweden* consents for himself, his Crown, his Heirs
 " and Successors, that the License of *Stettin* should
 " belong to his *Prussian* Majesty, to enjoy it and use
 " it on the same Terms, and with the same Rights,
 " as the other Cessions made by the said Treaty of

* His Serene Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, married
 to the Queen of *Sweden*, had, during the Interval of the
 Signing the Treaty of the 21st of January, 1720, and the making
 this Article, been elected King of *Sweden*, and her Majesty
 had resigned the Reins of Government to him.

" the 21st of January, 1720 ; so that all the Ships,
 " of whatsoever Nation they may be, going to
 " Stettin, or returning from thence, shall pay at
 " Wolgast only the ancient Duty called *Fursten-Zoll* ;
 " and only those Ships, of whatsoever Nation they
 " may be, which enter from the Sea, into the
 " Rivers *Trebel*, *Pene*, and others without touching
 " at Stettin, going or returning, shall pay at *Wolgast*,
 " besides the ancient Duty, or *Fursten-Zoll*,
 " the Licence also which has been established
 " there and authorized by the Peace of *Westphalia*,
 " pursuant to the aforesaid Treaty. In Witness
 " whereof, we have drawn up two exact Copies of
 " this present Act, one of which, which we have
 " signed, and sealed with our Arms, and which
 " we promise shall be immediately ratified by the
 " King our Master, has been delivered to their
 " Excellencies the Mediators, to be sent to the
 " King of *Prussia* ; and the other, which remains
 " in our Hands, signed by the aforesaid Mediating
 " Ministers ; who, as has been said, will get it
 " ratified by his *Prussian* Majesty, in six Weeks
 " from the Date of these Presents, or sooner if it
 " can be done, that it may afterwards have the
 " same Force and Virtue, as if it were inserted
 " Word for Word in the aforesaid Treaty of the
 " 21st of January of this present Year. Done at
 " Stockholm the (20) 31st of May, 1720.

Signed,

(T. S.) J. A. MAYERFELD.

(T. S.) C. G. DUCKER.

(T. S.) G. A. TAUBE.

(T. S.) J. LILLIENSTEDT.

(T. S.) D. N. VAN HOPKEN.

Notwithstanding the earnest Solicitations of the
Court of *Vienna*, to induce his *Prussian* Majesty
to restore the Revenues of the Roman Catholicks,

which he had confiscated by way of Reprisal, for the Vexations committed by the *Palatine* Court on the reformed at *Heydelberg*; that Monarch would give no Ear to them, 'till the Elector *Palatine* had first redressed the Injuries of his reformed Subjects: and perhaps *Frederick-William's* Equity and religious Zeal would have carried him much farther, if he had not wanted the Emperour for the Investiture of *Stettin*; which obliged him to a Respect, that his Humour, and the Knowledge he had of his own Power, would not have suffered him to have used on another Occasion.

Of all the Protestant Powers who interested themselves for the Reformed, there was none the Elector *Palatine* was more exasperated at, than his *Prussian* Majesty; because none of them laid this Affair so much to Heart, or acted with so much Vigour and Firmness. M. *Hecbt*, his Minister at *Heydelberg*, presented Memorial upon Memorial, and let slip no Opportunity of letting the Elector *Palatine* know, that the King his Master was ready to run great Hazards, rather than suffer them to continue their ill Treatment to those of his Religion: *Kannegieter* his Minister at *Vienna*, equally corresponded with his Master's Views; for the Emperour causing him to be told one Day, that the Reprisals the King his Master used towards the Roman Catholicks might have bad Consequences; he boldly replied, " That the King his Master did nothing but what he could justify; That the Roman Catholicks had for seventy Years past, made Use of all Means to oppress the Protestants in the Empire, and continued their Practices on that Head more and more; That the Protestants, notwithstanding all their Remonstrances, even at the Imperial Court, could never obtain any Thing, and that the King his Master was therefore determined to use Reprisals,

" fals, since there was no other Way to have all
 " Things re-established according to the Treaty of
 " Westphalia, and the Constitutions of the Empire;
 " That his Prussian Majesty however, humbly in-
 " treated the Emperour would please to give Or-
 " ders that the Protestants might be delivered
 " from their Oppressions, which might be attended
 " with much more terrible Consequences, than the
 " Reprisals they complained of."

The Emperour, very much surprised at our Monarch's Firmaess, which communicated itself even to his Ministers, wrote the following Letter to him.

*Letter of CHARLES VI, Emperour of the Romans,
to FREDERICK-WILLIAM, King of Prussia.*

" WE firmly hoped, that your Dilection,
 " on the particularly mild Memorial
 " We sent to You on the 5th of December last,
 " instead of a penal Mandate, which, according to
 " the Constitutions of the Empire, would have
 " been very suitable to a Conduct so extraordinary
 " as Yours; would yourself have reflected on the
 " Injustice of it, considered the fundamental Laws of
 " the Empire, which are intirely contrary to it,
 " changed your Mind, and consequently, not have
 " obstinately persisted in such unjust Reprisals and
 " Violences. But We have been extremely surprised
 " to see by Your Answer of the 9th Instant; that
 " You not only strike at Our high Imperial Digni-
 " tity in such a Manner, as has never been done
 " to any State of the Empire; as if since the
 " Conclusion of the Treaties of Munster and
 " Osnaburg, which cost so dear, We and our
 " Predecessors, have never redressed the Grie-
 " vances, which have so often happened on ac-
 " count of Religion; but also suspect We take the

“ Part of the Roman Clergy, and are inclined to
 “ speak in their Favour; which is incompatible
 “ with Our Office of supreme Judge. Lastly,
 “ We have not been less surprised at the specious
 “ Reasons You alledge, to justify and support the
 “ Violences You have exercised.

“ In the first Place, We can’t but have a deep
 “ Sense of Your Dilection’s Incroachment on Our
 “ highest Imperial Dignity, and on Our Office of
 “ supreme Judge. We could never have thought
 “ that Your Dilection, one of the first Members
 “ of the Holy Roman Empire, had so little Con-
 “ fidence in Us, and so little Remembrance of,
 “ and Gratitude for the Power Our Affection and
 “ Imperial Favour have procured You; when
 “ nevertheless Your Dilection must know, both
 “ by the express Tenor of the Golden Bull, and
 “ the Capitulations of the Imperial Election, ac-
 “ cording to which You ought to have regulated
 “ Your Conduct, what the whole Imperial Power
 “ consists of, and the Office of supreme Judge de-
 “ pendent on it: and consequently, Your Dilec-
 “ tion ought not to have taken upon You to op-
 “ pose Our Imperial Decree, nor under the Pre-
 “ tence of Justice, or any other whatever, have
 “ made a dangerous Incroachment on Our highest
 “ Imperial Jurisdiction; and this so much the less,
 “ as Your Dilection’s Duty both to Us and the
 “ Empire, rather obliges You to assist Us against
 “ all Attacks from within and without, than at-
 “ tack Us yourself, and lay the Foundation of in-
 “ testine Divisions in the Holy Roman Empire.

“ And as your Dilection advances openly and
 “ boldly in your Letter, as a Thing notorious
 “ and unanswerable, that no Roman Emperour,
 “ since the Conclusion of those Treaties of Peace,
 “ and consequently We, had ever, to your Know-
 “ ledge, given the least just and reasonable Af-
 “ fistance;

“ sistance ; We on our Side, should have been
 “ very glad You could have named one Grievance ;
 “ since that Term of seventy Years, which You
 “ alledge : whereas, perhaps, more Outrages,
 “ Contraventions and Facts, might be shewn under
 “ Your Government alone, than could be laid to
 “ the Charge of all the other Members of the Em-
 “ pire together, during that whole Time.

“ As Your Dilection has been pleased to make
 “ the Elector *Palatine's* Proceeding the only Pre-
 “ tence, You ought to consider, that the illicit
 “ Violences You have taken upon You to exercise
 “ in an indecent and intolerable Manner, against
 “ Our Authority of supreme Judge, have neces-
 “ sarily retarded the Affair, 'till Your Dilection
 “ has first made an intire Restitution to the Con-
 “ vent of *Hammerfleben*, and others ; and after-
 “ wards caused the Violences to cease, which may
 “ truly be said to be unexampled, since the Peace
 “ of *Westphalia* : on which We refer Your Dilec-
 “ tion to the express Tenor, both of the Treaty
 “ of *Osnaburg*, and that of *Munster* ; and parti-
 “ cularly to the 7th Section of the xviith Article
 “ of the first, and to the cxvith Article of the
 “ second. We find at large in those Treaties, in
 “ what Manner the States of the Empire ought to
 “ conduct themselves, and what severe Punish-
 “ ment is prescribed for those who act contrary to
 “ it. Therefore Your Dilection ought rather to
 “ have acknowledged the singular Gentleness with
 “ which we have acted on this Occasion, in send-
 “ ing You a Monitory full of good Intentions, in-
 “ stead of putting a bad Construction on it.

“ Neither can We comprehend how Your Di-
 “ lection can say, Our Imperial Authority is not
 “ incroached on, in pretending to demonstrate by
 “ the *Result of the Executions*, that every State of
 “ the Empire, of its own Head, may proceed to

" military Execution, whenever any Restitution is
 " to be made ; and believe You can justify, by this
 " fallacious and ill-grounded Pretence, an Action
 " so unchristian, as that You have committed a-
 " gainst the Convent of *Hammerſleben*. Your Di-
 " lection might have informed yourself better ; as
 " the *Result* relates only to the Restitutions which
 " were to be made then, and not to any future
 " Infringments ; the Decision of which belongs
 " solely to Us, in Quality of Judge, and supreme
 " Executor ; which is confirmed by the said Tre-
 " aphies of *Osnaburg* and *Munſter*, and may convince
 " Your Dilection, and refute every Thing that
 " might be alledged to the contrary. Besides,
 " the said *Result* only grants Execution, by virtue
 " of the Imperial Power and a Decree ; and in
 " Consequence of Our highest Imperial Dignity,
 " We will not suffer ourſelves to be put in Com-
 " petition with Your Dilection, as We hope and
 " are perſwaded You do not intend We ſhould.
 " We leave Your Dilection to answer what You
 " have ſaid diſrespectfully of the Romiſh Clergy,
 " under which are comprehended all the Electors
 " and Catholick Clergy ; We also leave it to each
 " of them to return You Thanks, for the Con-
 " tempt and Hatred You have ſhewn for them on this
 " Occation ; as well as to examine into the In-
 " justice of the Reprisals, ſo expreſly forbide, which
 " You have made on the Convent of *Hammerſleben*,
 " contrary to the Treaties of Peace, which are the
 " fundamental Laws of Religion : when neither
 " Your Dilection, or Your Dominions had any
 " Grievance to alledge againſt the ſaid Convent.
 " After this Manner, hitherto unheard of, every
 " one will take Leave, whenever he has a Fancy,
 " to commit the greatest Violences againſt a State
 " of the Empire, without Regard to Us, who are
 " the Head and ſupreme Judge of it.

" Thus

" Thus We leave your Dilection to judge,
 " what will become of all the Constitutions of the
 " Empire, and whether in this Manner, there
 " will not arise greater Troubles in the Roman
 " Empire, after the Peace of *Westphalia*, than
 " those were that preceded it; which your Di-
 " lection, as one of the principal Electors, and
 " Pillars of the Empire, out of Love to your
 " Country, should rather lay to Heart, than
 " hearken to the bad Advice of your Universities,
 " tending to overturn the Constitutions of the
 " Empire, which are so plain and salutary: and
 " your Dilection ought to prove what you assert
 " in your Letter, namely, That there is no Law
 " put in Force, no Integrity, and that Sincerity
 " and Security are now-a-days, vain and useless
 " Things.

" Lastly, with Regard to the indecent Ex-
 " pressions which you make Use of, in speaking of
 " Us as supreme Judge, We only refer you to
 " the Recess of the Empire, and the Capitulations
 " of our Imperial Election, which shew plainly
 " enough our Imperial and supreme Right of
 " Protection, both of your Dilection, and those
 " of your own Religion; and consequently this
 " Right belongs to Us only, by virtue of our
 " Imperial Dignity, and as Protector of the Chri-
 " stian Church, and all the Religions in the Em-
 " pire: and that no particular Protector has been
 " appointed for the Protestant States, as indeed
 " no other Protestant State has ever thought of
 " pretending to any Thing like it: which, both
 " your Dilection, and several others, would not
 " fail to oppose, particularly in Respect to your
 " Right of Protection (*Jus Advocatiæ*) of the
 " Convent of *Hammerleben*, which however be-
 " longs to Us in a more eminent Manner (*emi-
 " nentiori modo*) as supreme Head of the whole

" Empire. Much less still can we acknowledge
 " and admit of you, as Intercessor for all the
 " Protestant States, who will even with Difficulty
 " participate of such Principles and Practices. But
 " in Case any well-founded Grievances should
 " happen, We are disposed and ready, on your
 " particular Application, to discharge our Office
 " of supreme Judge speedily, and do every Thing
 " that Justice can or ought to require of Us, which
 " We hold from the All-Mighty, and to whom
 " We are responsible.

" For which Reason We absolutely expect of
 " your Dilection, and, as Father of the Empire,
 " exhort you to it also as Prince of *Halberstat*, that
 " you will have more Regard to our highest
 " Dignity, and have no other Will, or Intentions,
 " than such as become a Prince, who truly loves
 " his Country; to be able to prevent by that
 " Means dangerous Divisions, and on the contrary
 " preserve the Tranquillity of the Holy Roman
 " Empire, in a useful and laudable Union: and
 " We repeat it to you again, to conform yourself
 " obediently to our Imperial Decrees, concerning
 " the Restitution of the Convent of *Hammerleben*;
 " and acquaint Us in a proper Manner, that it
 " has been done, in the Space of two Months;
 " that We may not be obliged to have Recourse
 " to the severer Orders of the Constitutions of the
 " Empire. This is what We would not conceal
 " from your Dilection; pursuant to our Imperial
 " Resolution taken on the said Letter, which We
 " have receiv'd from you. We pray God, &c.

Notwithstanding this Letter of the Emperour to
 the King of *Prussia*, is conceived in very strong
 Terms; they are, however, much milder than
 those, in which his Imperial Majesty wrote to the
 Duke of *Wirtemberg*, on the same Subject. How-
 ever

ever it must be owned, that the Emperour, through this Respect which he shews to our Monarch, makes him very sensible that he has deviated from the Subordination established in the Empire, between the Members that compose it, and the Head, who is its Director and Judge. The King was astonished at this Letter; his hasty and passionate Disposition, prevented him at first from making any Reply, to so pressing a Letter; and if he had only followed the Dictates of his own Inclination, he would perhaps have returned a sharper Answer, than the Letter itself was: but Prudence obliged him to dissemble. We shall see presently, how our Monarch justified himself against the Emperour's Reproaches; and I will observe in the mean Time, that he was not so much to blame, as was imagined: for he had at first had Recourse to Representations, when he heard of the Violences committed by the Elector *Palatine* on his Reformed Subjects; but the Imperial Court not having given so much Attention to them, as the Affair required, and that Court being besides naturally very dilatory in doing Justice, when it is required of them, either through an excessive Precaution, or for Political Reasons, the King could hardly hope to hasten the Satisfaction, which he demanded for those of his Religion, otherwise than by having Recourse to Reprisals: and it must be owned, he made them in a very easy Manner, compared with the Violences exercised in the *Palatinate*, on the Reformed, since he had only stopped the Ecclesiastical Revenues, and forbid the Divine Service of the Roman Catholicks, in some Parts of his Dominions; whereas in the *Palatinate*, they did not only take away the Revenues and Church of the Reformed, but had driven the Principal of them out of their Houses, with Cudgels, had hindered them from burying their Dead, and

and oppressed them in a thousand other barbarous and cruel Ways.

The Electors of *Brandenbourg* had for a long Time designed to reunite the two Protestant Churches ; and our Monarch treading in the Steps of his glorious Ancestors, pushed on this Design with extraordinary Vigour : and would perhaps have succeeded in it, if the *gratis accepisti*, *gratis date*, of the Reformed, could be relished by other Protestant Communions. Two Doctors of Divinity of the Lutheran Church, Inhabitants of *Hambourg*, undertook again to divert their Brethren from this Reunion, so necessary to cut short the great Argument, which the Enemies of the Protestants draw from their Division. These two Doctors were the *Edzhardy*, Father and Son ; the last of which wrote a Book, intitled *the Ecclesiastical History of Sweden* ; the most seditious Performance that ever the Spirit of Party produced. A third Divine, named *Neumeister*, entered the Lists with them, and was as furious an Author as the two former ; which three Gentlemen wrote new Libels against the Reformed to hinder the Reunion, and vomited out all Sorts of Invectives and Scurrility against them. Those who were so violently attacked complained of their Works to the King of *Prussia*, on which his Majesty wrote again the following Letter to the Senate of *Hambourg*.

“ *F*Rederick-*William*, by the Grace of God,
 “ King of *Prussia*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*,
 “ &c. Greeting. We cannot conceal from you,
 “ that We have heard with great Displeasure, and
 “ an extreme Surprize ; that some Evangelical
 “ Lutheran Preachers of your City, have had the
 “ Impudence to attack the *Reformed Religion*, not
 “ only in the Pulpit, but also by abusive Writings,
 “ filled with abominable Calumnies, and spread
 “ almost

“ almost all over the whole Empire, and to attribute
 “ to the Reformed such detestable Thoughts and
 “ Opinions, that it may reasonably be doubted,
 “ whether any Thing more scandalous, in such
 “ Matters, has ever been seen or heard of among
 “ Christians.

“ But what surprises Us most is, that one of
 “ these defamatory Libels, written by the famous
 “ Erdman Numeister, has been printed with the
 “ Approbation of a Body, who call themselves
 “ Christian Ministers, and that you should suffer
 “ such Writings, to be printed and sold in your
 “ City, with Impunity; as also that you could
 “ hear such Abuses and Calumnies publickly de-
 “ livered from the Pulpit: insomuch that by this
 “ Connivance and tacit Approbation, you make
 “ yourselves Partakers of the Crimes of these
 “ Incendiaries, both contrary to all Laws Chri-
 “ stian and Human, and most rigorously forbid
 “ by the fundamental Constitutions of the Em-
 “ pire; and that We cannot see the least Glimpse
 “ of any Thing that can serve for your Justifi-
 “ cation.

“ You may comprehend of yourselves, and very
 “ easily, that the least Satisfaction We, and the
 “ other Evangelical Powers, can expect, is, that
 “ you punish the Authors of those defamatory
 “ Libels, and those who have so indecently forgot
 “ themselves in their Sermons, in an exemplary
 “ Manner; that you inspire a Christian Modera-
 “ tion into your Preachers; and never more
 “ slacken the Reins so much to those seditious
 “ Spirits, that they shall ever dare for the future,
 “ to abuse the Reformed, either in their Writings,
 “ or Sermons, by such unheard of Lies and abomi-
 “ nable Calumnies. We hope you will do, at our
 “ most gracious Request, in these two Respects,
 “ what it is the Duty of every Sovereign to do;
 “ in

“ in which, if it is requisite, you shall be feonded
“ and assisted with all necessary Force.

“ But as your Preachers, by their extreme
“ Malice, and inconceivable Bitterness, seem to
“ have two Views; first to disturb the Peace of
“ the Church, and hinder, as far as in them lies,
“ the Reunion of the two Evangelical Religions,
“ so reciprocally desired by all true Protestants,
“ and so particularly necessary now a-days, in
“ these dangerous Times; and secondly, to ani-
“ mate their Auditors, and yourselves in particular
“ as Magistrates, to intirely abolish the Divine
“ Worship of the Evangelical Reformed in your
“ City, and even excite the Populace to it,
“ and by that expose the Members of the Re-
“ formed Church to an extreme Danger, with
“ Regard to both their Lives and Fortunes: We
“ therefore forewarn you for your good, to be on
“ your Guard in this Respect, and most seriously,
“ with all your Power, to keep your Preachers
“ within due Bounds. For as to what concerns
“ the Reunion of the Evangelical Religion, if this
“ Work, with the Blessing and Assistance of God,
“ can be brought to a happy Conclusion; We
“ should not give ourselves much Trouble about
“ the Assent or Denial of your Preachers, or have
“ much Regard to their Railings. But as to the
“ designed Oppression of the aforesaid Evangelical
“ Reformed Religion, it would be attended with
“ more dangerous Consequences to your City,
“ than you perhaps imagine, and which you may
“ easily foresee and form an Idea of, by making
“ the least Reflection on it.

“ We cannot also conceive what Reasons you
“ should have, to desire to deprive the Reformed
“ of the free Exercise of their Religion, introduced
“ into your City, or disturb them on that Ac-
“ count; for in short, the Reformed Religion
“ has

“ has no one Article of Faith, or Tenet, that can
 “ trouble the Welfare of your City, or cause the
 “ least Danger or Prejudice to it. Besides, We
 “ think you have great Obligations to the Re-
 “ formed Evangelical Powers, for the good In-
 “ tentions they have shewn to you, and the real
 “ Succours they have granted you on all Occasions,
 “ for the Preservation of your City: and there
 “ may still happen so many Cases and Conjunctures,
 “ in which you may want their Aid and Assistance,
 “ that We did not imagine you, as a wise and
 “ sensible People, could not only forget such
 “ Benefits, but offend and irritate the Evangelical
 “ Powers to the last Degree, by oppressing those
 “ of their Communion, who live in your City.

“ In Hopes We shall not be deceived in the
 “ good Opinion We have conceived of you on
 “ this Occasion, We very earnestly recommend
 “ to you, the said Reformed Church in your
 “ City; and you can do nothing that will be more
 “ agreeable to Us, than to let those of our
 “ Communion see the Effects of our Recommenda-
 “ tion in their Favour; and let them quietly
 “ enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, in the
 “ same Manner they have done 'till now. And
 “ on our Part, We shall be pleased, when We
 “ can give you Marks of our Royal Favour, and
 “ constant Affection for your good City, &c.

Berlin, the 20th of December, 1721.

Signed,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

And lower,

ILGEN.

The

The Senate of *Hambourg* induced more by the Fear of drawing on themselves his Majesty's Hatred, than by a sincere Desire of reuniting themselves with the Reformed; brought the Divines I have been speaking of to a Trial: and they were condemned by the Council of *Sixty* to be banished, and have their Works confiscated. It was even debated, whether they should not cause their Works to be burnt by the Hand of the Executioner; but this Opinion was rejected by some Partisans which these Divines had in the Senate. This Sentence, which was immediately put in Execution, made the King hope his Design might still succeed; he therefore founded the Lutheran Consistory of *Saxony* on the Reunion: but this Consistory's Answer made his Majesty comprehend, that there was none but God alone able to perform this great Work. It contained in Substance, " That the Lutherans and Reformed were already sufficiently connected by Interest, without its being necessary to reunite them in Points of Doctrine, in which they differed by far too much, to have any Hopes this Reunion could ever be of long Duration; That Things ought to remain in this Respect, in the Situation they were at present; And that, however, the Lutheran Divines need not write against the Reformed.

The *Prussian* Enlisters began this Year to make a Disturbance. An Officer of these Troops having enticed two very tall Men, belonging to the County of *Marck*, into a Castle, enlisted them by Force, and was preparing to conduct them into *Prussia*; when the neighbouring Peasants, being informed of it, assembled together, and ran armed to the Castle, threatening to cut the Officer in Pieces, if he did not release the Men I have mentioned:

mentioned : which he was pleased to do in the most complaisant Manner in the World, and thought himself very happy to get Rid of the Affair for Threatnings only.

The Affair which happened almost at the same Time at *Magdebourg*, was much more serious. The Officers of a Regiment, which composed Part of the Garrison of that City, pressed several of the Burghers who were in easy Circumstances, not so much with a View of making them Soldiers, as to extort Money from them ; and among others, took it into their Heads to seize a rich Merchant, who was upwards of sixty Years of Age, and related to a Minister of State. The Burghers incensed, demanded him with Threatnings, and on their Refusal to deliver him, ran to Arms, and came to attack the House where the Merchant was detained. The Soldiers came to the Assistance of their Officers, but not having had Time to take their Fire-Arms, had the worst of it : eighteen of them were dangerously wounded, and many others slightly ; and on the Burghers Side, there were only three or four Men wounded. The Merchant was set at Liberty, and the Commander of the Place appeased the Tumult, and the King being informed of the whole Affair, blamed the Conduct of the Officers, and gave good Orders to prevent the like happening for the future. His Majesty at last returned an Answer to the Emperour, his Letter bearing Date the 27th of *April*, 1720 ; and containing in Substance as follows.

“ That he did not think he had deserved such
 “ a Letter as that he had received from his Im-
 “ perial Majesty, the sharp and unfriendly Expres-
 “ sions of which, had made him hesitate a long
 “ Time whether he should return an Answer to
 “ it or not, to refute the Falsity and Calumnies,
 “ which

" which his Enemies had made Use of to him, in
 " order to blacken his Conduct. That he had
 " never thought of disturbing the publick Tran-
 " quillity, or of deviating from that Respect which
 " he owed to the supreme Dignity. That know-
 " ing what he might do, as Protector of those of
 " his Communion, he was not so rash, as to attri-
 " bute to himself the sole Right in the Empire,
 " of taking Cognizance of their Interests; but he
 " thought also that the Emperour could not take
 " it amiss, that he sought for Means, in Conjunc-
 " tion with the other Protestant States, and in
 " Concert with the Diet, to protect those of his
 " Communion, and maintain them in the Situa-
 " tion they were established by the fundamental
 " Laws. That although the Elector *Palatine* had
 " not yet gone about to redress the Grievances of
 " the Protestants in his Dominions, for Reasons
 " unknown to him, he had already on his Side,
 " endeavoured to come to a Reconciliation, by
 " revoking the Orders issued in his Dominions,
 " against the Catholicks. That in this Disposi-
 " tion, he intreated the Emperour, not to give
 " too much Attention to those, who endeavoured
 " to incense him against him; and to be per-
 " swaded that he had nothing more at Heart, than
 " the Good of his Country, and the Preservation
 " of the Laws of the Empire.

The Emperour had already ordered, by way of
 Preface to the Satisfaction due to the Protestants,
 that the Church of the *Holy Ghost* should be re-
 stored; and the Elector *Palatine* had been obliged
 to obey: but as that Prince perceived very plainly
 this Restitution was a tacit Acknowledgment of the
 Injustice of his Pretensions; he was enraged to the
 last Degree against the Reformed. One may judge
 by the following Memorial, presented to that
 Prince

Prince, by the Burghers of *Heidelberg*, what sort of a Disposition he was in, after the Imperial Rescript, which commanded him to restore the said Church.

" **I**T is manifest to the whole World, after the
 " Peace, which succeeded the War with *France*,
 " and during which this City was burned, insomuch
 " that we were obliged to live in it miserably for several Years; that the late Elector,
 " of glorious Memory, your Electoral Highness's
 " Brother, was graciously pleased to grant us
 " Privileges and Mandates, by which we were
 " promised all the Assistance we should want for
 " the Rebuilding our Houses; as also to be protected and maintained in the free Exercise of our
 " Religion, and in the Possession of our Churches
 " and Schools; and all Things relating to them: which encouraged us, although several of us
 " were settled elsewhere, to return to this City,
 " and rebuild it at a great Expence, by which we
 " have contracted large Debts. The Resolution
 " your Electoral Highness took of fixing your
 " Residence in this City, gave us an extreme Joy,
 " with an intire Confidence, that we should, under
 " the Protection of our gracious Sovereign and
 " Lord, live in Peace and Security, and enjoy a
 " full Liberty of Conscience. But 'tis with the
 " greatest Grief we have learned, that your Electoral Highness, in Consequence of your being
 " displeased with us, has taken a Resolution to
 " remove to *Manheim*, to transfer all the Colleges
 " thither, to break down the Bridge over the
 " *Neckar*, and reduce this City to such a Condition,
 " that it would rather resemble a Village than a
 " City, and the Grafs would grow before our
 " Houses. However, as we do not see that we
 " have deserved this Displeasure; or that the

" Affair concerning the Church of the *Holy Ghost*,
 " can be the Cause of it; we beg your Electoral
 " Highness will please to remember, that when
 " this Church was taken from the Reformed, forty
 " or fifty Burghers only threw themselves, with
 " all Humility at your Electoral Highness's Feet,
 " and humbly intreated you would please to order
 " it to be restored to them, after which we took
 " no other Steps. But since forreign Powers have
 " interposed in this Affair, may it please your
 " Electoral Highnes to consider, that it depends
 " no longer on us, and that we could not dispose
 " of it in any Manner whatever; for which Reason
 " we hope your Electoral Highness will not
 " execute the Menaces of your Displeasure, which
 " have been signified to us; but on the contrary
 " will take us under your powerful Protection,
 " and look on us with your Sovereign and Paternal
 " Favour. We on our Side, will always conduct
 " ourselves in such a Manner, as shall shew our
 " profound Submission; and will always remain,
 " with all possible Respect, &c.

The Creatures of the Monks at the Electoral Court, never ceased telling the Reformed, that they had no other Step to take, in order to avoid the Misfortune which threatned them; than to go themselves and offer the Church of the *Holy Ghost* to the Elector, and intreat him to keep it. But all these Devices were ineffectual, the Reformed chusing rather to incur his Electoral Highness's Displeasure, than do a Thing which would have covered them with eternal Shame. The Protestant Princes were far from being satisfied with the Restitution of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*; there were many other Grievances still on the Carpet. The Roman Catholick Students at *Heidelberg*, had formed a Design to assassinate M. *Haldane*, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy

Envoy to the Elector *Palatine*; and attacked that Gentleman's Servants: who perceiving they were plotting some wicked Action, would have dispersed them; in which Attempt, one of the Servants was dangerously wounded. These Students being taken, and convicted of having attacked the Livery of his Britannick Majesty's Minister, were soon after all released, except one who was banished for Form's Sake. This manifest Connivance in the Roman Catholick Judges, joined to many other Motives; renewed the Complaints of the Protestants, who layed them before the Diet of the Empire. The Protestants on this Occasion, recalled to Mind many old Grievances, and found Matter enough to fill a Memorial, which they delivered to Cardinal *Saxe-Zeitz*, Imperial Commissioner to the Diet. The Contents of this Memorial were reduced to three principal Articles; the first gave a circumstantial Relation, of all the Disputes which had happened between the two Religions, from the Peace of *Westphalia*, to that of *Baden*; the second, traced back all the Subjects of Complaint which the Protestants had, since the last Treaty, to the Time of the present Diet; and the third, particularly included the Infringement of the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Riswick*; where they proved, by unanswerable Facts, that the Terms which were equivoical and susceptible of Interpretation, had never been explained in their Favour.

The Court of *Vienna* were so sensible of the Force of this Memorial, that they did not dare to undertake to refute it; but his Imperial Majesty's Wisdom and Moderation, would not suffer him to leave the Protestants in Allarms, which a sad Experience was but too capable of nourishing in their Breasts; and therefore he wrote the following Letter to Cardinal *Saxe-Zeitz*, with Orders to communicate it to the Diet.

Having caused the Protestant Powers to be informed of our salutary Intentions to preserve Peace and Tranquillity in the Empire; we ought also to let the Catholicks understand, that although we incessantly employ all our Endeavours for the Prosperity, the Maintenance and Defence of the Religion which we profess, and for the preserving it from all Danger; that they however ought not to require of us, that we should support and approve of any Injustice, contrary to the Treaty of Peace. For which Reason we repeat it to all the Catholick States and Subjects, that they must not in the least flatter themselves, that we will tolerate, in Favour of Religion, any Enterprize which may be contrary to Justice; and much less, that we will suffer the Publick Tranquillity, and the Prosperity of the Empire, to be rendered precarious, by unlawful Means and ill-explained Titles; since it shall always be our invaryable Intention, to cause Justice to be administred impartially to the Protestants, throughout the whole Extent of the Empire.

This Letter did not seem to his *Prussian* Majesty, a sufficient Guaranty for the Security of the Protestants; and as he knew he was able to make himself feared, he thought he had a Right to require more in Favour of those of his Religion. *Kannegieter*, his Envoy at *Vienna*, being perfectly acquainted with his Inclination, in this Respect, made no Difficulty of accusing the Emperour's Council, and even the Emperour himself, of evident Partiality; and had so little Command of himself, when he spoke on this Subject, that his Imperial Majesty, at last thought himself obliged to punish him for it,

it, by forbidding him the Court, and Access to the Imperial Ministers. Our Monarch being informed of the Treatment his Minister met with at Vienna, served the Imperial Resident *Vossius* just in the same Manner; but the Emperour revenged himself on the Prussian Minister, by ordering him to leave Vienna, in twenty-four Hours, and his Hereditary Countries in a Week. But as the Emperour knew very well his Prussian Majesty was a Prince, capable of making Reprisals; and of treating the Imperial Minister in the same Manner: he had the Precaution to order him to retire out of his Prussian Majesty's Dominions; and as soon as he knew that was done, the following Decree was notified to M. Kannegieter.

B^X Order of his Imperial Majesty, Charles VI. our most Clement Lord, to Corard Kannegieter, Aulick Counsellour, and Resident of the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenbourg, at this Court. As his Imperial Majesty has learned, with the greatest Displeasure, that the said Resident has behaved for some Time past, in an indecent Manner, not only towards his Imperial Majesty; but also towards his Counsellour of State and Vice Chancellour of the Empire, the Count of Schonborn, Buchheim, and Wolfstadt; towards his Office, and towards the other Ministers of his Majesty: and has also read a pretended Letter from his King and Elector, conceived in Terms very disrespeetful and injurious to his Imperial Majesty and his Rescripts; and containing an intolerable Censure of the Imperial Ministers, and their Actions; altho' his Imperial Majesty is their only Lord and Master; and has besides, notwithstanding several Cautions, carried Matters so far, that this Temerity equally illegal and daring, not being to be left longer unpunished, in a Servant of a Member

Member of the Empire, has in a Manner forced his Imperial Majesty, contrary to his usual Goodness, to forbid him Access to the Court and the Imperial Ministers, and to dispatch a Courier to the Counsellour and Imperial Resident Vossius at Berlin, with Orders to represent this Proceeding, with all its Circumstances, to that King and Elector there; and to demand a suitable Satisfaction for it: but far from obtaining it, his Imperial Majesty has learned with extreme Displeasure, that contrary to the Attention, the Respect and Veneration which are due to him as supreme Lord, and sovereign Judge of the Empire, and even contrary to Custom, the Law of Nations, and the Duty of a Feudatory, before the Arrival of the Imperial Courier, and without waiting to know his Imperial Majesty's Reasons, that the Counsellour and Imperial Resident Vossius, who did not deserve it, and was only treating of the Affairs of the Empire, was forbid the Court, and Access to the Ministers, at an Electoral Residence, in the Middle of the Empire, without desiring to know, either from him, or from any other Person whom he had substituted, or from the Imperial Courier, his said Majesty's Demand. For these Causes, and in Consideration of all these Circumstances, very extraordinary in an Elector and Member of the Empire, who has receiv'd so many Favours, and has such Expectations; and for a Proceeding almost unheard of, on the Part of the States, Vassals and Subjects of the Empire; his Imperial Majesty has determined not to suffer the said Kanne-gieter to remain here any longer. For which Reason he orders him finally, and most seriously by these Presents, after having received this Imperial Aulick Decree, with the Passport and Safe-Conduct annexed to it, to leave the Court, the Imperial Residence of Vienna, and its Suburbs, in four and twenty Hours, and the Hereditary Countries in seven or eight Days,

at

at most; and to return for his Security, by the Kingdom of Bohemia, into the Electorate of Brandenbourg: but if on the contrary, he stays beyond the Hours and Days limited, he shall forfeit the Passport and Safe-Conduct granted him, and shall be conducted by Force, with those who belong to him, out of the said Countries. According to which he is to regulate himself, if he desires to avoid the farther Displeasure of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

FREDERICK CHARLES, Count of SCHONBORN.

Per Imperatorem, Viennæ 21. Die Octobris, 1721.

These Disturbances seemed to forebode some grievous War in the North, and People had hardly breathed by the Treaty of *Neustadt*, which had concluded the War between the Czar and *Sweden*, before they saw themselves on the Brink of being exposed to fresh Calamities. Every Thing seemed to confirm this Fear. The *Prussian* Court had openly approved of its Minister's Conduct at *Vienna*, and the King seemed extremely irritated at the Manner, in which the Emperour had treated him; and the Misunderstanding increased daily. However, the whole ended in nothing but Complaints on both Sides, and the Affair was terminated after a few Negotiations.

In the Month of *June* our Monarch made a Tour into his Dutchy of *Cleves*, from whence, after he had reviewed the Troops that were in it, he went into *Holland*, accompanied by Prince *George of Hesse-Cassel*, who was then a General in the *Prussian* Service, and Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry.

The King went by *Amsterdam*, and came on the 26th of the same Month to the *Hague*; and lodged at the Sieur *Mindershagen's*, his Minister Plenipotentiary,

tentiary, who is since dead. His Majesty went several Times to the *French Comedy* at the *Hague*, and the *Opera*; saw the Regiment of Foot-Guards and the blue Horse Guards perform their Exercise; and on the 20th, honoured the magnificent Entertainment with his Presence, which the Prince of *Hesse-Philipstadt* gave, on account of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel's* Accession to the Throne of *Sweden*. The next Day he went to *Rotterdam*, and from thence returned into his own Dominions; and was hardly arrived at *Berlin*, before the Queen was brought to Bed, on the 24th of *July*, 1721, of a Princess, who was named *Louisa-Eleonore*.

The Joy the Birth of this Princess gave his Majesty, was followed by an Accident, which threw the whole Court and City into a Consternation. There was an antient Tower at *Berlin*, at the End of the Street of *Spandau*, opposite the Gate of that Name, and near the Church and School of the Garrison, which served for a Powder-Magazine. The King had ordered this Tower to be cleaned, and the Powder to be removed out of it; and they had already begun to take the Cartridges, which were ready prepared in Boxes, out of it: when on the 12th of *August*, the Fire unhappily taking the Powder, about Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, blew the Tower, with a dreadful Report, up into the Air, notwithstanding the prodigious Thickness of the Walls. Nineteen Cannoniers or Bombardiers, who were at work in the Tower, were buried under the Ruins of it; half the City was shaken by it as if it had been by an Earthquake; most of the Glass-Windows were broke; and the Church and School of the Garrison ruined, as well as a great many of the neighbouring Houses. Thirty Children, who were in the School of the Garrison, perished under the Ruins of it; and twenty-

twenty-one Burghers were likewise crushed to Pieces under the Ruins of their Houses ; so that seventy-six Persons in the whole, lost their Lives by this Accident ; among which was a Clergyman, who was going to take Possession of a Benefice, which he had just obtained. Unhappily for him, the Post-Chaise in which he was going, passed through the Street of *Spandau*, just at the Instant the Tower blew up, and he was killed by a Splinter of a Stone ; the Postillion had one of his Arms cut off, and one of the Post-Horses was also killed. A poor Woman, who was washing Linnen, out of the Gate of *Spandau*, was killed by a Cartridge ; and there were some other Bodies so mangled, that it could hardly be distinguished they had ever been Men. The King himself very narrowly escaped loosing his Life on this Occasion, having designed to visit the Guard which mounted at this Tower ; but *his good Angel hindered him*, as a German Writer says.

The King rebuilt the Church of the Garrison, and made it more beautiful than it was before ; he also gave the Materials *gratis*, for rebuilding the Houses that had been ruined, as well as for the repairing those which were only damaged.

Count *Posse*, the Swedish Envoy, had his first Audience of his Prussian Majesty, in the Month of November ; and had like to have occasioned a Misunderstanding between his Court and the Prussian : for after having contracted large Debts at *Berlin*, he would have gone away without paying them ; but was arrested by his Creditors, as he was coming from his Audience of Leave. The Envoy made a great Noise at this, and pretended they had violated the Law of Nations ; but was answered, that Law no where directed, that publick Ministers should go away without paying their Debts : for if that were the Case, those who were invested with

with it, had nothing to do but borrow Money where ever they could, for their Pleasures or Luxury; and give themselves no Concern about satisfying those who had lent it. In short, he was obliged to pay Part of his Debts, and give Security for the rest, on which Conditions he had Leave to depart. The King, however, ordered it to be notified to his Subjects, not to give Credit so readily to forreign Ministers, for Fear they should another Time be duped by it.

Two Clergymen of the Dutchy of *Cleves*, being incensed at the Enlisters, spoke very disrespe&tfully of the Government. The King being informed of it, had them arrested, and conducted afterwards to *Berlin*, to be tried by the Consistory there; who finding them guilty of the Crime laid to their Charge, condemned them to be deprived of their Livings for ever, and to suffer a corporal Punishment; which, if I mistake not, consisted of some Months Imprisonment, on Bread and Water: but his Majesty, by an Act of Goodness, very rare in offended Sovereigns, pardoned them the whole; and re-instated them in the Benefices, which they had been deprived of, by the Sentence of the Consistory.

Our Monarch desiring to transmit to his Successor, the same Martial Inclination, which he had himself to a supreme Degree; caused a little Arsenal to be made in the great Hall of *Orange*, for the Prince Royal his Son, who was a promising Youth, and entering into the ninth Year of his Age. This Arsenal contained several small Pieces of Artillery, a Quantity of little Fusils, and other Arms proportioned to his Age.

His Majesty after this took a Journey to *Stettin*, where he was present at the Festival which was made, for the Anniversary of the Birth of young Prince *Henry*, the Markgrave *Philip's* Son; and saw

saw the Attack of a little Fort, which was built on one of the Bastions of the Place. This Attack was conducted by the young Prince *Henry*, at the Head of a Detachment of Infantry ; the Fort was taken, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War ; the young Prince shewing great Address and Coolness in the Action.

The King designing to establish a Colony of *French* and other Foreigners at *Stettin* ; published the following Edict.

TH E King being resolved to establish a Colony of *French* and other Foreigners in the Maritime City of *Stettin*, and grant them all necessary and advantageous Privileges ; his Majesty has thought proper, not only to renew and confirm the Edicts and Declarations which have been heretofore given them, but even to add other Advantages to them, in Favour of those who shall compose this new Colony, which the preceding Edicts do not mention, and to print them for the Information of the Publick. For these Reasons it is his Majesty's Will and Pleasure ;

That all the *French* who have either left France, on account of Religion, since the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, or shall leave it hereafter, and settle in his Majesty's Dominions ; should enjoy, by virtue of the Edict of Naturalization, of the 13th of May 1709, all the Advantages contained in it : and it is also his Majesty's Will, that all other Refugees for the same Cause, whether they may come from Switzerland, the Palatinate, or the Low Countries, or from any other Kingdom and foreign Country whatever, who will unite with the *French*, should be treated in the same Manner. And for this Purpose, his Majesty will grant them

" them the Privilege of being subject to the *French*
 " Law only ; unless there should be any of the
 " said Forreigners, who should himself rather de-
 " sire, to be under the Jurisdiction of the *German*
 " Magistracy.

2. " As his Majesty has established *French* Mi-
 " nisters and School-Masters, in the other Colo-
 " nies, and provided them 'till now with necessary
 " Salaries ; his Majesty has also done the same
 " with regard to the Colony of *Stettin*, even be-
 " fore it is formed. For which Reason, it is his
 " Majesty's Pleasure, that those who shall compose
 " the Colony of *Stettin*, should be exempt from
 " contributing any Thing to the Subsistence of
 " their Pastors and School-Masters, in the same
 " Manner as is practised in the other Colonies,
 " which are in his Majesty's Dominions. His
 " Majesty moreover ordains, that with regard to
 " Spirituals, this Colony should be governed ac-
 " cording to the Discipline of the *French* Church,
 " as has always been the constant Practice in Ec-
 " clestial Affairs, concerning the other *French*
 " Subjects ; and is conformable to the 2d Article
 " of the Edict of the 20th of *February*, 1720,
 " With regard to Civil Affairs, they shall be pro-
 " ceeded in according to the Ordinance of his
 " late Majesty, of glorious Memory, of the 4th
 " of *April*, 1699, concerning the Practice of the
 " *French* Courts.

3. " All other Privileges granted to the Refu-
 " gees, by former Edicts, and particularly an Ex-
 " emption for 15 Years, from all Offices, as also
 " from quartering of Troops, Guards, and the
 " Taxes which are laid on Trades, Houses and
 " Lands ; and in general, from Impositions and
 " publick Offices, excepting the sole Duty of Con-
 " sumption and Excise, shall be strictly preserved,
 " in every Respect, to those Forreigners who will
 " come

" come and settle in the new Colony at *Stettin*.
 " His Majesty moreover ordains, that those who
 " are already settled in his Dominions, and whose
 " Exemptions are not yet expired, may finish them
 " in the City of *Stettin*; counting from the Day
 " of their real Settlement in his Majesty's Domi-
 " nions: to which Purpose, his Majesty confirms,
 " and as far as is necessary, renews the Regula-
 " tion of the 3d of *January 1702*. As to the
 " Children of Refugees, born in his Majesty's Do-
 " minions, and who have had no Settlement, his
 " Majesty has resolved to grant them an Exemp-
 " tion for seven Years, from the said Impositions
 " and Offices abovementioned, provided they really
 " establish themselves in the City of *Stettin*.

4. " To prevent any Persons being overcharged
 " in respect to what is payed for the Right of Free-
 " dom of the City, and that there may be no room
 " for useless Contestations, under that Pretence, his
 " Majesty has regulated the said Price, as follows;
 " Namely, that a Merchant of the first Rate shall
 " pay 20 Rix-dollars, a lesser Dealer, 6 Rix-dollars,
 " Artizans and Woollen-Manufacturers, 1 Rix-
 " dollar, 8 Gross; the whole without any regard to
 " their present Ability. And as to Woollen-Manu-
 " facturers, they shall enjoy the Privilege of Free-
 " dom of the City, without paying any Thing for it.
 " Those who shall have followed any Profession as
 " Masters, in forreign Countries, from whence
 " they shall be come, shall be admitted into the
 " Companies of the same Profession, without un-
 " dergoing an Examination; provided they prove
 " by Certificate, and credible Writings, or Evi-
 " dences, that they have been received Masters in
 " their own Country, or other where, and consider-
 " ed as such. But other Masters, who shall come
 " from any other Part of the King's Dominions,
 " to settle at *Stettin*, shall be received on paying
 " 2 Rix-

" 2 Rix-Dollars. Journeymen shall be obliged to
 " make a Master-piece, such as they can easily sell
 " without Difficulty ; and when it shall have been
 " found perfect, they shall be admitted to their
 " Freedom, and enjoy the Privileges of it, with-
 " out paying any Thing for it. His Majesty for-
 " bidding all Sorts of Feasts and Entertainments,
 " or other Expences of what Sort soever; which are
 " usually made at the Reception of new Masters,
 " when they either make or examine their Master-
 " Pieces ; which only produces Loss of Time.

5. " As there are in *Stettin*, Professions, which
 " are already formed, and whose Members are
 " limited to a fixed and determined Number, such
 " as the Retailers, otherwise called *Hockers*; the
 " Butchers, as well those called *Knockenbauer*, as
 " the *Haus-Schlaechter*, or those who kill at their
 " own Houses; the Gold-smiths, Black-smiths,
 " Lock-smiths, Barbers, Book-binders, Turners,
 " Bakers, both those called *Haus-Beckers*, and
 " the *Los-Beckers*, the Cartwrights, Sawyers and
 " Potters; It is his Majesty's Pleasure these Trades
 " should remain on the ancient Footing; but it
 " is his Intention that the three following Trades,
 " namely, the Twisters of Tobacco, the Weavers
 " and Ropemakers, into which the aforesaid Li-
 " mitation had been introduced, should be no
 " longer considered as such, and that any Person
 " may be admitted into them. With Regard to
 " the former, which, as has been said, are al-
 " ready formed; his Majesty ordains that they
 " should receive as many Masters of the Members
 " of the Colony, as the said Colony shall need, in
 " Proportion to its Increase: and those who shall
 " be Masters in the said Colony, shall succeed
 " when any Vacancies happen in the said Pro-
 " fessions. As to the Professions, the Number of
 " whose Members is unlimited, and which are

" not

" not comprised among those just specified ; they
 " shall remain as they were before, and they shall
 " govern themselves, with Respect to them, as
 " in Time past.

6. " All Refugees, who will undertake Manu-
 " factures of any Sort whatever, shall by Virtue
 " of this present Edict, be gratified with such
 " Privileges as they shall think necessary for their
 " particular Undertaking ; his Majesty desiring,
 " not only to prevent the Obstructions they might
 " meet with in them, but also to facilitate the
 " Means of their succeeding, to their greatest
 " Advantage.

7. " Forreigners who shall come and settle at
 " Stettin, with a Design to live on their Rents,
 " without following any Burgher's Profession, shall
 " not only enjoy, pursuant to the Edict of the
 " 15th of *March*, 1718, the Immunities and Ex-
 " emption for 15 Years from quartering of Sol-
 " diers, and Contributions for these Quarters,
 " called *Servis-Geld* ; but their Relations shall be
 " equally employed, with the Subjects of the
 " Country, in all Offices and Honours. Besides,
 " whenever they shall desire to retire otherwhere,
 " there shall not be exacted from them, directly
 " or indirectly, the Duty of Exportation, called
 " *Abzugs-Geld* ; so far as that Duty may relate to
 " the Effects which they shall have brought into
 " the King's Dominions.

8. " And as his Majesty has regulated what
 " concerns the *French Jurisdiction*, and in what
 " Manner they ought to act, in Cases which may
 " happen between the *German* and *French Courts*
 " of Justice ; it is his Will and Intention, that
 " the same Ordinance should be observed, with
 " Regard to the *French Jurisdiction* of *Stettin*.
 " The Civil Government shall be exercised there,
 " in the same Manner as in the Capital of *Berlin* ;
 " so

" so that whenever they treat of any Affairs relating to the Government of the City, at the Town-House, the Magistracy shall be obliged to admit a Judge Assistant of the *French Jurisdiction*, and grant him a Seat and Vote, observing in all Respects, the 7th Article of the Ordinance above mentioned.

9. " In Criminal Affairs, they shall proceed at *Stettin*, as in the Capital of *Berlin*, according to the 8th Article of the said Ordinance; it being his Majesty's Will, that the *French Court of Justice*, at the said City of *Stettin*, should direct the Process, in such like Cases, and afterwards send their Proceedings to the Criminal College, to pronounce a definitive Sentence.

10. " The Magistrates of *Stettin*, shall not in any Manner, appropriate to themselves, the Fines and other Profits, arising from the Court of Justice of this new Colony; his Majesty intending to dispose of them according to his own good Pleasure, for the Advantage of the New Colony.

11. " His Majesty wills and ordains, that a certain Number of Assistants of the *French Colony*, shall be admitted into the Marine Court of Justice, as also into the other two Colleges, named *Seegler-Hantz*, and *Wett-Gerichtete*, according to the Proportion the said Colony shall bear, to the Body of *German Inhabitants*.

12. " His Majesty will favour, in all Respects, the Design of those who shall be in a Condition to undertake a Marine Commerce; ordering the Director of the New Colony, not only to use his utmost Endeavours, to draw such People from foreign Countries to *Stettin*, but also to assist those, who seem inclined to the said Commerce, with good Advice. The Director shall also make a Report whenever these Occasions

" shall

“ shall offer, and propose at the same Time, the
“ most proper Ways and Means, both to make
“ these Enterprizes succeed, and to make Com-
“ merce in general flourish.

13. “ If any Person of this New Colony would
“ repair a House, which should be assigned him,
“ or even build a new one; he shall enjoy, as well
“ as the *Germans*, ten *per Cent*, to be deducted
“ from the Excise, according to the Value the
“ said House shall be estimated at, and he shall
“ be favoured according to Circumstances.

14. “ His Majesty has resolved to grant his high
“ Protection, to those who shall come from foreign
“ Countries, to settle in the Colony at *Stettin*,
“ against their being pressed for Soldiers.

15. “ Lastly, his Majesty will lend a favourable
“ Ear, to the Representations which shall be made
“ to him, to extend, strengthen, and make the
“ said Colony flourish; and has for this Purpose,
“ authorized the Commission established at *Berlin*
“ on this account, to make Use of all the ne-
“ cessary Means, to put, and preserve the Com-
“ merce of *Stettin*, in a good Condition.

“ In Witness whereof this present Edict has
“ been printed and published; his Majesty having
“ signed the Original with his own Hand, and
“ affixed his Great Seal to it.

(T. S.)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

And lower,

KNIEPHAUSEN.

While our Monarch strove to increase the Number of his Subjects, by the Establishment of a new Colony, his Ministers, with those of the Guardians of the Prince of Orange, were busy at *Berlin* in regulating the Affairs of the Succession of *William the Third*, but unhappily all their

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Conferences ended in nothing, the King insisting that the Treaty of Accommodation should be perpetual, and the Prince's Guardians wishing on their Side, that it might be only provisional, 'till the Prince was of Age.

On the 9th of *August*, 1722, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. The King was then at *Potsdam*, but an Officer being immediately dispatched thither, to carry him the agreeable News, his Majesty returned to *Berlin* the same Day, about 11 of the Clock in the Evening: and the next Day receiv'd the Compliments of the Forreign Ministers on this Occasion. On the 11th the new-born Prince was baptized by the Name of **WILLIAM AUGUSTUS**; and had for Godfathers the Bishop of *Osnaburgh* and the Prince of *Wales*; and for Godmothers, the Princess of *Wales*, and Madam the Markgravine *Albert* of *Brandenbourg*.

The King of *France* having been declared Major, and that Monarch preparing for his Coronation at *Rheims*, *Frederick-William* sent the Count of * *Truckses-Walbourg*, Colonel of the Markgrave *Albert*'s Regiment, and one of the politeſt and most ingenious Noblemen of the *Prussian* Court, to compliment his Most Chritian Majesty. He arrived at *Paris* on the 5th of *October*, this Year, and gained the Admiration and Esteem of the *French* Court, by his Politeness, Ingenuity, and fine Learning.

Our Monarch laboured incessantly to reunite the Protestants, and notwithstanding the ſmall Appearance there was, of bringing this Design to a happy Issue, he nevertheless omitted nothing that could be useful to that End. Having understood that the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, designed to introduce the Formulary named *Consensus*, among

* He died in 1738, at *Berlin*.

them,

them, and fearing least it should be an Obstacle to his Project of a Reunion, he wrote the following Letter to them.

" *F*Rederick-William, by the Grace of God, King
" of *Prussia*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, &c. We
" doubt not, **GENTLEMEN**, but that you have
" heard with Pleasure, the earnest Desire which the
" two Evangelical Parties have for some Time
" shewn, of re-establishing a good Understanding
" between them, of tying still harder the Knots
" of a close and brotherly Union, and of averting
" for this Purpose, every Thing that can give any
" Sort of Obstruction to so salutary a Work. To
" accomplish this, it is not intended to constrain
" the Conscience of any Person whatever, by ob-
" bliging him to believe any Thing, the Truth of
" which he is not really convinced of: it is only
" proposed, to engage the two Parties, who al-
" ready agree in fundamental Articles; to unite
" brotherly, as far as that can be done, by one
" and the same Form of Divine Worship; to bear
" with each other reciprocally in Matters of small
" Importance, as Christian Charity demands, with-
" out using any Invectives, without disparaging
" one another, and without disgracing each other
" by odious Books.

" Firmly hoping God will bless this good Design,
" and that he will bring it to a happy Issue, for
" the Good and Preservation of his Church; We
" are perfwaded, that you also, **GENTLEMEN**,
" will contribute to it on your Side, as much as
" you can, and not suffer any Thing to happen in
" your Dominions, which may be prejudicial to
" this Design, if not directly, at least indirectly,
" and as it were by a Counter-Blow.

" We have learned however, that in some of
" the laudable Reformed Helvetick Cantons, and

“ particularly in those of *Zurich* and *Bern*, they
“ have attempted again to impose on the Ministers
“ and Professors established in them, a certain
“ Formulary named *Consensus*, containing several
“ obscure and difficult Articles, on the Subject of
“ Predestination, which are not only a Stumbling-
“ Block to the Protestants of the Confession of
“ *Augsbourg*, but are besides not even generally
“ received and approved of, by all the Reformed.
“ And as no-body can be obliged, without in-
“ fringing his Liberty of Conscience, to adopt
“ and sign absolutely and without Restriction, a
“ Confession, or Formulary of this Nature, of the
“ Truth of which he is not internally convinced ;
“ We could not forbear, Gentlemen, making
“ some friendly Representations to you, on this
“ Subject, by this present Letter, and praying you
“ to reflect seriously on what we have just said to
“ you, that you may not by too great Rigour,
“ on account of the said Formulary, give any
“ Obstruction to the Reunion of the Protestants,
“ which is so necessary, and that evil-minded Peo-
“ ple may not from thence, take an Opportunity
“ of exciting fresh Hatred and Animosity between
“ them. For these Reasons we hope, that you
“ will no more oblige any Person among you, to
“ adopt or sign the said Formulary, but will
“ leave every one at full Liberty in that Respect ;
“ keeping solely to the Helvetick Confession, as
“ it was introduced among you at the Time of
“ the Reformation. And this so much the more,
“ as the Doctrine of Universal or Particular Grace,
“ is not so clearly contained in the Holy Scriptures,
“ that we may for that alone, disquiet those, who
“ dissenting from us on this Subject, agree with us
“ nevertheless in the fundamental Articles of the
“ Christian Faith, in which the Reformed Religion
properly

“ properly consists, by obliging them to subscribe
“ to Sentiments contrary to their own.

“ You will judge very rightly, GENTLEMEN,
“ yourselves, and without our telling it you, that
“ such a Proceeding cannot be reconciled with the
“ Principles of our Reformed Religion; but on
“ the contrary, manifestly constrains Liberty of
“ Conscience: a Liberty, the Preservation of which
“ induced us formerly, to shake off the Yoke of
“ Popery. Besides, it was never more unseasonable
“ than at present, since it is most certain, that
“ unless the Protestants in the Empire, and those
“ without it, are well united among themselves,
“ live in a perfect good Understanding, and care-
“ fully avoid every Thing, that may sow Divisions
“ among them; their Adversaries will not fail to
“ ruin them, if not all at once, at least by degrees,
“ and at last make a Prey of them.

“ We do not doubt, GENTLEMEN, but that
“ you will reflect as seriously on this Affair, as the
“ Importance of the Thing requires; and since the
“ said Formulary named *Consensus*, which has not
“ existed above 40 Years, and particularly the
“ Constraint made Use of on its Account, is of
“ so dangerous a Consequence; We hope you will
“ not insist any more on it, but leave those who
“ depend on you, at full Liberty in this Respect.
“ This Liberty, so far from being prejudicial, will
“ be very serviceable to your Republicks; provided
“ they keep to the well known Helvetick Con-
“ fession, which has existed ever since the Re-
“ formation, and provided that be duly signed.
“ We are the more induced to hope this, GENTLE-
“ MEN, because when this Thing was formerly in
“ Agitation, you willingly resolved to grant the
“ said Liberty, at the Request and Intreaties of our
“ late Grandfather, the Elector *Frederick-William*, of

" happy Memory ; by which you acquired the
" Reputation of wise and moderate People.

" We promise ourselves, GENTLEMEN, you will
" have the same Consideration for Us on this
" Occasion ; as the Matter in Hand is in itself so
" reasonable, and in some Measure, of such great
" Consequence to the whole Protestant Church.
" We remain, &c.

Berlin, the 21st of February, 1722.

The Switzers had already taken their Resolution with Regard to the *Consensus* ; and several of these Republicans took it ill, that his *Prussian* Majesty should cry out so much against this Formulary, which at the Bottom was not of the least Consequence for the Reunion of the Protestants ; and therefore they pursued their old Course in this Affair. This occasioned his *Prussian* Majesty's writing a second Letter to them, on the same Subject, which is as follows.

" *F*Rederick-William, by the Grace of God, King
" of *Prussia*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, &c.
" Though we had strongly flattered ourselves, that
" the moving Representations, which his Britan-
" nick Majesty, We, and the whole Evangelical
" Body assembled at *Ratisbon*, thought necessary,
" GENTLEMEN, to make to you, some Time
" since, on the Formulary of the *Consensus*, so
" much talked of, would have produced the intire
" Suppression of this Formulary ; We have, how-
" ever, learned with no small Chagrin, that the
" good Hope we had conceived of it, though
" founded on your well established Prudence, and
" so renowned Zeal for the Prosperity of the
" Church of God, vanishes : inasmuch as it has
been

“ been determined to keep this Formulary of the
 “ *Consensus*, in several Parts of the laudable Helve-
 “ tick Body ; and only qualify the Manner in
 “ which they signed this *Consensus* heretofore, but
 “ in such a Way as is insufficient.

“ It is assuredly, GENTLEMEN, not our In-
 “ tention, to prescribe any Rules or Bounds in this
 “ Respect, We leave it intirely to your own free
 “ Will, to decree and appoint thereon, whatever
 “ you shall think proper for your Subjects. But
 “ GENTLEMEN, be pleased to reflect seriously, that
 “ the greatest Part of the Articles contained in the
 “ said Formulary, are expressed in such an obscure
 “ and unintelligible Manner, that it is impossible
 “ to look on them as a Body of Doctrine, evidently
 “ founded in the Holy Scriptures ; and so much
 “ the more, as even the Evangelical Reformed
 “ differ among themselves in these Points, and
 “ that it is impossible by them any Way, as Ex-
 “ perience has always shewn, to arrive at that
 “ Unanimity of Sentiments in Faith, which you
 “ design, GENTLEMEN, to establish in the Churches
 “ and Evangelical Communities of your Countries,
 “ by Means of this Formulary ; but that it will
 “ rather necessarily produce Troubles, Hatreds and
 “ Animosities, and that it will also be a Yoke
 “ contrary to Christian Charity, and the true
 “ Liberty of the Gospel, and in this Manner in-
 “ supportable ; and that it would favour of Popish
 “ Maxims, to desire to bind any one by human
 “ Laws, perplexed with infinite Doubts and Diffi-
 “ culties, and which in themselves contribute
 “ nothing to the Foundation of Faith and eternal
 “ Happiness ; and by that exercise a Tyranny over
 “ the Consciences of our Brethren in Christ, where-
 “ as there is none but God alone who directs the
 “ Consciences of Men, and no body can usurp such

" a Right, without rendering himself guilty of
 " directly attacking the Almighty Power and
 " Justice of God. This being the Case, we are
 " firmly perswaded, that you will still resolve,
 " GENTLEMEN, to intirely suppress the said For-
 " mulary, since it is not only a Stumbling-Block
 " to the Lutherans, but also to a great Number
 " of the Reformed ; and that the evil-dispos'd take
 " Occasion from thence, of retarding and defeating
 " the Reconciliation and intire Reunion of the two
 " Evangelical Parties, which is so ardently desired :
 " to say nothing of the detestable Consequences
 " which are drawn from this Formulary, by the
 " said Disturbers of the Peace of the Church, which
 " they invent and would impute to the Reformed,
 " contrary to their Thoughts and real Intention ;
 " but which may be refuted and obviated once
 " for all, by the Abolition of this Formulary,
 " which serves for nothing in the World but the
 " nourishing of Hatred.

" For which Reason, GENTLEMEN, we intreat
 " you again, and even very earnestly by these
 " Presents, that you will please to defer no longer
 " the intire Abrogation of this Formulary, and by
 " that Means absolutely quiet all those who are
 " concerned in it ; and particularly those of your
 " own Subjects, who have for many Years sighed
 " to be released from this most heavy Burden for
 " their Consciences, and to be delivered from the
 " undeserved Persecutions, which they have often
 " suffered for them.

" You will by that, GENTLEMEN, do a Work
 " very agreeable to God, and which will give the
 " greatest Consolation to all good Protestants. As
 " for us, we shall rejoice exceedingly, if we find
 " the present repeated Representations, contribute
 " any Thing to dispose you, GENTLEMEN, to so
 salutary

" salutary a Resolution. Remaining always, GEN-
" TLEMEN, &c.

Berlin, the 6th of
April 1723.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Swiss Magistrates, and particularly those of Zurich, were very much inclined to give his Prussian Majesty the Satisfaction he desired; but the Ecclesiasticks pretended, if the *Consensus* was suppressed, they should open a Door to the Arminian and Demi-Pelagian Principles. The Regency maintained on the contrary, that this Formulary was no way necessary, and that it was unreasonable to compel any Person to sign it; so much the more, said they, as it does not contain the Fundamentals of Religion; and that the Doctrine of Grace, and the other Articles of Faith, are sufficiently explained in the Catechism and Confession of Faith of the Protestant Cantons. However the Clergy carried it, and the *Consensus*, after great Debates, was received as a Rule of Faith.

The Czar desiring to take the Title of Emperour, and be acknowledged as such by all the Christian Powers, as he was already by the Turks; our Monarch was one of the first to give the Czar this Token of Friendship. He charged Baron Mardefeld, his Envoy at Petersbourg, with it; who acquitted himself of his Duty, in full Senate, where the new Emperour presided; to whom he addressed himself in these Words.

MOST SERENE AND MOST POWERFUL EMPEROUR
AND SOVEREIGN,

*AS soon as ever I had informed his Prussian Ma-
jesty, my most clement Master and Sovereign, that
your Majesty had resolved at the Intreaty of your
faith-*

faithful Subjects and States, to accept the Quality and Title of Emperour; his Majesty ordered me in his Name, to acknowledge your Imperial Majesty without Delay, in Quality of Emperour. It is so answerable to your formidable Forces both by Sea and Land, and to the Number of Kingdoms and Provinces, your Imperial Majesty possesses, that several European Monarchs and States, gave you already, as a natural Consequence, the Title of EMPEROUR.

And indeed, who could have a better Right to bear it, than your Imperial Majesty, who is endowed with so many eminent Qualities, both for Peace and War; that if your Imperial Majesty had not even been called to the Throne, by the Order of Succession, you would nevertheless have been born for this supreme Dignity, and God would have raised you to it, to reward your Virtues, and for the Glory of this Monarchy? Your Imperial Majesty's so well known Modesty, does not permit me to extol your heroick Actions, or inlarge on your Praise; which, notwithstanding, is celebrated throughout the whole Universe: for which Reason, I shall only, in the Name of my most gracious King and Sovereign, wish that it may please Heaven to grant, that your Imperial Majesty may enjoy, in perfect Health and Prosperity, your new Title of EMPEROUR, to the greatest Extent of human Life. That it may beap all Sorts of Blessings on you, and that your Majesty may persevere in that sincere Friendship for the Royal House of Prussia, which has subsisted 'till this present Time; and which, his Prussian Majesty, my most benign King and Master, on his Side, will not fail of cultivating and cementing by all the Ways imaginable.

Count Rabutin at last arrived at Berlin, with the Character of his Imperial Majesty's Envoy; and that Nobleman had such good Success in his Negotiation, that he perfectly re-established a good Understanding

derstanding between the King and the Emperour. After this, he set out for *Poland* with the same Character; but had hardly left *Berlin*, before an Affair happened at *Vienna*, which had like to have set the two Courts at Variance again. The Lady of Mr. *Brandt*, his *Prussian* Majesty's Envoy at *Vienna*, was passing through that Part of the City called *Leopoldstadt*, just as they carried the Host to a sick Person. The Populace who accompanied it, obliged Madam *Brandt*'s Coach to stop; and would have forced the Lady herself to adore the Host. They dragged her by force out of her Coach, and would perhaps have treated her still more rudely; if the Priest, who carried the Host, hearing the Lady protest against the Violence committed on the Wife of a publick Minister, had not understood the Consequence of this Affair, and obliged the People to let the Lady and her Coach pursue their Way.

As soon as Mr. *Brandt* was informed of this Affront, he complained of it to the Emperour, who gave Orders to arrest the Authors of the Outrage done to the *Prussian* Minister's Lady; and left it to his *Prussian* Majesty to dispose of their Punishment, as he should think proper: who being satisfied with this Reparation, pardoned the guilty, and consented to their being set at Liberty.

Our Monarch thought proper to re-unite the College of the Commissioners General, with that of the Finances; and this new Council assembled at the Palace, for the first Time, on the 19th of January 1723. The College thus united, was put under the Direction of four Principals; which were Mess. *Grumkau*, *Creutz*, *Gorn* and *Catsch*; who had each of them their Jurisdictions: the King was President of it, and regulated himself the Manner, in which Business was to be transacted in it, by the following Decree.

" *Frede-*

" **F**Rederick William, by the Grace of God, King
 " of *Prussia*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, &c.
 " Having found it proper for several Reasons,
 " which have induced Us to it, to intirely dissolve the
 " Colleges of Commissioners and Directors General
 " of the Finances, and to erect instead of those two
 " Colleges, one supreme Office of Director General
 " of the Finances, War and Demesns, where we
 " will preside, which shall be intrusted with all the
 " Affairs that were formerly transacted in the said
 " two Colleges ; and which shall pursue the In-
 structions We shall have given them, for the
 " Advancement of our Interests, and the Welfare
 " of the Subjects of our Kingdom and Provinces :
 " With a View that their Number may increase by
 " that, as well as the Means for their Subsistance ;
 " that Commerce may be more and more en-
 couraged, and put in a flourishing Condition ;
 " that the Houses fallen to ruin may be repaired,
 " and new ones built in the void Spaces, which
 " are still in the Cities ; that the Farm-Houses and
 " Lands in the open Country which are aban-
 doned, may be rebuilt and cultivated ; that the
 " Manufactures established in our Dominions, both
 " of Wool, Linnen, Iron, Copper, Wood, &c.
 " and the Merchandises made in them may be
 " improved and brought to Perfection ; that new
 " Manufactures may be erected in our Provinces,
 " and the Spinning of Wool and Linnen intro-
 duced into the Towns and Villages ; that the
 " Consumption of what is manufactured in our
 " Dominions, may be favoured as much as possi-
 ble ; that the Lands, Fields and Morasses now
 " uncultivated, may be appropriated, and made
 " capable of Cultivation ; that there may be a good
 " Civil Government established every where, and
 " Care taken to have it duly executed ; that a
 " just

" just Proportion be observed in the levying of
 " Taxes and Duties in general, and that all Dif-
 " parity in that respect may be banished ; that an
 " exact and inviolable Fidelity may be observed
 " with regard to the Farming of our Demesns ;
 " and lastly, that every Thing which does not
 " tend to the Preservation and Welfare of the Sub-
 " jects that God has intrusted to Us, may be in-
 " tirely abolished in all Parts of our Dominions, as
 " being very prejudicial to the publick Good.

" For these Reasons We are pleased to acquaint
 " all our Officers Civil and Military, both High
 " and Subaltern, of our Kingdoms and of our
 " Dominions, by these Presents, with the Erection
 " of this Directory of the Finances, War and
 " Demesns ; as also the Nobility, Magistrates, and
 " all our Farmers and Subjects, and in general all
 " those who shall have a Desire to come and settle
 " in our Kingdom and in our Provinces, and who
 " shall be either able or willing to contribute in
 " any Thing to the Execution of our Intentions :
 " to the end, that after having first addredded
 " themselves (with respect to what is above-men-
 " tioned) to the Chambers of War and Demesns,
 " established in our Provinces ; they may then,
 " not to occasion Confusion on the first Demands,
 " apply to our supreme Directory General of the
 " Finances, War and Demesns, to demand its
 " Affistance, and receive a speedy Redress of their
 " Grievances ; so far as they shall appear just and
 " well founded.

" And in case they do not find there, that Af-
 " fistance they expected, in practicable and equita-
 " ble Things ; they may then, and not before, ad-
 " dress themselves to our proper Person, either by
 " Word of Mouth or Writing ; and We will
 " cause their Proposals to be speedily examined
 " to

“ to the Bottom, in order to do Justice to every
“ individual.

“ If any Body has any practicable Scheme to pro-
“ pose, for the Advancement of Commerce, the
“ Erection of any new Manufacture, or for any
“ other Thing conformable to our Intentions above-
“ mentioned, and which may tend to the Im-
“ provement of our Revenue and our Demesns ;
“ or if any Body will undertake any Thing at his
“ own Expence, which may be advantageous to
“ the Publick ; he shall be permitted to ad-
“ dress himself immediately, either by Writing or
“ Word of Mouth, to our supreme Directory of
“ the Finances, War and Demesns ; and in case
“ the Scheme shall be found practicable, We will
“ take Care to reward him, who shall have propo-
“ sed it, in a reasonable Manner, and procure his
“ Advancement according to his Merit.

“ It will also give Us great Pleasure, to see the
“ Companies of Merchants, in the Cities where
“ We reside, and in the other great Cities, as
“ *Konigsberg, Stettin, Francfort, Magdebourg, Hall,*
“ *Wesel, Minden, Colberg, &c.* assemble together
“ once every Month, to consider of the most
“ proper Means for extending their Commerce,
“ or for establishing any new Commerce ; and they
“ may send from Time to Time, their Proposals
“ drawn up in an intelligible Manner, to the
“ Chambers of War and Demesns, established in
“ every Province. And when these Chambers shall
“ have found any Schemes practicable for the Ad-
“ vancement of Commerce, and agreeable to the
“ Design We propose, they shall report them to
“ our supreme Directory General of the Finances,
“ War and Demesns ; which having carefully ex-
“ amined them again, will take Care the said
“ Schemes may prove successful, after having pre-
“ viously

" viously communicated them to Us ; for We have
 " nothing more at Heart than to find the Means of
 " procuring the Welfare and Happiness of our
 " Subjects and of our Provinces, as being the most
 " solid Foundation of our Crown, and of our
 " Troops.

" In Witness whereof We have signed these Pre-
 "sents with our own Hand, and order them to be
 " printed and published, that no Person may pre-
 "tend Cause of Ignorance. Given at Berlin, the
 " 24th of January, 1723.

Signed,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

And lower,

F. G. GRUMKAU.

E. B. CREUTZ.

J. A. KRAUT.

C. CATSCH.

F. GORN.

Thus this indefatigable Monarch laboured incessantly to people his Dominions, and increase his Revenue. His Care and Application did not stop here ; for having observed, that most of the Soldiers of his Troops who had Wives and Children, were not able to maintain the latter, and much less to bring them up in an honest and useful Manner ; his Majesty caused a Sort of Hospital to be built at Potsdam, and assigned it a sufficient Revenue, for the Maintenance and Education of a great Number of Soldiers Sons. He dictated himself the Rules which he would have observed in it, and that Spirit of Order and Discipline, which this Monarch diffused every where, is no where in so high a Degree as in this House. These poor Children are there instructed, during their Infancy, in Religion ; they are taught to read, write and cast Accounts ; and

and after they are arrived at Years of Discretion, are put Apprentices to those Trades they have the most Inclination for. The *Prussians* owe this fine Establishment to *Frederick-William*, as well as many others equally useful.

The King in the mean Time being determined this Year in the Month of *June*, to take a Journey to *Hanover*, to visit his Britannick Majesty who was lately arrived there, set out from *Berlin*, and lay the next Night at *Bielefeld*; where he reviewed Prince *George* of *Hesse-Cassel's* Regiment of Foot, and conferred the Rank of Lieutenant-General on that Prince, in Return for finding his Regiment so fine, and in so good a Condition. The King came afterwards to *Lipstadt*, where he reviewed the Garrison, as he did that of *Wesel* also; and after he had visited the new Fortifications, went to *Calcar*, and saw there the Regiment of Horse commanded by Prince *Frederick*, the late Markgrave *Philip*'s eldest Son. After this his Majesty returned back, and went directly to *Hanover*, where he stayed 'till the Beginning of the Month of *July*; and then returned to *Potsdam*.

His Britannick Majesty, before he repassed the Sea, went in his Turn to pay a Visit to our Monarch. He set out from *Hanover* on the 6th of *October*, 1723, and went and lay at *Closter-Neudorff*, sixteen Leagues from *Hanover*; from whence, continuing his Journey, he passed by *Spandau*, where he was received under a Discharge of the Artillery of the City and Citadel, the Garrison being under Arms, and arrived at *Charlottembourg*, one League from *Berlin*. The King and Queen of *Prussia*, who were at *Charlottembourg*, received his Britannick Majesty there, as he alighted from his Coach; and the Prince Royal, accompanied by the Princesses his Sisters, and the other Princes and Princesses of the Royal Blood, with the principal Lords and

and Ladies of the Court, flocked about his Britanick Majesty, to shew him what Joy his happy Arrival gave them. Some Hours afterwards a magnificent Supper was served up; at which the King and the three Markgraves were seated at his Britannick Majesty's Right Hand, and the Queen, with the Princess Royal and the Markgravines, at his Left. At the End of the Entertainment, his Britannick Majesty found himself indisposed, which at first frightened the Court, but his Majesty assured them, it was only the Effect of the Fatigue of his Journey, and that he should be better the next Day, after he had repos'd himself. His Britannick Majesty being intirely recovered from his Indisposition, went the next Day with the King of *Prussia* to *Berlin*, where he saw the Guard mount on the Esplanade, which that Prince had caused to be made out of the magnificent Garden, which was under his Palace Windows; and admired the Beauty and Address of the *Prussian* Soldiers. Their Majesties dined at *Monbijoux*, and as soon as Dinner was over, returned to the Esplanade, where the Prince Royal receiv'd them, at the Head of three hundred young Gentlemen Cadets, of which he was Colonel, and whom he made exercise, with a Dexterity that surprized the British Monarch; who perhaps had never before seen Troops move with such Exactness and Regularity: and among which there was such Order, Neatness and Subordination, as among the *Prussian*. But his Surprize was much greater, when he went to *Potsdam*, and saw there the three Battalions of great Grenadiers, which were already talk'd of all over Europe; and which really exceeded what was said of them, both for the Tallness of the Soldiers, their Discipline and wonderful Dexterity in their Exercise. His British Majesty admired also the new Buildings at *Potsdam*, for which the King of *Prussia* had furnished the Materials

rials gratis. Their Majesties dined at the Palace here, and as soon as Dinner was finished, the British Monarch set out in a Post-Chaise, to return into his Electorate; the King of *Prussia*, attended by several Officers of the first Rank, accompanying him on Horseback, a League out of *Potsdam*: from whence he pursued his Journey towards *Gobr*, extremely satisfied with the Reception the King and Queen of *Prussia* had given him.

The *Prussian* Enlisters made themselves talked of every Day. They had lately taken a Brewer by Force, out of a Village belonging to General *Flemming*, Brother of Count *Flemming*, the King of *Poland*'s Minister; which Affair was attended with fatal Consequences to a young Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Schluppenbach*, whose Life it cost. This is the Relation of it, which was sent by an impartial Hand.

“ The Affair between General Count *Flemming*,
“ and Lieutenant Baron *Pudlitz*, has been just de-
“ cided by the Fate of Arms; and as the Publick
“ will perhaps be very well pleased, to be truly
“ informed of the Cause of their Quarrel, and the
“ Manner in which it ended; it has been thought
“ proper to give this present and exact Relation of
“ it: which has been deferred hitherto, because this
“ Affair is like those, that cannot be made publick,
“ 'till they are determined.

“ Some Time since they took a Brewer by
“ Force, out of a Village in *Poland*, belonging to
“ General Count *Flemming*, and made him take
“ Service in the *Prussian* Regiment of *Schluppen-*
“ *bach*; which that General complained of by
“ Letters, but to no Purpose. Some Time after
“ this, the Count being on his Road into *Saxony*,
“ was invited by a *Polish* Gentleman, to dine with
“ him at his Country-House; and while they were
“ at

" at Table, the Discourse accidentally turned on
 " the violent Manner, in which the *Prussians* raised
 " Recruits in *Poland*, contrary to his *Prussian* Ma-
 " jesty's express Prohibition. On this, General
 " Count *Flemming* said, he also had Reason to
 " complain of it; and added, that the Regiment
 " of *Schlissenbach* distinguished itself in this Respect,
 " above all the other Regiments; alledging for
 " Example, the Brewer whom they had forcibly
 " taken away.

" Baron *Pudlitz*, an Officer in the Regiment of
 " *Schlissenbach*, but which Count *Flemming* did
 " not know, being likewise at Dinner; imagined
 " probably, that the General had attacked the
 " Honour of his Regiment: since as soon as they
 " rose from Table, and the Count had taken Leave
 " of the Company, he advanced toward him with
 " Sword in Hand, and demanded Satisfaction.
 " The Count, who had put off his Sword, to be
 " more at Ease in his Coach, and had only his
 " Cane in his Hand; defended himself with it as
 " well as he could: 'till some Officers seeing the
 " Disparity of Arms, ran to his Assistance, and
 " treated the Baron as he deserved; and would
 " have even killed him, if the Count had not
 " prevented them.

" The Baron after this retired, and the Count
 " pursuing his Journey into *Saxony*, passed through
 " a Place, where Part of the Regiment of *Schlissen-
 " bach* was in Garrison; and whom Baron *Pudlitz*
 " probably, in his first Heat, had acquainted with
 " the Affair, after his own Way: for as soon as
 " Count *Flemming* was arrived there, about fifty
 " Soldiers came and surrounded his Coach, and
 " asked him for the Baron's Sword. But the
 " Count, after having asked who was the com-
 " manding Officer there, told them he had not the
 " Sword, and that those who had taken it from

“ him, kept it, to prevent any fatal Accident hap-
“ pening: on which they let his Coach pass.

“ The Baron, however, being come to himself,
“ and reflecting in all Appearance, that he had
“ made this Affair a Point of Honour improperly;
“ gave it quite another Turn, and falsely repre-
“ sented it to the *Prussian* Court, as if the Count
“ had carried his Complaints on account of the
“ Brewer’s being forcibly taken away, too far,
“ and had spoke disrespectfully of the *Prussian*
“ Nation and Army: which that Court was soon
“ undeceived in, because it was unnatural to sup-
“ pose, that a General of Birth, Experience, and
“ of such an Age as Count *Flemming* was, could
“ be guilty of uttering Expressions disgraceful to
“ his own native Country; and against an Army,
“ in which he has served many Years himself, with
“ Reputation.

“ Besides, the Baron would have had what
“ passed in his Quarters, where the Count had been
“ stopped in his Coach, by about fifty Soldiers,
“ considered in another Light; but nobody thought
“ proper to do so.

“ Lastly, at the same Time the Baron com-
“ plained to his Court and other where, of having
“ been ill-treated, and particularly by General
“ Count *Flemming*; he also demanded Satisfaction
“ of a Captain of that General’s Regiment, for
“ having taken his Sword from him: but the
“ Count, to satisfy the Baron intirely, and also
“ have Satisfaction of him, for having accused him
“ of speaking disrespectfully of the *Prussian* Nation
“ and Army; desired to decide the Affair with
“ him, before the Captain did his. To this End,
“ he returned from *Saxony* into *Poland*, thinking
“ he ought to decide the Affair there, because it
“ was begun there; but the Baron having signified
“ to him, that, to avoid Expence, he should be
“ glad

“ glad to take this Satisfaction otherwhere, the
 “ Count immediately consented to it generously :
 “ and, to satisfy this Officer in every Respect, was
 “ also pleased to leave him the Choice of Weapons.
 “ They agreed on both Sides, to decide the
 “ Affair at *Crapel*, a Place situate in the Country of
 “ *Anhalt*, and to fight on Foot, with Pistols : and
 “ in Case the two Pistols were not sufficient, to
 “ finish it with their Swords.

“ The two Parties were at the Rendezvous, at
 “ the Time appointed. The Baron attacked the
 “ Count, with a great deal of Bravery, and ad-
 “ vanced upon him, turning sometimes to one
 “ Side, and sometimes on the other, and putting
 “ himself in a Posture as if he would fire, to en-
 “ deavour to make him fire first ; but the Count,
 “ without giving himself much Concern, shewed
 “ him the Muzzle of his Pistol, which Way so
 “ ever he turned ; 'till the Baron at last fired, but
 “ missed his Aim : on which the Count fired also
 “ his Pistol ; but the Baron made a Motion so
 “ seasonably, that he missed him. They acted in
 “ the same Manner with their second Pistols. At
 “ laft, however, the Baron thinking to take a good
 “ Aim, advanced on the Count, but missed his
 “ second Shot also ; on which the Count fired a-
 “ gain, and so exactly, that he shot the Baron
 “ quite through the Head, the Ball going in on
 “ the right Side, and coming out on the Left, so
 “ that he dropped down dead on the Place.

I have given the Relation of this Adventure, to teach young Officers, not to be infatuated with false Points of Honour, and seek an untimely Death, equally useless both to their Country, and the Prince they serve.

In the Beginning of the Year 1724, the King caused M. *Evens*, his Resident at *Hambourg*, to be arrested. This Minister was guilty of having re-

ceived considerable Sums of Money, under the Pretence of enlisting tall Men, and making another Use of them. For this Reason our Monarch desired the Regency of *Hambourg*, to make him a close Prisoner ; and two Months afterwards, sent a Detachment of Grenadiers, commanded by two Officers, to bring him from *Lenstebeller* to *Berlin*, from whence he was afterwards, by his Majesty's Order, conducted to the Citadel of *Spandau*, to spend the rest of his Days there, among the infamous.

The Prince of *East-Friesland* having had violent Quarrels with his Subjects, concerning certain Duties, which he claimed, and they contested with him ; the Prince desired his *Prussian* Majesty to assist him with some of his Troops, to keep his Subjects within the Bounds of their Duty : on which the King caused a Detachment of his Forces, which were in *Gelderland* and *East-Friesland* to march. The Inhabitants of that Principality, seeing the Arrival of the *Prussians*, ran to Arms, and there was a very smart Action, in which several were slain on both Sides. This Affair was layed before the Aulick Council, who decided, that the *Prussians* should immediately evacuate *East-Friesland* ; and that the Prince of that Name should renounce his Pretensions, which were unjust and unreasonable. This induced the King to write a Letter to the Emperour, which I have never seen ; but know it contained in Substance, That the Prince of *East-Friesland* could not submit to the Decrees of the Aulick Council, because they were both too severe with Regard to him, and too favourable to his States, and might be attended with very dangerous Consequences to all the other Princes ; who would by them be stripped of their greatest Prerogatives, which must necessarily occasion much Confusion in the Empire : and concluded, with praying his Imperial Majesty would please to direct his Aulick Council,

Council, to act with more Caution for the future, in the Sentences which they pronounced.

Towards the latter End of this Year, the Queen, his Majesty's Spouse, was brought to-bed of a Princefs, which was baptized two Days after its Birth, and named ANNE AMELIA. 'Twas his Majesty's Custom to have his Chidren baptized immediately after their Birth, and to be present in Person at their Baptism.

There were several *Russians* among the *Prussian* Troops, who were there only to learn the Exercise; the King new clothed them, assembled them together, and made them perform their Exercise; which they did in such a Manner, as did Honour to those who had instructed them. After they had done it, the King thanked them for their faithful Service, and told them, they must now go and serve the Czar, their Sovereign, for the future; and exhorted them to discharge their Duty like Men of Honour; wishing they might soon be advanced to the Rank of Captains, Colonels and Generals, and recommending to them, in that Case, to send him some tall Men to serve in his great Grenadiers. They replied to the King's good Wishes, by saying in their Language, *Farewel Father.*

Fourteen Soldiers, of the Regiment of great Grenadiers of *Potsdam*, having layed a Plot to desert, were discovered by the Treachery of one of their Accomplices; the most guilty of which had his Nose and Ears cut off, another was declared infamous, and condemn'd to work on the Fortifications; and the others came off with running the Gantlope.

Mess. *Wangew* and *Cuntzman* having in a Letter to the King, expressed themselves a little too tartly against the Regency of *Pomerania*; his Majesty had them arrested at *Stettin*, and afterwards brought to

Berlin, to be punished there, according as the Case required. The Sieur *German* also, Receiver of the Excise at *Stettin*, being 1300 Crowns in Arrear, was arrested, and conducted to *Berlin*, under a Guard of fifty Dragoons.

An Affair happened at *Thorn*, in the Month of July, 1724, which had like to have kindled a War, between our Monarch and the Republick of *Poland*.

THORN is the principal City of *Polish Prussia*, and lies in the Southern Part of the Palatinate of *Culm*, on the right Bank of the River *Vistula*, a little above the Influx of the *Dribancz*. The City is divided into two Parts, the *Old*, and the *New*; the latter of which is much better built than the former. *Thorn* is fortified on the Land side, with a double Wall, flanked with Towers at twenty Yards distance from each other; from whence it is thought to derive its Name: and this double Inclosure is covered by a modern Fortification. The River runs close by the Foot of the Walls, on the other Side, and forms, opposite to it, a small Island in the Middle of its Channel; which serves for a Place of Arms, between the two Halves of the Bridge: and the Bridge itself is remarkable for its Length, said to contain 1770 Ells.

The City is not very ancient, being only built in 1231, and was at first free; but the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, soon possessed themselves of it, and built a Fortress there. The *Poles* besieged it for two Months, in 1410, and after having stormed it several Times successively, to no Purpose, were obliged to raise the Siege: but the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, having treated the Inhabitants with too much Rigour, they drove them out of the City, and put themselves under the Protection of the *Poles*.

The

The Kings of *Poland* knowing what Advantage the City of *Thorn* was to them, granted it several very extraordinary Privileges; such as being governed by a Free and Independent Regency, and the having a Sort of Resident at Court, with the Title of *Secretary*, as the City of *Dantzig* has.

Thorn embraced the Reformation of *Luther*, as well as the rest of *Polish Prussia*; however, the Roman Catholicks still preserved the free Exercise of their Religion: but the Romish Clergy, ever aiming to extend their Authority, and increase their Wealth; have incessantly gradually endeavoured to exterminate the Protestant Religion in that City. The Bishop of *Culm*, whose Diocese extends as far as *Thorn*, established there, towards the latter End of the last Century, the Procession which is annually made on *Corpus-Christi-Day*; and though it was easily foreseen this Innovation would be the Source of infinite Murmurs, Divisions and Tumults; yet that Prelate would never alter his Resolution in that Respect: so much has the *Polish* Zeal got the better of those humane Sentiments, which other Nations so justly value themselves for. This Ceremony, in other Respects, perhaps trifling enough, occasioned the most dismal Scene that has ever been acted, since the Massacre of St. *Bartholomew*. This is the Matter of Fact, according to the *Latin* Relation of it, which was sent by the City to the Court of *Warsaw*, under the Title of * *Status Causæ*; and which well deserves to be related at large.

" **Y**OU will doubtless have been informed by
" common Report, of the unhappy Tumult,
" which the incensed Populace have raised in the
" City of *Thorn*, against the *Jesuits*. The follow-

* *Vide*, Page 49. of a Book intitled *Thorn afflicted*.

" ing

" ing Particulars, which are very true, will give
 " an Idea of the Cause, Progress and Conclusion,
 " of this Affair.

" On the 26th of July, in this Year 1724, the
 " Roman Catholicks were making a solemn Pro-
 " ceSSION in St. James's Church-yard, which Church
 " belongs to the Nuns of St. Bennet: and there
 " were several People of the Neighbourhood, and
 " among them some Children of Lutheran Burgh-
 " ers, who stood without side of the Church-yard,
 " to see the Procession pass by. A Scholar of the
 " Jesuits bid them kneel down, gave them ill
 " Language, and boxed some of them on the
 " Ears, because they did not do it. As he found
 " no Resistance, those whom he had insulted not
 " avenging themselves, and his Superiors not having
 " reprimanded him for it; The Scholar, assisted
 " by some of his Companions, beat several Burgh-
 " ers Children and Servants, who had given him
 " no Cause for it, and only some Burghers had
 " Words with the Scholars on what had passed.
 " The Quarrel growing hot, the Author of the
 " Riot, aided by many more of his Comrades,
 " pursued the Burghers with Sticks and Stones; on
 " which Noise, some Soldiers of the City ran to
 " their Assistance, seized the Ringleader, and con-
 " ducted him to Prison. The Scholars, the next
 " Day, under Pretence of the great Liberties and
 " Privileges they claim, assembled together in
 " great Numbers; and finding one of the Burghers,
 " whom they had insulted the Day before in the
 " Street; they pursued him to his House, making
 " a great Noise because their Companion was ar-
 " rested, and demanding he should be set at Li-
 " berty: and as some Burghers were coming to
 " the Assistance of him who was pursued, the
 " Scholars drew their Swords, and obliged them
 " to retire.

" The

" The Riot still increasing, the Guard marched,
" and seized the Captain of this Band, and con-
" ducted him to Prison ; and at the same Time,
" by Order of the President of the City, at the
" earnest Intreaty of the Head of the *Jesuits* College,
" they released the Scholar, who was arrested the
" Day before, without punishing him. But as the
" President deferred setting the new Prisoner at
" Liberty, 'till he had conferred with the Father
" Rector, about the Disorder these Scholars had
" caused in the City, they attempted to break open
" the Prison, to rescue their Comrade ; but finding
" they could not accomplish that, they attacked,
" Sword in Hand, a Lutheran Burgher, whom
" they found in the Street, and pursued him as far
" as the *Royal Burgrave's* House, whither he fled
" for Refuge. Crossing afterwards the Street ;
" which is called in *Polish*, *Crucza Ulica*, and
" meeting with a *German* Student, who was stand-
" ing in his Night-Gown, before the House where
" he lodged ; they fell furiously upon him, and
" dragged him by Force to the *Jesuits* College,
" where they put him into a close Prison, and
" threatned to murther him. They did not stop
" there ; for seeing some People, who stood qui-
" etly before their College, to see what passed ;
" they attacked them, still Sword in Hand, with
" great Shouts, and continued the Disorder 'till
" the President was obliged to order the City
" Guard to march against them ; who after a stout
" Resistance, put them to Flight, and drove them
" into their College. The President being in-
" formed of every Thing that passed, sent a Secre-
" tary to the Father Rector, to intreat him to
" cause the *German* Student to be released ; and in
" the mean Time, to prevent a greater Disturbance,
" made the Burghers assemble with much Precau-
" tion. On the other Hand, as it was a Holy-
" Day,

" Day, and the People were walking in the Streets,
 " he assembled a great Number of them together,
 " in the Square of St. John; while the Secretary
 " conferred with the Father Rector, who refused
 " to deliver the *German* Student, 'till they had set
 " the *Polander* at Liberty. Though the People
 " were very much enraged, they nevertheless re-
 " mained quiet in the Square; without committing
 " any Act of Violence; 'till seeing themselves af-
 " faulted by the *Jesuit's* Scholars, who after they
 " were retired into their College, threw Stones at
 " them, they also began to throw Stones, and
 " broke the Windows.

" The Secretary coming out of the College
 " during these Transactions, pacified Part of the
 " People, and the rest were put to Flight by the
 " City Militia; whom he ordered to guard the
 " College Gates, for Fear the Scholars should sally
 " out. But the *Jesuit's* Scholars continuing to
 " throw Stones, and even to fire Musket-Shot out
 " of the Windows, the Populace returned to the
 " Attack of the College, with great Fury; how-
 " ever, they stoppped a little when the Secretary
 " brought them Word, that the *German* Student
 " had been set at Liberty. But the *Jesuit's* Scholars
 " throwing Stones and firing incessantly through
 " the Windows, so that neither the City Militia,
 " nor that of the Kingdom, which had been sent
 " for by the President and the Captain of the Royal
 " Guard, to assist the College, could advance to
 " appease the Riot; the Populace grew so violently
 " enraged, that they broke open the College Gates,
 " forced into the Appartments, and began to break
 " every Thing to Pieces that came to Hand, and
 " having kindled a Fire in the Square, threw all
 " the Furniture into it they could find. This con-
 " tinued 'till the Burghers and Militia running to
 " the

" the Disorder, intirely dispersed the Populace, and
" put an End to the Riot.

" To conclude, all that has been said of an
" Image of the Holy Virgin having been thrown
" into the Fire, is manifestly false; since they
" could never discover any Proof of it, either by
" the Informations taken the following Days, or
" by all the Inquiries they have made since. It is
" equally false also, though they have boldly ad-
" vanced it, that the Senate, on this unhappy
" Day, caused the City Gates to be shut an Hour
" sooner than ordinary; the only Truth is, that
" they were kept shut the next Day, to prevent
" the Authors of this Riot making their Escape.

" By this fatal Accident, as well as by many
" others that have happened in Places, where the
" *Jesuits* have Schools; we may easily judge of
" the Liberties their Scholars use to take, espe-
" cially during the Holy-Days in the Summer:
" and we have lately seen at *Thorn*, that when
" these Fathers were obliged to put one of them
" into a Dungeon; they rose so violently in Arms
" against them, that the *Jesuits* themselves could
" not pacify them.

It may reasonably be imagined these good Fathers did not let the Riot go unpunished; and if the Character they have of being revengeful, needed no other Proof than the Affair of *Thorn*, they would have no Injustice done them, were they to be looked on as People whose Vengeance is insatiable: for there were no false Reports, Calumnies, and Sub-ornations of Witnesses, which they did not make Use of, to take a signal Vengeance on the Inhabitants of *Thorn*. They obtained a special Commission, to draw up a Breviate of the Case on the Spot; and managed Matters so, that the Diet chose Prince *Lubomirski*, Great Chamberlain of the Crown, and the Bishop of *Cujavia*, for the Heads of this Commission:

mission : both sworn Enemies to the City of *Thorn*, and the first of them especially so to President *Rosner* in particular. The Commission was numerous, and the State of the Case drawn up, with that good Order, which is so conspicuous in all the *Polish* Affairs. They thought it a favourable Opportunity for abolishing the Protestant Religion in the City of *Thorn*, and omitted nothing to accomplish it ; the Inhabitants were convicted of Sacrilege ; or at least they shewed some old Images, which they were accused of having broken to Pieces : which is hardly credible, considering that the *Lutherans* themselves have Images in their Churches, which indeed they do not invoke, but however, do not profane them. Malicious People pretended, the *Jesuits* themselves had mangled these Images, to make the Inhabitants of *Thorn* more odious ; but 'tis a mere Calumny, founded perhaps on this Part of their Morality, that *the End justifies the Means*. It must also be owned, that the *Poles* have Examples of these *Pious Frauds*, if we may credit one of their best * Historians, who says ;

“ That the *Poles*, having learned of the † *Hussites*
 “ to pillage Monasteries, sacked the Convent of
 “ *Czenstochowa*, whither they came in Pilgrimage,
 “ not only from all Parts of *Poland*, but from the

* *Cromer*, Bishop of *Warmia*, these are his Words, *Ab iis (Bohemis) autem & Poloni Equites cum latrocinari didicissent, quodam tempore, Ciestochowense Monasterium, (quod, propter peculiarem Virginis Matris, Cultum & frequentissimas, non modo Polonorum, sed etiam vicinorum Hungarorum, Moravorum, Bohemorum, Silesorum, Saxonum, Prussorum, Livonum Peregrinationes, magnis Divitiis refertum esse credebatur) diripuere : atque ut patrati Sacrilegii suspicionem a se in Bohemos Hæreticos averterent, Imagini Virginis Matris, quæ vulgo magnâ Religione colitur, vulnus infixere. Sed & minorem opinionem prædam reperire, meritasque Sacrilegii pœnas intra illum ipsum annum expendere, &c.* *Cromer de Rep. Pol. L. xx. pag. 203. Edit. Col.*

† *Bohemian Protestants, Disciples of John Hus*.

neigh-

" neighbouring Countries, on account of the extreme Veneration the People had for an Image of the Holy Virgin, which was in that Convent. " They believed they should find a rich Booty there; but in order to throw the Suspicion of this Sacrilege on the *Hussites*, they wounded the Image of the Mother of God, with a Sword, which was held in so much Veneration.

I will not undertake to give a particular Account of the Commissioners Proceedings, with Regard to the Tumult at *Thorn*, but will only give a slight Sketch of them; and for that Purpose, shall only relate Word for Word, a very short Account of them, which I find in a Journal of those Times.

" **T**HE Tribunal of *Warsaw*, before which the *Jesuits* layed the Affair of *Thorn*, was not only composed of its usual Members, but also of several Senators, Ecclesiastical and Secular; deputed by the general Diet of *Poland*, which was then assembled.

" The *Jesuits*, to confirm the Animosity of the Judges, most of which were sworn Enemies to the Protestants, employed the most eloquent of their Society, in the Prosecution of their Cause; and having been backed by the Vicar of the Attorney-General of the Kingdom, named *Doringowski*, obtained the famous Sentence, which I have mentioned before, and which was pronounced on the 16th of November, without the poor City of *Thorn's* being suffered to make any Defence; all the Benefits of Law, which in other Cases are granted to the greatest Criminals, being refused it.

" One and twenty Commissioners were appointed to put this Sentence in Execution, who were to assemble at *Thorn*, on the 5th of December; all which was confirmed by a Decree of the Diet of the

" the Kingdom. The Nobility of the two Kingdoms were ordered to furnish the Troops necessary for covering the Execution ; and the Commissioners were to hear what Complaints should be made against the City, and take Cognizance of them.

" These Dispositions being made, three Burgomasters, one Senator, and the others mentioned in the Sentence, were imprisoned.

" On the 5th of December, the Commission began to assemble, and the Jesuits produced before it six suborned and exceptionable Witnesses, who were permitted to affirm their Depositions on Oath ; maintaining that the Prisoners well deserved the Sentence of Death and other Punishments inflicted on them : after which, according to the Polish Laws, no Defence is either admitted of, or heard.

On the 7th the President Rosner, aged 65 Years, was beheaded before Break of Day, and his Body was exposed in a Coffin, in the Old Town-House, 'till ten o'Clock, to satiate the Vengeance of the Nobility and Clergy. He was tempted incessantly by the Jesuits and other Monks, the Day and Night preceding his Tragical End ; who spared neither Promises nor Threatnings, to induce him to change his Religion : and at last, to get rid of them, said to them ; *Be satisfied with my Head ; as to my Soul, it belongs to my Saviour.* The others who were condemned to Death, were executed at Ten o'Clock ; among which were seven Burghers, one Journeyman Button-Maker, and one Carpenter, the last of which had his Right Hand cut off. One of them was quartered, who even, on receiving the Holy Communion, a little before his Execution, solemnly declared, *That so far from having committed the least Disorder in the Jesuits College, he had never set Foot in*

" in it in his Life : though the false Witnesses had
 " deposed the contrary, and confirmed their De-
 " positions by Oath. Four of these last executed
 " were burnt near the Gallows, and the other five
 " buried honourably.

" All the ten executed were of the Lutheran Re-
 " ligion, in which they constantly persevered, with-
 " out suffering themselves to be moved, either by
 " Solicitations or Promises of Pardon ; and were
 " filled with a Holy Joy, for suffering Martyrdom
 " for the Faith, without having been guilty of any
 " Crime. One of the Burghers even said with a
 " loud Voice ; *Our good Father* (speaking of the
 " President, who was already executed) *is gone*
 " *before, let us, his innocent Children, follow his*
 " *Steps with Pleasure and Chearfulness, and God,*
 " *the just Judge, convert our Enemies.*

" Among those condemned to Death, was a
 " Burgher, named Heyder, who out of a Love for
 " Life, embraced the Roman Catholick Religion,
 " during the Sitting of the Commission, appointed
 " for drawing up the Criminal Proces ; and by
 " that Means obtained his Pardon : which makes
 " it appear the more evidently, that the only
 " Crime for which these poor People suffered,
 " was the being Protestants : since, if they would
 " have followed the Example of that Apostate,
 " the Proceedings would not only have been con-
 " ducted in another Manner, but there would have
 " been also quite a different Sentence pronounced.
 " However, the Vice President Zuernick had a
 " Pardon granted him, at the Intercession of several
 " Persons without changing his Religion. This
 " Pardon must be confirmed by the King of Po-
 " land, which nobody doubts of ; for if this whole
 " Affair had depended on the Will and Pardon of
 " so good, so just, and clement a King, or had
 " been related to him with its true Circumstances,

“ and without Falsification, there would not have
“ been so much innocent Blood shed.

“ After the bloody Scene of the 7th of December,
“ the other Articles of the Sentence were also put in
“ Execution ; and the Lutherans had the Grief, to
“ see themselves deprived of the fine Church of St.
“ Mary, with its Dependencies, and the Roman
“ Catholicks put in Possession of them.

“ On the 14th they obliged the Magistrates to
“ proceed to Election, and had great Difficulty to
“ find a single Roman Catholick who was in the
“ least qualified to be elected ; the Laws of the
“ City excluding all Forreigners. The *Jesuits*
“ found Means to place four Roman Catholick
“ Members in the Senate ; two of which were of
“ *Jewish* Extraction, and two Forreigners, and all
“ the four intirely ignorant of the *German*, though
“ all Business was transacted in that Language : and
“ they chose for Echevins, a broken Merchant,
“ and a Hatter, who could neither read, nor
“ write.

“ The *Jesuits* have presented a Particular of the
“ Dammage they pretend to have sustained, ac-
“ cording to which they demand 35,000 Florins
“ of the City ; though the whole Dammage does
“ not amount to 1000, and their whole College is
“ not worth 30,000.

“ They have caused the Epithalamium of the
“ Lutheran Pastor’s Dean, named *Gueret*, to be
“ burnt by the Hand of the Executioner ; but it
“ was only a Scrap of Paper, with an Inscription,
“ and not a Copy of it : the *Jesuits* not having
“ been able to get one of them. The Commission
“ have demanded of the Court, the Confiscation of
“ this Dean’s Effects, as also of the *German* and
“ *Polish* Pastors of the new City, who are retired
“ to avoid the Rage of their Enemis ; but this
“ Demand has been absolutely refused them.

“ The

" The Echevin *Radski* has presented the Apostate
" *Heyder's Son* to the Commission ; he is a Youth
" of 13 Years, whom the *Jesuits* have taken into
" their Convent.

" The Effects of the President *Rosner* have been
" given to the City of *Thorn*, to contribute towards
" the Payment of the Damage, which the *Jesuits*
" pretend to have suffered.

" The Commission, which did not leave *Thorn*
" before the 18th of *December*, has cost the City
" about 40,000 Florins ; besides which five or six
" Soldiers were quartered on every Protestant
" Burgher, who were obliged to maintain them,
" and furnish them with Plenty of every Thing,
" under Pain of being treated with unheard of In-
" humanity : insomuch that the Misery and Cala-
" mity of the City are so dismal, that it is im-
" possible to paint them in their natural Colours.

" The Commissioners of the Republick of *Po-*
" *land* leaving *Thorn* on the 18th of *December*, the
" Dragoons and Soldiers marched out at the same
" Time ; so that the Burghers, who had been
" obliged to provide them Victuals, and other
" Necessaries, besides Money, were then delivered
" from the insupportable Burthen, with which they
" had been oppressed. One of the false Witnesses
" made Use of by the *Jesuits* against this poor City,
" being asked by some of his Friends, how he
" could depose as he had done, and by his Oath
" occasion the Death of so many innocent Persons ;
" since he was not in the City during the Disorder,
" replied : *The Lutherans and all other Hereticks,*
" *are consider'd by us Roman Catbolicks, as People*
" *condemned to the Flames ; and when we can con-*
" *tribute to bring one of them to them, the Church*
" *teaches us that we do a meritorious Work in the*
" *Sight of God.* And when they objected to him,
" and plainly shewed that it was a Cruelty unbe-

" coming Christians, he had no other Answer to
 " make, except, *That he and the other Witnesses*
 " *had been thoroughly instructed by the Jesuits*; and
 " *besides that, the Excommunication which the Holy*
 " *Father fulminated every Year at Rome, against*
 " *the Hereticks, sufficiently quieted their Consciences.*

" One of the * Commissioners appointed to see
 " the Execution of the Sentence pronounced against
 " this City, contributed most of all to hasten the
 " Execution; in hopes of recovering his Sight,
 " which he has almost lost: the *Jesuits* having
 " assured him, that *the Mother of God* would cer-
 " tainly shew a particular Regard for him, for
 " doing so good a Work, and revenging the In-
 " insult upon her Honour. However, that Noble-
 " man remains still in the same Condition.

As soon as the King of *Prussia* was informed of the Sentence pronounced against the City of *Thorn*, by the special Commission, he wrote a Letter to his *Polish* Majesty, to induce him to grant a Pardon to the accused, or at least defer their Execution; that a farther Inquiry might be made into the Matter, and the Truth separated from the Falso-
 "hoods, with which the Animosity of the Accusers, and the Depositions of their false Witnesses had filled the Proceedings. His *Prussian* Majesty's Let-
 "ter, which was writ in Latin, is as follows;

SERENISSIME REX,

*A*Cerbum Dolorem, quo ob Sententiam contra Cives
*T*horunenses suscitati per urbem tumultus causâ la-
 tam, affecti sumus, *Vestræ Majestati* minimè celandum
 putavimus; neque potuit nobis nisi luctuosissimum esse
 illud Judicium, quo in Consortes Religionis nostræ,
 specie Pietatis erga Deum, Ferro & Igni animadver-

* Prince Lubomirski.

titur,

titur, Scholæ eorumdem destruuntur, Jura denique Civitatis cum maximo detimento Evangelicorum Civium violantur.

Si perduellionis adversus Majestatem Vestram & Rempublicam accusarentur Civis Thoronenses, haud alio, si quod gravius excogitari potest, criminis contaminati in Judicium traherentur, nihil profecto decerni in eos gravius, nihil crudelius posset: nunc cum de pœnâ bujus tumultus queritur, qui ab infinâ plebe in quosdam nullius numeri Jesuitas excitus, atque ab his ipsis quodammodo actus & propagatus est, cuius pœnæ atrocitatem criminis admissio neutquam convenire, neque ob paucorum insaniam tot innocentes occidendos Urhemque ipsam vastandam esse, Vestrae Majestati facile patet.

Existimabunt sanè omnes æqui rerum Arbitri id quod & per multis indiciis in hac causâ proditum est, terribilem illam adversus Evangelicos Civis sententiam, non amori Justitiae, sed potius Jesuitarum fraudibus & implacabili in Religionem nostram odio, deberi; nec aliam facile occasionem illis magis aptam visam esse, quâ non solum Privilegiis suis fraudarentur Evangelici Thoronenses, sed etiam, si fieri posset, internecione dele-rentur.

Sed nota per Orbem Vestrae Majestatis Clementia minime probabit iniquum hoc atque intolerabile Judicium, neque præclarè gestorum suorum Gloriam cæde miserorum civium obfuscari atque minui patietur. Quamobrem certò nobis pollicemur, fore, ut Majestas Vestra rejectâ priore Sententiâ, Controversiam banc ad Tribunal Judicum ex utraque Religione delegandorum, Jurisperitorum, Pacisque amantium remittat, qui Momentis Causæ denuò expensis, auditâque, uti par est, reorum defensione, ex jure & æquo Sententiam ferant, & ita confirmatis simul urbis privilegiis, tot Incolarum & Christianorum & innocentium sanguini (quem sitire crudelitas summa est) parcatur.

Neque verò ingratum esse potest Majestati Vestræ quod pro civibus nostræ Religioni additîs, ut boni Principis officium postulat, intercedimus; quod eo mihius negligendum Nobis fuit, quod magis jam Fædere Olivensi ut sarta testa manerent Thorunii totiusque Prussie Polonica jura, Nos in perpetuum curaturos obligavimus. Simile certè Pietatis officium ab iis Principibus expellamus, qui ad servanda Pacta Olivensia omne Consilium atque Operam se collatueros esse fidem dederunt.

Exoptatum è contrario erit Principibus Evangelicis, Vestræ vero Majestati imprimis gloriosum, si Thorum fatorum iniquitate penè ad incitas redactum, ab interitu vindicet, atque calamitates innumeras, qua rebus adeò exulceratis immittere videntur, regiā auctoritate avertat.

Commendavimus rem omnem nostrō ad Comitia Warsawiensia delegato, ejusque fratri ex Comitibus de Schwerin; atque Majestatis Vestræ de re tanti momenti responsum, quale a Rege tam justo, tam Nobis amico sperari potest, expellamus. Dabantur Berolini, Die 28o Novembris, 1724.

FRIEDERICUS WILHELMUS.

Ad Regem Poloniae.

ILGEN.

The same in English.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS KING,

" WE have thought ourselves obliged to inform your Majesty of the extreme Grief we are affected with, for the rigorous Sentence pronounced against the Inhabitants of Thorn, on account of the Disturbance raised in that City; and that we are moved with the greatest Compassion to see our Brethren in Christ, under Presence of the Glory of God, punished with Fire and Sword, their Schools destroyed, and lastly, " the

" the Rights and Privileges of the City violated,
" to the infinite Prejudice of the Protestant Citi-
" zens.

" If the Inhabitants of *Thorn* were guilty of open
" Rebellion against your Majesty and the Repub-
" lick , or were accused of any more heinous
" Crime, if there be one ; they could not have a
" more severe and cruel Sentence pronounced a-
" gainst them : whereas, the Business being only
" to punish the Authors of this Riot, raised by
" the lowest of the Rabble against some worthless
" *Jesuits*, and even in a Manner fomented and
" propagated by themselves ; your Majesty will
" easily perceive, that the Punishment is much
" more rigorous than the Crime deserves, and that
" so many innocent People ought not to suffer
" Death, and a whole City be ruined, for the Folly
" and Rashness of a few.

" All impartial Men will think, as is very con-
" spicuous from many Circumstances in this Af-
" fair, that this terrible Sentence against the Pro-
" testant Inhabitants, does not proceed so much
" from a Zeal for Justice, as from the Artifices of
" the *Jesuits*, and their implacable Hatred to Our
" Religion ; thinking this the most favourable Op-
" portunity that might offer, not only to rob the
" Protestant Inhabitants of *Thorn*, of their Pri-
" vileges, but even, if possible, to exterminate them
" with Fire and Sword.

" But your Majesty's celebrated Clemency will
" never approve of this iniquitous and bloody Sen-
" tence, or suffer the Glory of your Heroick Ac-
" tions to be tarnished by the Butchery of these
" miserable Citizens : For which Reason we are
" firmly persuaded, that your Majesty will reject
" this Sentence, and remit the Cause to a Tribu-
" nal composed of Judges, skilled in the Law and
" pacifick, of both Religions ; who after having

“ duely examined again into the Circumstances of
 “ the Affair, and heard, as is reasonable, the De-
 “ fence of the accused ; may pronounce a just and
 “ equitable Sentence, and by that Means both pre-
 “ serve the Privileges of the City, and spare the
 “ Blood (which 'tis excessively cruel to thirst after)
 “ of so many innocent and Christian Inhabitants.

“ Neither can Our Intercession for those of Our
 “ own Religion, be disagreeable to your Majesty ;
 “ because, as a good Prince, we could not avoid it ;
 “ being engaged as Guarantee of the Treaty of O-
 “ liva, to preserve both the City of *Thorn* and all
 “ the rest of *Polish Prussia*, in the Enjoyment of
 “ their Rights and Privileges : and we are assured
 “ of the Concurrence of all the other Powers,
 “ who are also Guarantees of the said Treaty of
 “ Oliva.

“ On the contrary, your Majesty will do a
 “ Thing very agreeable to the Protestant Powers,
 “ and particularly glorious to yourself, if you will
 “ please to take the City of *Thorn*, reduced to the
 “ utmost Distress by the wicked Artifices of the
 “ *Jesuits*, under your Protection, and preserve it
 “ from Ruin ; and prevent, by your Royal Au-
 “ thority, the many Calamities which the troubled
 “ Face of Affairs seems to forebode.

“ We have recommended the whole Affair to
 “ our Minister at the Diet of *Warsaw*, and his
 “ Brother Count *Schwerin* ; and impatiently expect
 “ such an Answer from your Majesty, to a Busi-
 “ ness of this Importance, as we have Reason to
 “ hope for from so just a Prince, and so much a
 “ Friend to us. Given at Berlin the 28th of No-
 “ vember 1724.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To the King of Poland.

ILGEN.

Who

Who could have thought so pressing a Letter, from a neighbouring and formidable King, would not have mitigated the Fate of the Inhabitants of *Thorn*? But the *Poles* were Masters of it, and the *Jesuits* were Masters of the *Poles*: *Augustus* was at *Warsaw*, very well; with all his Clemency he could not alter the Sentence of a Commission, appointed for the General Diet of the Kingdom, without disobliging the whole Nation. The Judges, however, seemed to fear, the Goodness and Equity of that great Prince, would curb their Hatred, and that the Solicitations of the Protestant Powers, would induce him to use his Prerogative, to save those unfortunate Burghers; for which Reason they hastened the Execution of the Sentence, with all imaginable Precipitation; and it was in vain for all *Europe* to implore the Assistance of Christianity and Humanity; nothing could put a Stop to a Barbarity, concerted by Envy and Revenge.

As soon as our Monarch was informed of what had been transacted at *Thorn*, his Grief was equal to his Astonishment; and I have been assured that he shed Tears at the Recital of this tragical Scene: which does not surprise me, having been myself an Eye-Witness of something very like it; which has convinced me, that this Prince could not refrain from Tears, when he was sensibly afflicted.

Frederick-William, immediately after the Affair of *Thorn*, would see no Body for several Days, but was extremely sorrowful and shed Tears; after which he grew terribly incensed against the *Poles*, and in the Anguish of his Heart, caused a Letter to be wrote to King *Augustus*. This Letter was writ in *Latin*, and made publick, that the *Poles* might read it; which I will give in the *Latin* Tongue, with an *English* Translation for the Benefit of those, who do not understand that Language.

FRIDERICUS-WILHELMUS REX.

Quantā cum festinatione super negotio Thorunensi conceptum, Majestati Vestræ minimè ignoratum ferale Decretum, planè anticipato funesti termini constituto spatio, executioni datum sit, famâ nobis quidem innuit. Sed & Majestatem Vestram baud dubiè fugere non potest, qualem de Justitiâ & Christianismo eorum, qui hujus Decreti ejusque executionis autores se præbuerunt, existimationem conceperint, in orbe universim omnes, sine discrimine Religionis, quorum Animis recti & æqui sensus qualiscunque insidet. Facti tam immanis tamque barbari justam ultionem, Divino quod cuncta mortalium regit Arbitrio, & supremæ Sapientiæ merito relinquimus. At enimvero, quoniam neque bac adeo copiosa innocentis, & Justitiam Dei tantorum facinorum ultricem & vindicem nunc in clamantis, sanguinis effusione, neque cadaverum horum Martyrum, si non omnium at complurium à Canibus lacerandorum projectione, expletam esse sœvitiam apparet, sed eam quoque ad Templa, Scholas & Magistratum civicum urbis Thorunensis extendere, cunctaque summa infimis miscere propositum esse videtur; hujusmodi vero evercio urbi inferri nequit, nisi unà Pax Olivensis manifesto nec ullo juris specie colorando modo convellatur: eam autem Pacificationem intactam inviolatamque servari nostrâ summopere interest, ipsâ rei necessitate adducti sumus cuncta hæc Majestati Vestræ consideranda propnere, tandemque ad dictæ Pacificationis, singulatim verò eorum quæ Art. 2. § 3. & Art. 35. § 1. expressa continentur, in tam gravi momento observationem bortari, postulantes ut promptâ efficacium remediorum interpolatione eas rationes amplecti velit, quibus Civitati Thorunensi legitimè parta privilegia, jura & immunitates in Sacris & Politicis salva & intacta serventur; & si quid in contrarium esset, id continuò aboleatur, & in pristinum statum redintegretur; ne, si præter expectationem res aliter succedat, Principibus Evangelicis,

præ-

præcipue his qui seu Sponsores Pacificationis Olivensis,
 eam tueri propriâ Obligatione tenentur, quique omnes,
 quod pro certo affirmare Majestati Vestra non dubitamus, hoc negotium singulari attentione speculanuntur,
 causa præbeatur, rationes & mediâ lege Divinâ &
 Gentium jure in hujusmodi casibus constituta expediendi,
 & quod primum proximumque fuerit, in subditos suos
 Cultum Romano-Catolicum profitentes, partem eorum
 derivandi, quibus in Poloniâ Evangelici oppressi & ad
 incitas ferè redacti, per extremam injuriam iniquissime
 sunt afficti. Hæc latere Majestatem Vestram noluimus,
 de cætero eandem Divinæ tutelæ commendantes. Daban-
 tur Berolini, die 9. Jan. Anno Orbis redempti, 1725.

Translation of the preceding Letter.

" **W**E have heard by Report, how hastily the
 " bloody Sentence, not unknown to your
 " Majesty, pronounced on the Affair of Thorn,
 " has been executed; even before the Expiration
 " of the fatal Term appointed for it: and your
 " Majesty cannot be ignorant of the Judgment,
 " all Mankind, who have the least Sense of Equity
 " and Justice, without Distinction of Religion,
 " have formed of the Justice and Christianity of
 " those, who have been the Authors of this Sen-
 " tence, and of its Execution. We deservedly
 " leave the just Vengeance of so cruel and barba-
 " rous an Action, to the Divine Wisdom and over-
 " ruling Providence; but however, as their Cruelty
 " does not seem to be satiated, with this copious
 " Effusion of innocent Blood, now imploring the
 " Divine Justice to avenge such Iniquity; nor
 " with the exposing the Bodies of some, if not of
 " all those Martyrs, to be devoured by Dogs; but
 " that they propose to extend it even to the Church-
 " es, Schools, and Civil Government of the City
 " of Thorn, and subvert every Thing: such a Sub-
 " version

" version of its Form of Government cannot be
 " executed, without manifestly and directly infring-
 " ing the Peace of *Oliva*. And as we are highly
 " concerned to preserve the said Treaty unviolated,
 " we are indispensably obliged to submit these
 " Things to your Royal Consideration, and to ex-
 " hort you in a Matter of this Consequence, to
 " observe the said Treaty, particularly the Contents
 " of the third Clause of the 11th Article, and the
 " 1st of the 25th, and desire you will please to
 " take such Measures, that the City of *Thorn*, by
 " the speedy Application of proper Remedies, may
 " be intirely maintained in its just Privileges, Rights
 " and Immunities, both Spiritual and Temporal ;
 " and that if any Thing has been done contrary to
 " them, that it may be immediately annulled, and
 " all Things restored to their former State : least,
 " if Things should unexpectedly happen otherwise,
 " the Protestant Princes, particularly those, who as
 " Guarantees of the Treaty of *Oliva*, are obliged to
 " maintain it, and others that I can assure your
 " Majesty give a particular Attention to this Affair,
 " should be obliged to make Use of the Means,
 " which are authorized by the Laws of God and
 " Nations, in these Cases ; and as the readiest, make
 " their Roman Catholick Subjects feel Part of those
 " Evils with which the *Polish* Protestants, contrary
 " to the Faith of Treaties, are most unjustly op-
 " pressed, and reduced to the greatest Distress. We
 " would not conceal these Things from your Ma-
 " jesty, whom we sincerely recommend to the
 " Divine Protection.

Given at Berlin, the 9th of January,
 in the Year of Our Lord, 1725.

Our Monarch finding that neither his Intercession
 nor Remonstrances produced any Effect at the *Polish*
 Court,

Court, wrote Circular Letters to all the Protestant Powers who were concerned in the Treaty of *Oliva*. The Copy of that which he wrote to the King of *Great-Britain*, is as follows.

SIRE,

“ YOUR Majesty cannot be ignorant of the
 “ terrible Decree which the Affessorial Tri-
 “ bunal of *Warsaw*, has just pronounced against
 “ the poor City of *Thorn*; at least against its Pro-
 “ testant Inhabitants. A great Number of People,
 “ and some of Note, are not only condemned to
 “ Death there, but to the most cruel and infamous
 “ Death; and all this on Account of a Riot, that
 “ was raised by the Populace against the *Jesuits*, and
 “ which was attended with some Violences.

“ By this Decree, SIRE, they deprive the City
 “ of its Churches, destroy its Schools, and intirely
 “ subvert its Magistracy and Form of Civil Go-
 “ vernment; in short, the City is on the Point of
 “ loosing all the Privileges which have cost it so
 “ much Labour and Blood, and which have been
 “ confirmed and ratified by the Treaty of *Oliva*.
 “ And all these Calamities are occasioned by the
 “ false Accusations of the *Jesuits*, to which the
 “ Depositions of their suborned false Witnesses,
 “ have given some Appearance of Truth. Cer-
 “ tainly a more crying Injustice was never seen.

“ The Rage of the Roman Catholick Clergy goes
 “ so far, that they do not only propose to ruin
 “ the City of *Thorn*, but absolutely to destroy all
 “ those who are not of their Communion; they
 “ boldly declare this, and openly boast of it.
 “ There are actually Laws ready, and which will
 “ be published; if the *Polish* Diet, whose Time
 “ has just been limited, can finish their Session.
 “ Thus they are going to destroy at once, the
 “ few Protestant Churches, that yet remain, either
 “ in

“ in *Poland* or *Lithuania*; notwithstanding nothing
 “ can be more sacred or inviolable, than the Laws
 “ which secure to the Dissenters, the quiet Enjoy-
 “ ment of their Religion, and the Protection of the
 “ King and Republick: since they are Laws, Capi-
 “ tulations and Conventions, made at Elections,
 “ and before the Coronation of Kings, sworn to by
 “ them, and by the present King, as well as by
 “ his Predecessors.

“ However inviolable these Engagements may
 “ be, which the King and Republick have entered
 “ into, they have no Regard to them; but wink
 “ at the Persecutions which the Non-conformists
 “ suffer from the Popish Clergy: so that we see
 “ but too plainly, they have no Remedy left, if
 “ Providence, moved by their Prayers, does not
 “ raise them up some pious Deliverer, who will
 “ please to protect and defend them.

“ No, SIRE, Injustice and Oppression do not
 “ permit the Protestant Powers to keep Silence;
 “ and can your Majesty in particular, who has
 “ given such shining Proofs of your Zeal for the
 “ Protestant Religion, see so many Churches perse-
 “ cuted, without being moved with Compassion?
 “ Your Piety and Glory are equally ingaged to
 “ defend oppressed Innocence.

“ As for my own Part, my Conscience obliges
 “ me to it, and I am ready to do it. It has
 “ obliged me to act in Concert with your Majesty,
 “ and I will neglect no Means, which you shall
 “ think necessary, for the Deliverance of these poor
 “ unhappy People.

“ I have written on this Subject to his *Polish*
 “ Majesty, as you will see by the Copy annexed;
 “ but am afraid my Intercession, if it be not se-
 “ conded and corroborated by your Majesties, will
 “ not be powerful enough to avert the Evils, which
 “ the City of *Thorn* is threatned with, as well as
 all

" all the Protestants of *Poland* and *Lithuania*. I
 " intreat your Majesty therefore, to send an Am-
 " bassador into *Poland*, and declare yourself the
 " Protector of injured Innocents.

" I have already sent a Minister thither; but
 " could wish your Majesty would also send one,
 " and that they might act in Concert, to endeavour
 " to prevent the Effusion of innocent Blood, and
 " preserve the Protestants their Privileges.

" As Guarantee of the Treaty of *Oliva*, your
 " Majesty is authorized to interest yourself in the
 " Preservation of *Thorn*, and its Privileges; and I
 " don't doubt but that you will do it. I am, &c.

Berlin, December the 2d, 1724.

His Swedish Majesty, as principally concerned
 in the Treaty of *Oliva*, wrote at the same Time,
 and of his own Accord, to the King of *Poland*;
 and did it with so much Zeal, that our Monarch
 thought himself obliged to congratulate him on it,
 by the following Letter.

" **T**HE Holy Zeal which your Majesty has
 " shewn in the famous Affair of *Thorn*, a-
 " gainst the unjust Proceeding of the Polish Court,
 " and the detestable Rage of the sanguinary Romish
 " Clergy, against the poor Protestant Inhabitants of
 " the City of *Thorn*, is extremely commendable;
 " and the Almighty Being will not leave unre-
 " warded, the Pains your Majesty has taken, to
 " aid these poor People unjustly persecuted. But
 " as the Letter which your Majesty wrote on this
 " Subject, to the King of *Poland*, could not come
 " to his Hands, 'till after the Execution of the
 " bloody Sentence of *Thorn*; there remains nothing
 " now, but to prevent the State of Religion being
 " intirely subverted in that City. We have writ

to

“ to the King of *Poland*, on that Head, to Day ;
 “ a Copy of which Letter is hereto annexed : and
 “ we submit it to your Majesty, whether it would
 “ not be proper for you to do the same, &c.

Signed

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The King wrote a second Letter to his *Swedish* Majesty, to ingage him to invite all the Guarantees of the Treaty of *Oliva*, to oblige the *Poles* to make Satisfaction, for their Infraction of the said Treaty, in the Affair of *Thorn*. His Letter was as follows.

“ **W**E do not doubt but that your Majesty,
 “ soon after the Receipt of our last Letter,
 “ on account of the fatal Affair of *Thorn*, was in-
 “ formed of the Execution of the bloody Sentence,
 “ pronounced against that City ; and that the cruel
 “ Proceedings of the *Romish* Clergy in *Poland*, and
 “ of their Adherents, against so many innocent
 “ Victims, has as sensibly affected your Majesty,
 “ as we were, at the Effusion of the Blood of those
 “ Martyrs ; and filled you with a just Indignation,
 “ both against the Authors of this detestable Proce-
 “ dure, and those who have approved of it, fa-
 “ voured it, and put it in Execution.

“ Though we ought to leave the Care of aveng-
 “ ing an Action so cruel, so unwarrantable, and
 “ so much detested by all reasonable Men, to the
 “ Divine Justice ; your Majesty will however agree
 “ with Us, that as the Constitution of the City of
 “ *Thorn*, is on the Point of being intirely subverted,
 “ both in Spirituals and Temporals, and that the
 “ Protestants there are just going to be deprived both
 “ of their Churches and Schools ; all the Powers con-
 “ cerned in the Treaty of *Oliva*, and especially your
 “ Majesty and Us, have all the Reason in the World

to

“ to oppose so manifest a Contravention of the said
 “ Treaty, to the utmost of our Power ; and invite
 “ and summon the Guarantees of this Peace, to
 “ effectually perform their Ingagements in that
 “ Respect, in order to preserve the City of *Thorn*,
 “ in the Enjoyment of its Privileges, Liberties and
 “ Prerogatives.

“ We do not neglect making the proper Solici-
 “ tations on that Head, where-ever it is necessary ;
 “ and We repeat to your Majesty the Offers we
 “ have already made you, of secondeing you in all
 “ the Measures you shall think the most efficacious,
 “ for the Welfare and Preservation of the City of
 “ *Thorn*, and of all the other Protestants in *Poland* ;
 “ and to concert all Things with your Majesty.
 “ We expect the same from your Majesty, as also
 “ a favourable Answer and Resolution from you,
 “ on this Subject, and, &c.

Signed

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Every Body knows that the Crown of *France* mediated the Peace of *Oliva*, between the *Swedes* and *Poles* ; and did not only act as Mediatrix, but also ingaged as a Guarantee ; and declared in one of the Articles of the said Treaty ; that it would maintain by Force of Arms, every Thing that had been agreed to and concluded at *Oliva*, whenever any one of the Contracting Parties should infringe the said Treaty ; supposing nothing could be obtained by Representations. The King of *Prussia* therefore thought himself obliged, to address himself to his Most Christian Majesty, to obtain a Reparation for the Injury done to the Burghers of *Thorn*, contrary to the Tenour of Treaties ; and accordingly to that Purpose, wrote the following Letter to that Monarch ;

Z

Most

Most HIGH, &c.

" WE doubt not but that your Majesty has
" been informed, of the terrible Sentence
" pronounced against the City of *Thorn*, and that
" the said Sentence has been lately executed.

" We ought to leave the Vengeance of so e-
" normous a Cruelty, exercised chiefly on Persons
" intirely innocent, to the Divine Justice ; but as
" the *Polish* Court, so far from being satisfied with
" such an Effusion of Christian Blood, designs to
" carry its Injustice farther, and totally subvert the
" antient Constitution of the City of *Thorn*, and
" deprive the Inhabitants of their Churches, Schools,
" Privileges and Prerogatives ; a direct Violation
" of the Treaty of *Oliva*, which we are so much
" the more concerned to preserve, as the Tran-
" quillity of the North depends on it : We cannot
" avoid complaining of it to your Majesty, and
" summoning you, as Guarantee of the said Treaty,
" to be pleased to oblige the King and Republick
" of *Poland*, by such Means as your Majesty shall
" judge most proper and most effectual, not to
" give any farther Molestation to the City of *Thorn*,
" in the Possession and Exercise of its Rights,
" Privileges and Liberties ; and to restore all
" Things there, to the State they ought to be in
" by the Treaty of *Oliva*, with regard both to
" Spirituals and Temporals. Your Majesty's Glory,
" and Faith given for the Execution and Guaranty
" of all the Articles of the Treaty, being equally
" engaged in this Affair of *Thorn* ; make us hope
" your Majesty will favour this our Request, and
" effectually perform your Guarantee, which will
" greatly oblige us, praying God that he will, &c.

Berlin, January the 9th, 1725.

The

The Czar, interested himself too much in the Affairs of the North, to remain a quiet Spectator of this Infraction of Treaties by the Poles ; and therefore wrote a Letter to his *Polish* Majesty in favour of the Protestants. The King of *Prussia* thought himself obliged to cherish this good Will of the Emperour of *Russia*, for the Protestants ; and with that View wrote to him the following Letter.

Most POTENT EMPEROUR,

" WE have heard with great Joy, the Representations your Imperial Majesty has caused to be made to the King and Republick of *Poland*, in favour of the oppressed Non-conformists in that Kingdom, and particularly of the Protestant Inhabitants of *Thorn*. But we see with inexpressible Concern, that your Representations have produced no more Effect, than those we Ourselves have made to his *Polish* Majesty, both by Letters, and by our Ministers. On the contrary, they give so little Attention to them, that it seems as if they made it their Business to shew the whole World, the Contempt they have both for your Imperial Majesty's and our Intercessions : since so far from mitigating the bloody Sentence, pronounced against the City of *Thorn*, they hastened the Execution of it, and committed such enormous Cruelties on those poor innocent Victims, that Posterity will hardly be able to credit them, and cannot reflect on them without Detestation, as all reasonable People do at present. However, it appears that the Hatred of the Romish Clergy, is not yet satiated with the Effusion of so much innocent Blood ; they are determined to deprive the City of its justly acquired Prerogatives, Liberties and Privileges, and the Protestants of their Churches and Schools ;

“ and in short, totally subvert both the Civil and
“ Ecclesiastical Government.

“ As this is therefore a direct Violation of the
“ Treaty of *Oliva*, which has cost so much Blood,
“ Treasure and Pains; and as your Imperial Ma-
“ jesty interests yourself as well as We and the
“ Northern Powers, in the Maintaining of this
“ Treaty: We submit it to your Majesty’s Judg-
“ ment, whether it would not be proper for you to
“ make it a common Cause with Us and the said
“ Powers, to oblige the King and Republick of
“ *Poland*, to reinstate the City of *Thorn*, in its
“ former Condition, both in Spirituals and Tem-
“ porals, as well as in its other Rights, Privileges
“ and Prerogatives dependent on them, according
“ to the Tenour of the Treaty of *Oliva*; as also to
“ cause every Thing done to the contrary to be
“ rectified, and the Non-conformists restored to
“ what has been unjustly taken from them.

“ Your Imperial Majesty may be assured of our
“ Concurrence, and of that of the other Protestant
“ Powers, who will joyn us, and zealously second
“ your Majesty’s Efforts; and we in our Turn,
“ will on all Occasions, out of an Esteem and
“ Affection for your Imperial Majesty, be as service-
“ able as possible to the Greek Churches in *Poland*.
“ We impatiently expect your Resolution, on this
“ Subject, with all possible Expedition, &c.

Berlin, January the 9th, 1725.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

Our Monarch was not satisfied, as we see, with only being disposed, to prosecute the Satisfaction due to the Inhabitants of *Thorn*; but he was also willing to engage other Powers in it, who were capable

capable of making the *Poles* repent the violent Steps they had taken. With this View, he resolved to pay a Visit to his Britannick Majesty at *Hanover*, under the Pretence of concluding a supposed Marriage, between * his Highness Prince *Frederick*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Princess Royal of *Prussia*; but in reality to begin a Treaty of Alliance, that might oppose a strong Barrier against the *Poles*.

With this Design his *Prussian* Majesty went from *Berlin* to *Hanover*, attended by only one Officer and two Pages; and the same Evening he arrived at the Capital of the Electorate, had an Interview with his Britannick Majesty at *Herenhausen*, where those two Monarchs supped together. The next Day they returned to *Hanover*, and saw a *French* Comedy; and during the Time they were on the Road between *Herenhausen* and *Hanover*, the King of *Prussia* had the Right Hand of his Britannick Majesty, in the Coach, which was escorted by a Detachment of the Horse Guards.

His *Prussian* Majesty did not amuse himself much with the Diversions, which the King of *Great Britain* strove to procure him; but kept his Project always in Sight, and pursued it with such Ardour, that he left the Business in a fair Way, before he departed for *Berlin*. His Majesty left *Hanover* on the 8th of *August*, at One of the Clock in the Morning, when every Body thought he was going to Bed; and set out with the greatest Diligence, in a Post-Chaise, which waited for him, extremely satisfied with the Honours paid him at *Hanover*, and much more so with the Defensive Alliance, which he had formed there, between the Kings of *Great Britain*, *France* and himself. Mr. *Wallenroth*, his Minister, was employed with those of the two

* His present Majesty was then Prince of *Wales*.

aforesaid Powers, in drawing up the Treaty, which was finally concluded, and digested into the following Articles.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY.

THeir Majesties the King of Great Britain, the Most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, having seen with Pleasure, how much the close Union which subsists between them, has contributed not only to the Happiness of their own proper Kingdoms and Subjects, but also to the publick Welfare and Tranquillity; being perswaded at the same Time there is nothing more proper to ascertain and secure the same Advantages, against all Events which may happen, than to cement more and more the said Union, and make it indissoluble; and having duly reflected on all the Treaties subsisting between their said Majesties, (from which they declare they will not deviate in any respect by this present Treaty) they have thought proper to take new Measures before-hand, on an Affair, which might be productive of fresh Troubles in Europe, by agreeing among themselves on what would be necessary, not only for the Security and essential Interests of their proper Kingdoms, but also with regard to the publick Welfare and Tranquillity. On these Considerations, and with this View, their said Britannick, Most Christian, and Prussian Majesties, have given their full Powers, namely, his Britannick Majesty to CHARLES Lord Viscount TOWNSHEND, Baron of LYNN, his Lieutenant in the County of Norfolk, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and his Secretary of State; his Most Christian Majesty to the Sieur FRANCIS, Count of BROGLIO, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, Director-General of his Cavalry and Dragoons, Governoeur of Mont-Dauphin, and his Ambassador to the said most potent King of Great-Britain; and his Prussian

Prussian Majesty, to the Sieur JOHN CHRISTOPHER WALLENROTH, his Minister of State, and Envoy Extraordinary to the said most potent King of Great-Britain; the which, by virtue of the said full Powers, (Copies of which shall be inserted Word for Word, at the End of this present Treaty) having considered with all possible Attention, the most proper Measures for attaining the End their said Majesties propose, have agreed on the following Articles.

1. There shall be from henceforth, and for ever, a most sincere and most intimate Friendship, and a most strict Union and Alliance, between the said three most potent Kings, their Heirs and Successors, the Dominions, Countries, and Cities situate in their respective Territories, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, both in and out of Europe; and they shall be cultivated and preserved in such a Manner, that the contracting Parties may faithfully advance their mutual Interests and Advantages, and prevent and repel all Injuries and Damages, by the properest Means they can devise.

2. As the true End and Intention of this Alliance between the said Kings, is to mutually preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of their respective Kingdoms; their aforesaid Majesties mutually promise each other their reciprocal Guaranty, to protect and preserve all the Dominions, Countries, and Cities in general, both in and out of Europe, which each of the Allies shall be actually possessed of at the Time of the Signing of this Alliance, as well as the Rights, Immunities, and Advantages, particularly those concerning Commerce, which the said Allies respectively do, or ought to enjoy. And to this End, the said Kings have agreed, that if any one of the Allies should, out of Spite to this Alliance, or under any other Pretence, be attacked in an hostile Manner, or should suffer any Injury in the above-mentioned Respects, by any Prince or State whatever; the other Allies shall use their good

Offices to cause Justice to be done to the injured Party, and to induce the Aggressor to abstain from any farther Hostility or Injury.

3. And if it should happen that either of the contracting Parties should be openly attacked, or disturbed in the aforesaid Respects, and that the good Offices above-mentioned should not be prevalent enough to procure a just Satisfaction and Reparation, for the Wrongs and Damages done to the injured Party; then the other Parties, two Months after they shall have been required to do it, shall furnish the following Succours, namely: His Majesty the King of Great-Britain, shall furnish 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse; His Majesty the Most Christian King, in the like case, shall furnish also 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse; and his Prussian Majesty 3000 Foot and 2000 Horse.

But if the Party attacked should rather chuse Ships of War, and Transports, or even Subsidies in Money, which shall be always left to his Choice; then the other Parties shall furnish Ships, or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops, to be furnished as above. And to prevent all Manner of Doubt with regard to this Expence, the contracting Parties do agree, that 1000 Foot shall be valued at 10,000 Florins of Holland per Month; and a proportionable Calculation shall be made for the Ships of War and Transports.

If the Succours above specified are not sufficient to procure Justice to the injured Party, then the contracting Parties shall agree together, on what further Forces ought to be furnished.

And lastly, that in case of Necessity, the said Allies shall assist the injured Party with all their Forces, and even declare War against the Aggressor.

4. And as the said three most illustrious Kings, are resolved to cement more and more, the close Union which is between them, by all possible Marks of a Sincerity and mutual Confidence; they have reciprocally

cally agreed, not only not to enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Engagement whatever, that may be contrary in any Respect whatever to each others Interests: but even faithfully to communicate to each other, the Propositions which may be made to them, and take no Resolution on what shall be proposed to them, except in Concert, and after having jointly examined what will be expedient for their common Interests, and proper to maintain the Ballance of Power in Europe, which it is so necessary to preserve, for the Good of the general Peace.

5. As his Most Christian Majesty, particularly interested, as Guaranty of the Treaties of Westphalia, to maintain the Privileges and Liberties of the Germanick Body, and their Britannick and Prussian Majesties, as Members of that Body, see with equal Concern, Seeds of Division and Complaints, which may at last break out and occasion a War, the Result of whose fatal Consequences may set all Europe in a Flame; their said Majesties being always attentive to what one Day may disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire in particular, and of Europe in general; engage and promise mutually to assist each other, for the Maintenance and Observation of the aforesaid Treaties, and other Acts, which having decreed on the Affairs of the Empire, are considered as the Basis and Foundation of the Tranquillity of the Germanick Body, and the Support of its Rights, Privileges and Immunities, which their aforesaid Majesties sincerely desire to provide for in a solid Manner.

6. This present Alliance shall subsist for the Space of fifteen Years, counting from the Day of the Signing of this present Treaty.

7. Their Britannick, Most Christian and Prussian Majesties, shall invite the Princes and States, which they shall mutually agree upon, to acceed to this present Treaty; and they have already agreed, to invite parti-

particularly, their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces to acced to it.

8. This present Treaty shall be approved of and ratified, by their Majesties the King of Great Britain, the Most Christian King, and the King of Prussia; and the Ratifications of it shall be exchanged, in the Space of two Months, from the Day of its Signing, or sooner if it can be.

In Witness whereof, we, by virtue of our respective full Powers, have signed the present Treaty, and sealed it with our Arms. Done at Hanover, the 3d of September 1725.

(T. S.) BROGLIO.

(T. S.) TOWNSHEND.

(T. S.) WALLENROTH.

First separate Article.

As several Princes and States are alarmed at the Affair which has happened at Thorn, and its Consequences, and are afraid, contrary to the Treaty of Oliva, that it should occasion Disturbances not only in Poland, but also in the neighbouring Countries; their Britannick, Most Christian and Prussian Majesties, who, as Guarantees of the aforesaid Treaty of Oliva, are concerned that it should be maintained and preserved in all its Articles; engage to employ their good Offices in the most effectual Manner, for the Rectification of what may have been done contrary to the said Treaty of Oliva. And for this Purpose, their said Majesties shall unanimously inform themselves by their Ministers in Poland, of the Infractions there shall have been of the said Treaty of Oliva, and of the Means to remedy the same, in such a Manner as may intirely secure the publick Tranquillity from the Dangers to which it would be exposed, if so solemn a Treaty as that of Oliva should be infringed.

Second

Second separate Article.

If the Empire, out of Spite to the Succours, which his Most Christian Majesty may furnish to their Britannick and Prussian Majesties, to secure them from the Disturbance that may be given them, in the Dominions they possess, should declare a War against his Most Christian Majesty; as in that Case, such a Declaration of War, would equally concern the most serene King of Great Britain, and the most serene King of Prussia, whose Interests would have occasioned the War which is made on his Most Christian Majesty; they shall not only not furnish their Contingents in Troops, or in any Manner of Succours of whatsoever Nature, though their said Britannick and Prussian Majesties, should not be comprised and named in the Declaration of War, which the Empire may make on France; but shall even act in Concert with his Most Christian Majesty, 'till the Peace, disturbed on this Occasion, be re-established. His said Britannick Majesty promising moreover, to execute in this Case, as well as in others, the Treaties which he has concluded with his Most Christian Majesty; who, on his Side, promises to observe them faithfully.

Third separate Article.

If it should happen, notwithstanding his Most Christian Majesty's firm Resolution, to observe exactly all his Treaties with regard to the Empire, as far as they are not deviated from by this present Treaty; that the Empire should be willing to take any Resolution against France, contrary to the general Guaranty of Possessions, as stipulated by the Treaty signed to Day: their Britannick and Prussian Majesties promise in this Case, to use their good Offices, Credit and Authority, in the most effectual Manner; either by their Votes, and those of the Princes their Friends, in the Diet, or by all other proper Means, to prevent any thing

Thing being done contrary to it. But if, contrary to all Expectation, and in Spite of all their Efforts, War should be declared against France, by the said Empire, though in such Case, being no longer a Defensive one, they would not be obliged, according to its Constitutions, to furnish any Contingent; yet however, to obviate all Doubt between their said Majesties, if they think they cannot dispense with the Performance of their Duties, as Members of the Body: Their Britannick and Prussian Majesties reserve to themselves, the Liberty of furnishing their Contingents in Infantry or Cavalry, of their own Troops, or of those of any other Power, at their Choice, which they shall take into their Pay; without their Britannick and Prussian Majesties being deemed, on account of their Contingents thus furnished, to have infringed the Treaty signed to Day, which shall remain in its full Force. Their Britannick and Prussian Majesties promise in this Case, to furnish no other, or greater Succours of Troops, against his Most Christian Majesty, than what they are obliged to do by their Contingent; and that they will besides, in the foreseen Case, fulfil their Engagements with his said Most Christian Majesty; who, on his Side, shall not on account of the said Contingent; commit any Hostility against the Dominions and Subjects of his said Britannick Majesty, or of the said Most Serene King of Prussia, in the Empire or other-where; or demand or take any Contributions, Forrage, Quarters for Troops, Passages or other Things, at the Expence of the said Countries and Dominions, under any Pretence whatever: and in like Manner, the said Dominions, Countries, Places and Subjects shall also not furnish any of the said Things, to his Most Christian Majesty's Enemies, who also promises and obliges himself, on his Side, if they should happen to take such Resolutions in the Empire, as are specified in this Article, to the Prejudice of the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia; to openly take their Part, and

and not fail to assist them with all necessary Vigour, according to this Treaty, 'till the Disturbances, Injuries and Infractions intirely cease.

These separate Articles shall have the same Force, as if they had been inserted Word for Word, in the Treaty concluded and signed to Day. They shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications of them shall be exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Witness whereof, we the under-signed, by virtue of the full Powers, communicated to each other this Day, have sealed them with our Arms. Done at Hanover, the 3d of September 1725.

(T. S.) BROGLIO.

(T. S.) TOWNSHEND.

(T. S.) WALLENROTH.

The Report of this Treaty perplexed the *Poles* the more, as it was kept secret a long Time; and as every Body would guess at its Contents, they gave imaginary Notions of it, which increased the just Fears of the *Poles*. Some said it contained an offensive Alliance, against the Republick of *Poland*, to revenge the Infractions of the Treaty of *Oliva*; others pretended, that the Aim of this Alliance, was not only a Reparation of the Breaches of that Treaty; but the Satisfaction in general that was due to the Non-Conformists of *Poland* and *Lituania*, for the various Oppressions they had suffered.

What was certain, is that our Monarch, by this Treaty, assured himself at least of the Neutrality of *France*, and of Succours from the most powerful Protestant Princes of the Empire, in case he should be obliged to break with the *Poles*. The Landgrave of *Hesse* already offered him 10,000 Men of his Troops, and the King of *Great Britain* 20,000; and 40,000 of his own were cantoned in *Prussia* and *Pomerania*; with Orders to be ready to march on the first Notice. His Ma-
jesty

jesty had caused Magazines of all Sorts to be erected on the Frontiers of *Lithuania*, and made all the necessary Dispositions at *Berlin*, for bringing a numerous Artillery into the Field, at the first Signal. All *Europe* incensed at the Butchery at *Thorn*, wished to have the Blood of so many Innocents, shed so barefacedly, revenged on the *Poles*; and in short, every Thing seemed to promise our Monarch good Success, in so just an Enterprise. He had concluded an Alliance, some Years since, with the Czar, who promised him Assistance on that Side; besides, that Emperour himself took the Part of the *Polish* Protestants, because the *Greeks*, who were of his own Communion, shared with them in the Oppressions, which they exercised on them daily. Unfortunately this Prince died soon after the Affair of *Thorn*; and though the Empress his Spouse, who succeeded him, assured the Allied Powers, she would neither depart from the Engagements, nor the Views of the Emperour her Husband; yet his Death seemed of such happy Consequence to the *Poles*, that they began to talk more insolently than ever. Most of their Chiefs wished for a War; the wisest, who were the smaller Number, desired Affairs might be treated of amicably.

The *Poles*, however, who either wished, or pretended to wish for a War, were incessantly animating King *Augustus*, to openly espouse their Cause; perceiving very plainly, that without the Support of that Monarch, it would be difficult for them to get rid of the Affair with Honour: for they knew very well, they had neither Money, nor Troops sufficient, to resist the powerful Enemy that threatned them. For this Reason, they used their utmost Endeavours to perswade the King, that his Royal Dignity of King of *Poland*, was ingaged in the War which was going to be made on them; and the Primate presented a Memorial to him, tending

ing to that End ; which Memorial contained in Substance ;

* " That the Court of *Berlin* gave itself no Concern about doing the eventual Hommage to the King and Republick of *Poland*, stipulated by Treaties ; That it continues stripping the Catholic Churches, and the Priests and Ministers of those Churches, in *Ducal Prussia*, of the Rights, Jurisdictions and Revenues, which belong to them ; and threatening them with Banishment ; particularly with Respect to the Church of *Linda*. That it favours the Reformed Religion, builds them magnificent Churches, and gratifies those of that Religion with the greatest Employments, to the Prejudice of the *Lutherans* : That it refuses to restore the Church of *Lisnow* to the Roman Catholicks, and the Fort named *Bolwercks-Schantz*, and the Guard-House at *Eling*, possessed at present by the Troops of *Brandenbourg*, &c.

" On which, adds the Primate, your Majesty is humbly intreated in the Name of the Publick, and of all the injured Persons, to be pleased, by virtue of the eminent and most high eventual Succession, which your Majesty and the Republick have ; and of the Treaties and Agreements

* For the Understanding of this Piece, the Reader will please to observe, that when *Sigismund I*, King of *Poland*, yielded Part of *Prussia*, with the Title of Duke of it, to *Albert*, *Markgrave of Brandenbourg*, it was on Condition that he should hold it as a Fief, and do Hommage for it to the Crown and Republick of *Poland* ; and that in Case of Failure of Male Issue, it should revert to the said Crown and Republick ; and although by the Treaty of *Bidgost* in 1659, the King of *Poland* did grant the Elector *Frederick-William* the immediate Sovereignty of it, yet the Republick would never ratify that Part of the Treaty ; and have accordingly always claimed the said Hommage, and have never acknowledged the Royal Dignity of the Kings of *Prussia*.

" above-

" abovementioned, to remind the Court of *Berlin*
 " of its Obligations, and demand according to your
 " Authority, that the aforesaid Grievances may be
 " redressed, that a proper Satisfaction may be
 " given to the injured Persons, and that all the
 " States, Inhabitants, and Subjects, both of the
 " Kingdom, and his own, may be reinstated in
 " the Rights and Liberties which they have for-
 " merly enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, ac-
 " cording to the Laws prescribed by the former
 " Treaties, Covenants, &c. That all this may be
 " executed in the Time limited by your Majesty;
 " and if not, that it is determined by way of Re-
 " prisals, or of Self-Defence, permitted in such
 " Case, by the Law of Nations, that not only
 " the Churches of the Non-conformists in the King-
 " dom of *Poland*, and great Dutchy of *Lithuania*;
 " shall be shut up and sealed by my Archiepis-
 " copal Command, and that of their other Lord-
 " ships the Bishops, and their sorry Preachers or
 " Ministers silenced; but besides, after so many
 " Trials of a Patience put to the utmost Stretch,
 " the injured Persons will be obliged to implore
 " your Assistance to put a Stop to, repel, and
 " avenge the Publick and Private Injuries; both
 " by delivering the Letters commonly called *Wici*,
 " in the Palatinates and Frontier Districts; and by
 " obliging the great Generals of Camps and Armies
 " of the two Kingdoms, to send Orders to the
 " Troops in Winter-Quarters on the Frontiers.
 " And as it is necessary the ambiguous Situation
 " the Republick is in should be at an End, and
 " that it should be speedily delivered from the Un-
 " certainty of the Dangers it is in, on account of
 " the Menaces and warlike Preparations with which
 " the Protestant Powers would affright it; and it
 " is good to have a Determination on that Head,
 " that the Republick may know what it has to
 " depend

“ depend on, and take the proper Measures in
“ Time, either for Peace or War.

“ This Necessity forces us, both Senators and
“ Ministers of State, residing near your Majesty’s
“ Person; to humbly intreat you, that you will please
“ to prevent the unforeseen Accidents of Hostilities,
“ with which we are threatned; either by resuming
“ the General Diet whose Session has been put an
“ End to, and by issuing out the Letters com-
“ monly called + *Wicina Postpolite Russie*, or by
“ interposing your Paternal Cares, that we may
“ have a certain and categorical Declaration from
“ the said Protestant Powers, that they will not
“ from henceforth make Use of Military Force,
“ or violent Means; but only of Intercessions and
“ good Offices in a friendly Manner, in favour of
“ our Non-conformists, who by criminal and dan-
“ gerous Solicitations, seek and implore forreign
“ Assistance, against the Sense of the State, and
“ Laws of their Country, to disturb the Publick
“ Tranquillity.

Augustus did not suffer himself to be mislead by
the Primate’s Reasons, but returned him an Answer,
with a Moderation worthy of his Wisdom; which
was conceived in the following Terms;

My Lord Primate,

I Have seen by the Memorial you have delivered to
me, the Complaints there are against the Prussian
Court; and am ready to use the most pressing Intreaties
with that Court, to induce it to redress those Grievan-
ces: and will deliver your Memorial into the Hands
of the Chancellours, that they may draw up proper
Dispatches on that Subject.

I am likewise disposed to use all my Enjeavours with
the other Forreign Powers, to prevail on them to use

+ General Orders for the Nobility to mount on Horseback.

gentle Means, and enter into a Negotiation ; and will talk with the Chancellours on that Head. Lastly, if all the Methods you shall advise me to pursue, shall produce no Effect ; I can assure you that I shall be always ready, to take all the most proper Measures, both for the publick Good, and for the Tranquillity of my Kingdom.

I am even disposed to cause General Circular Letters to be issued out, as soon as it shall be judged necessary ; either for resuming the Diet of the Kingdom, or for a General Convocation.

As soon as our Monarch knew by reading a Copy of the Memorial presented by the Primate to his Polish Majesty, that that Prelate accused him falsely, and maliciously endeavoured to give King *Augustus* an ill Opinion of him : he thought himself obliged to shew him his Resentment to it, which he did in the following Letter.

SIR,

I Have seen with great Mortification, by the Memorial you have lately delivered to the King of Poland, and which his Majesty has had the Goodness to communicate to me ; the bad Impressions they have endeavoured to give you of my Sentiments, and of the Conduct I have hitherto observed towards the Crown of Poland. What gives me the greatest Consolation on this Occasion, is, that after having carefully examined the Particulars, which they would insinuate to you against me ; I find there is hardly any Thing in them, and that the Facts, which they would charge me with to you, are so distant from, and contrary to the true State of Things, that it may be clearly seen, the whole has been only invented, to alienate your Affections and Friendship from me ; and perhaps even by that Means, enable themselves to imbrol Affairs between Poland and me, and then fish in troubled Water, the more easily

easily to accomplish their selfish Views, which are intirely incompatible with the Republick's Interest ; that they may have, &c. I am also glad, SIR, those People have been pleased to address themselves with their Finesse to you ; whose Prudence, Uprightness and Wisdom, are known to all Europe ; and by Means of which, you will be able to distinguish better than any body whatever, what there is true in them, and what false, to form a just and equitable Judgment of them. To give you also a better Notion of the whole, I have done what I ought, and what you require of me in your Memorial ; namely, represented all the Articles which I have been accused of to you, in their true Light, and answered them without any Disguise or Artifice, that you, and the whole reasonable World, may see and perceive, that I have been traduced to you ; and that I am incapable of taking a Step contrary to the Honour and Rights of the Polish Nation, for which I would rather sacrifice my dearest Interests, and do with Pleasure every Thing in my Power, to preserve its Friendship, and the good and perfect Intelligence, in which I always desire to live with it. I do not however design, in Case you think you have any farther Reply to make to my Answer, not to admit of it, or give Attention to it ; I rather propose in my Answer, and am glad also to remind you of it, if the Reasons I alledge to justify my Actions, do not give you all the Satisfaction you think is due to you, that I am not only ready to make Use of Commissioners, as directed by the Treaty of Velau, but even to employ, for the intire Accommodation of these Grievances, the Mediation of some impartial Powers, chosen for that by you and me, and by which it will be impossible we should not intirely adjust the Affair. I have but one Thing more to desire of you, which is, that in the mean Time, and 'till his Majesty the King of Poland and you inform me of your Sentiments and Resolution, on these my equitable Demands ; that you will please to

divest yourself of the Opinion, which seems at present to have the Ascendant over you; namely, that I, or some other Protestant Power, intends to come to Extremities, or make War with Poland; which I protest to you, no one of those Protestant Powers has ever thought of, in the firm Hopes that in the Affair of Thorn, and others concerning Religion, the King of Poland, you, and so great a Number of illustrious and wise Senators, will not fail of resolving on just and reasonable Expedients, by which neither the Glory of the Nation, nor the Constitutions of your Country, may be impaired; and which may nevertheless give both me, and the whole Protestant Party, cause to shew you our Gratitude for them, and attach us for ever, more strongly to what is for the Advantage of your Country, and for the inestimable Preservation of your Liberty. 'Tis what I shall always apply myself to most seriously, and at the same Time to shew you in every Thing, that no body can be with more Esteem and Respect than I am, &c.

The King was pleased besides this, to take the Pains to refute the Reasons, by which the Primate would have made him odious to his Polish Majesty, and the small Number of Poles, who wished Things might be amicably accommodated. This is an Abridgment of the Manner, in which he refuted the third and principal Grievance, contained in the Primate's Memorial against him.

“ This third Grievance (said he) contains, that
 “ contrary to the Recess of Koningsberg, in 1612,
 “ the King of Prussia, to the Prejudice of the Con-
 “ fession of Augsbourg, undertakes to propagate the
 “ Presbyterian Religion, to build them magnificent
 “ Churches, and to promote Persons of the same Re-
 “ ligion, to the greatest Employments, to the Pre-
 “ judge of the Lutheran Natives of the Country.

To

" To which his *Prussian* Majesty answers, as follows ;

" **I**T cannot be denied, but that a Church has
" been built at *Koningberg*, for the Use of the
" Reformed ; and that also has never been forbid
" in any Part of the Conventions. But for this
" one Reformed Church, there are several Roman
" Catholick ones, and particularly, a whole College
" of *Jesuits*, with the necessary Buildings, and a
" magnificent Church ; the Building and Endow-
" ment of which, are not established on any Right,
" or on any Concession that can be drawn from
" Treaties.

" The Recels of 1612, cited by the most Reve-
" rend Primate, only directs and declares, that those
" Persons who are called to the Exercise of Ma-
" gistracies and Offices, should be in general of the
" Confession of *Augsbourg* ; and his Royal Majesty
" has done nothing also contrary to it in that
" Respect : inasmuch as those who are promoted
" to publick Offices in *Brandenbourg Prussia*, whe-
" ther they may be called Lutherans or Reformed,
" profess in general the Confession of *Augsbourg*.
" There was an urgent Necessity to take some of
" those who were attached to the Confession of
" *Augsbourg*, and place them in the *Prussian* Col-
" leges ; that the Inhabitants professing the Re-
" formed Religion, whose Number is considerably
" increased in that Country ; might the more
" readily submit to the Decisions and Sentencees
" pronounced by the said Colleges, in their Causes
" and Affairs, when they should be also composed
" of Members, of their own proper Confession.
" But forasmuch as the only Aim of the Things
" ordained by the said Recels of 1612, is to make
" a better Provision for the Welfare of the Pro-
" vince, and prevent the Prejudices that might

" arise from the Administration of the Government, if it were conferred on Persons who were
 " Enemies to the *Lutheran Religion*; his Royal
 " Majesty has hitherto carefully acted with such
 " Moderation in that Respect, that the *Lutheran*
 " Natives of the Country, have not had any Cause
 " to form the least Complaints. He is assured
 " that the most serene King and illustrious Republick will be so equitable, that reflecting on the
 " Stipulations of the Treaty of *Velau*, (by which
 " the sovereign Domain, with the absolute and
 " sovereign Power over *Brandenbourg Prussia*,
 " were granted to him, to possess and exercise it,
 " both in Spirituals and Temporals; and that even
 " the Kings and Kingdom of *Poland* have engaged
 " by Promise, that they would neither admit of or
 " receive any Complaints, whatever they might be,
 " in Things of this Nature, from the Inhabitants of
 " *Brandenbourg Prussia*) they will no farther inter-
 " meddle in this or such like Things, concerning
 " the internal and domestick Affairs of *Branden-
 " bourg Prussia*, beyond what is permitted by Tre-
 " aries. And it is hoped the most Reverend Pri-
 " mate will also be of the same Sentiment.

" Lastly, it ought to be particularly remarked
 " and observed, that even in the xvith Article of
 " the Treaty of *Velau*, the *Reformed Evangelical*
 " *Confession is established in Prussia itself, in express*
 " *Terms*; and by virtue of the same Convention,
 " the Republick of *Poland* has authentically pro-
 " mised, in the Article cited, *That if Branden-
 " bourg Prussia should happen one Day to revert to*
 " *Poland, it should not be lawful for it to do any*
 " *Thing to the Prejudice either of that, or of the*
 " *Lutheran Religion*: by which, not only all
 " Things which had been at that Time ordained
 " and introduced into *Brandenbourg Prussia*, in fa-
 " vour of the *Reformed Religion*, are really declared
 " valid

" valid and inviolable ; but even whatever might
" afterwards be ordained and introduced."

While the King was thus using his utmost Endeavours to bring the *Poles* to equitable Terms by the Means of Reasoning ; all the necessary Preparations were carried on for attacking them, if their Obstinacy should oblige him to it. The Artillery was already drawn out of the Arsenal, and all the Troops appointed for this Expedition, ready to assemble in a Body, in less than six Days, and afterwards enter the Territories of the Republick, in four and twenty Hours. There would certainly have been a War, if the King of Great Britain had acted with the same Spirit ; but that Monarch still temporising, his *Prussian* Majesty did not think he ought to ingage in an Affair of this Nature, all alone : and therefore while the promised Succours arrived, he continued to treat his Roman Catholick Subjects, with all imaginable Mildness, that the *Poles* might have no Cause for Recrimination. We may see by the following Letter, writ by this Monarch to Count *Schwerin*, his Ambassador in *Poland*, with what Prudence and Caution he acted in this Respect.

" WE have received your two Relations of the
" 12th and 18th of this Month, in which
" you mention his Grace the Primate's Memorial,
" and the warm Speeches made against Us and his
" Britannick Majesty, at the little Diet of *Warsaw*.
" As these Speeches only proceed from the na-
" turally hasty Temper of the *Poles*, we must for-
" give them ; without fearing, however, they will
" proceed to the Execution of their Menaces, as
" we have given them no Occasion for them :
" causing both the Affairs of Religion in *Poland*,
" and the other Differences that have happened be-

"tween Us and the Republick, to be treated of
"with all possible Moderation.

"The Relation which has been printed concerning
"the Jesuits of St. *Linda*, plainly proves the
"said Fathers have no Right to be established or
"remain in that Place; but we have notwithstanding
"standing that, hitherto not caused them to be
"turned out of it. And though we have notified
"to the Roman Catholick Clergy in our Dominions,
"that they usurped more Authority than
"they had a Right to, by Treaties and Conven-
"tions; and that they did not behave towards
"Us, like zealous and faithful Subjects; yet there
"has been hitherto, not the Value of a Penny taken
"from them.

"We only endeavour to convince the Polish
"Gentlemen by this, that they are in the Wrong
"to oppress and persecute the poor Non-Confor-
"mists, both in *Poland* and the Great Dutchy of
"*Lithuania*; while we shew the Roman Catho-
"licks in our Dominions, infinitely more Favour
"and Kindness; than they can claim by Treaties.

"We are also disposed to leave them the Enjoy-
"ment of them for the future, provided the poor
"Non-Conformists in *Poland*, are treated with more
"Gentleness, and the Grievances of the City of
"*Thorn*, in some Manner redressed: the Protestant
"Powers, and We in particular, shall be contented
"with a just and equitable Satisfaction.

"You ought to make known these our Senti-
"ments, where-ever you shall think proper, par-
"ticularly to his Grace the Primate, and the other
"Bishops of the Kingdom; assuring them that
"We are by no Means inclined to act by Menaces;
"and *per viam facti*, against the Roman Catholicks
"in our Dominions: but to treat them with all
"the Gentleness and Moderation they can desire,

et cetera "pro-

" provided they are also disposed to enter into an
" amicable Composition.

" We order you to go for this Purpose, to his
" Grace the Primate, and declare to him our sin-
" cere Intentions on this Head ; and give him to
" understand, at the same Time, that to judge by
" the Contents of his Memorial, of the 11th of
" September, his Grace was not perfectly informed,
" of what had passed between Us and *Poland* : in
" asserting, that We had been wanting in our Duty
" to the Republick, by taking the Homage of
" our *Prussian* Dominions ; without the Participa-
" tion due to the said Republick, on account of
" the eventual Succession.

" His Grace ought not to be ignorant, that We
" then notified it to the King, according to Custom,
" and the Tenor of Treaties ; and so far from de-
" siring to take the Homage of *Prussia*, without
" their Participation, that We waited for the De-
" puties of the Republick : whose Non-Appearance
" obliged Us to take the said Homage for our-
" selves in particular ; and that We immediately
" afterwards assured the King and the Republick,
" this Step should not in the least prejudice their
" Right, to the eventual Succession, which was
" religiously preserved to them.

" We can answer all the other Articles, which
" his Grace the Primate alledges in the said Me-
" morial, with the same Solidity ; you will intreat
" him in the mean Time to have Patience, 'till We
" send you full and ample Instructions, which they
" are actually at work upon : and you are enabled
" to answer all the Particulars and Articles of the
" Memorial, which was delivered to you and your
" Brother, at the last Diet.

" To conclude, you will assure all the *Polish*
" Nobility, both Senators and Ministers, on all
" Occasions ; that We desire nothing more ardently,
" than

" than to always cultivate that good Intelligence,
 " to which, not only the Safety of our Domi-
 " nions, but also the close and eternal Connexion
 " We have with the Republick, ingages Us : and
 " that We will religiously observe all Treaties,
 " without infringing one single Article of them.
 " That in case any Doubt or Difference should
 " happen, We shall be always ready to remove
 " and terminate it with the Republick, in an
 " amicable Manner ; but that We shall not suffer
 " them to think of imposing Laws on Us, or
 " treating Us improperly. That by following the
 " Practice in Use among Sovereign and neighbour-
 " ing Powers, and attending to the Reasons on
 " both Sides, all Differences would be very easily
 " terminated, however difficult they may appear ;
 " whereas Menaces will only tend to exasperate
 " Things, and retard them."

Berlin, the 25th of September 1725.

Signed

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

This Letter, which was published, shewed the
Poles the Difference there was between their Zeal,
 and that which animated our Monarch. They saw
 they had suffered themselves to be blinded, by the
 feigned Cries of some artful Monks, who, under
 the Pretence of revenging the Saints and their
 Images, had increased their Patrimony, with the
 Spoils of the pretended Criminals ; whereas his
Prussian Majesty only claimed the Faith of Treaties,
 and the publick Security : and waited patiently for the
 re-establishing of the one, and making Satisfaction
 for the Infractions of the others, while he could
 have done himself Justice ; and the Conduct of the
Poles, authorised him to use more violent Reprisals
 on

on his Roman Catholick Subjects, who were environed by the *Polish* Dominions. Whether this edifying Conduct touched the Heart of the *Poles*, or whether they began to comprehend the fatal Consequences that might attend a Rupture with the King of *Prussia*, they began to lower their Crests; and he by degrees obtained of them, at least in Part, the desired Satisfaction: so that, without the Expence of a Drop of Blood, a Controversy was determined; which seemed as if it would have kindled a destructive War in the North. All this was owing to the Wisdom of *Frederick-William*, the Number and Discipline of his Troops, the good Condition of his Finances, and the Vigour with which he acted in this Affair.

In 1724, the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* required our Monarch to perform the Engagements he had entered into, when he became their Sovereign; and which he had promised to fulfil as soon as he possibly could. These Engagements were, to found a University at *Neufchatel*, build new Churches there, and increase the Revenues of the Ministers, and obtain the same Privileges for them which the *Switzers* enjoyed in *France*. Princes that are most ready to exact the Performance of Promises made to them, are commonly the most slow in performing their own; and according to this Maxim, we may easily believe our Monarch was not in great Haste, to comply with their Demands. He let them complain and clamour as much as they pleased, and only assured them, that he would effectually perform what he had engaged to do for them, as soon as ever Circumstances were more favourable.

In the Beginning of this Year, 1726, the Contests with the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* grew warmer than ever. The King desiring them to give up certain inconsiderable Privileges, which they were the more jealous of, as they were but of little Consequence;

quence ; sent M. Strunkedé, a Gentleman of the Dutchy of Cleves, to Neufchatel, to induce the Inhabitants to comply with what he desired. M. Strunkedé took up his Quarters, in the old Castle of the ancient Princes, which is built on a Rock ; and when he found that neither all his Eloquence, nor his Intrigues, had any Effect on the Magistrates ; he invited the Principal of them to Supper, and made them drink 'till they were ready to burst : but the Envoy himself was so much disordered by it, that he was no more able to receive the Consent of the Magistrates, than they were to give it. This Method therefore not succeeding, and the Magistrates being determined to preserve their Privileges ; M. Strunkedé resolved to try if he could fright them ; and for that Purpose, by virtue of the full Power he had receiv'd from the King, and under Pretence that M. Chambrier, Counsellour of State, born Judge to the States for the Nobility, and Mayor of the Town of Neufchatel, had behaved disrespectfully to him, he suspended him from his Office. The Inhabitants of Neufchatel, thought this violent Act insupportable, and complained of it to the Canton of Bern, their Ally, who held a great Council on this Affair, in which they came to a Resolution ; that *this Proceeding being an Infringement of the general Articles, and Liberties of the Principality of Neufchatel, an Ally of the Canton of Bern, the Canton should make most humble Representations to his Prussian Majesty, to ingage him to redress the Grievance.* These Representations had their Effect. The King, out of Regard to the Switzers, disowned the Conduct of his Plenipotentiary, and recalled him ; M. Chambrier was reinstated in his Office, and all Things put again on the former Footing. The King had even the Goodness to return the most gracious Answer in the World, to a Letter which M. Chambrier wrote
^{concup}

to

to him, desiring Leave to justify himself to his Majesty, against the false Accusations, which had been unjustly layed to his Charge.

Europe, in the Year 1727, was in danger of being involved again in as ruinous and general a War, as that which had been terminated by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

The Cause of this War which was apprehended, was a Company that had been formed at *Ostend*, for trading to the *East-Indies*, to which the Emperour had granted great Privileges ; and for which his Imperial Majesty interested himself extremely, because he foresaw it would enrich his Dominions in the *Low-Countries*. But the *Hollanders* also foreseeing on their Side, that it would be infinitely prejudicial to them, and beginning already to feel the Effects of it ; the States General humbly intreated the Emperour to abolish this Company, and declared they would come to an open Rupture with him, if he did not grant their Request. The Emperour did not seem to give himself much Concern about the Resolution of the States ; and shewed plainly enough, he rather chose to break with them, than abolish the *Ostend* Company, which was so advantageous to his Subjects. This Disposition of the Emperour, contributed very much to induce the States to acceed to the Treaty of *Hanover* ; their High-Mightinesses perceiving very well, that an Alliance with the Kings of *France*, *Great-Britain* and *Prussia*, must be serviceable to them, in Case of a Rupture with the Emperour. The Emperour judged also on his Side, that he should want both Troops and Money, to support him in this Affair ; and nobody was better able to assist him, in these two Respects, than his *Prussian* Majesty, who had above ninety Thousand regular Troops on Foot, and immense Treasures. But that Prince was, as one may say, the Ring-leader of the Treaty of *Hanover* ;

Hanover; How then could he obtain Succours from him? The Emperour found out an almost infallible Way to do it. The King of *Prussia* had Pretensions, which I shall speak of more at large, in the Series of this History, on the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*: and the Elector *Palatine*, who then possessed those Countries, was very ancient and without Posterity; which attracted the Attention of *Frederick-William*. He had Competitors; but he did not despair of supplanting them, as he had the Advantage over them, in Troops and Riches: however, he imagined the Affair would be still more certain, if the Emperour was for him. He was in this Disposition, when Count *Seckendorff* arrived at *Berlin*, from the Emperour; to negotiate a Treaty there, between their Imperial and *Prussian* Majesties. The Count touched the King in the sensible Part, in proposing to him, by a secret Article; that his Imperial Majesty should use his utmost Endeavours, to assure the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg* to him; and that he should possess them in Sovereignty, immediately after the Death of the Elector *Palatine*, who then reigned. These Promises determined the King to conclude a Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, which does not derogate in any Respect, from that of *Hanover*; the Substance of which was as follows.

1. *The King of Prussia shall assist with all his Forces, to maintain the Imperial Crown, in the House of Austria.*
2. *That for the Assistance and Service of his Imperial Majesty, he shall, in Case of Necessity, cause a Body of ten thousand Men to march; on Condition, however, that they shall be only employed in the Empire, and not in Italy or the Low-Countries.*
3. *That the Emperour shall in Exchange send twelve Thousand*

Thousand Men, to the Assistance of his Prussian Majesty, when he shall have Occasion for them.

4. *That he shall confirm the Possession of the County of Tecklenbourg, to his Prussian Majesty, which has been hitherto contested with him.*

5. *That his Imperial Majesty shall pay him a Million of Crowns, or shall give him an Equivalent in Lands, in Silesia.*

6. *That the King of Prussia shall not be obliged to perform his Engagements, 'till after the Emperour shall have fulfilled his; for which Cause they have stipulated the Term of six Months.*

All Europe was in a general Commotion. *France* made extraordinary Preparations for War; she had 50,000 Men along the *Rhine*, ready to enter into the Territories of the Empire, on the first Signal: *Holland* was equally ready to attack, and *England* the same. The Emperour had no Power on his Side, but the King of *Spain*; who layed Siege to *Gibraltar*, but without Success: and the Alliance with *Spain* was very inconsiderable, in Comparison of so great a Number of powerful Enemies. Every body thought a War would inevitably be kindled in the Bowels of the Empire, which occasioned his *Prussian* Majesty to write the following Letter, to the King of *Great-Britain*.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

*B*EING sincerely desirous to prevent a War in the Empire, and hoping your Majesty has the same Sentiments with myself, and that you will contribute every Thing in your Power, to preserve our dear Country from so fatal a Calamity in the present Conjuncture; I have a Thought, which I think myself obliged to communicate to your Majesty, and intreat you will please to give me your Sentiments of it.

I see

I see, Sir, that both his Imperial Majesty and your Majesty, have made all Sorts of Preparations for a War; which may effectually kindle one, when perhaps, it is least thought of, if it is not prevented in Time. And as these Dispositions doubtless proceed, from an Opinion, which both his Imperial Majesty and your Majesty seem reciprocally to entertain, that you have some Design to attack each other in the Empire, when you have neither of you really any such Intention; I think I could intirely eradicate so dangerous a Jealousy. There can be nothing better, than for your Majesty to be pleased, out of that laudable Zeal, for the Prosperity and Repose of the Empire, which you have hitherto given such shining Proofs of; to declare, and give me your Royal Word, that you have no Intention or Desire, to begin an Offensive War, either by yourself, or by the Powers your Allies, against the Constitutions of the Empire, against the Hereditary Provinces which the Emperour possesses, and particularly against Bohemia and Silesia: in which Case, I will endeavour also to prevail on his Imperial Majesty, to make the like Declaration, for the Provinces and Dominions which your Majesty possesses in the Empire; so that we may be able, perhaps, by this Means, to avoid an open Rupture, proceeding from an ill-founded Jealousy, between the Emperour and your Majesty, at least on this Side: which I have the more at Heart, because if such a Misfortune should happen, my neighbouring Dominions and Provinces, as well as your Majesty's, must be infinitely prejudiced by it; and therefore I ought to desire to prevent it, as far as is humanely possible.

Your Majesty will please to remember the Promises we have often made each other, both for the Preservation of the Empire, which we have the Honour to be the principal Supports of, and for the mutual Security of the Dominions we have in it; and as my present

present Proposal proceeds only from that Principle, and has no other Aim, but to divert, by this Means, the War and Troubles from these Parts: I hope your Majesty will also receive it only as it is intended, that you will enter favourably into it, and acquaint me, as soon as possible, with your Resolution on it: which I will make the best Use of, I can, for the aforesaid End.

We may even, in Case my good Will and sincere Intentions are agreeable to your Majesty, think of establishing a Guaranty, capable of maintaining all I have proposed to your Majesty, both for the Repose of the Empire, and of the Dominions we have in it.

I wait with Impatience for your Majesty's Answer to all this, and am with the greatest Affection, &c.

His Britannick Majesty's Answer.

SIR, MY BROTHER AND SON-IN-LAW,

" I Have receiv'd from the Hands of M. Polentz,
" the Letter your Majesty was pleased to write
" to me on the 8th of February; and take it for
" a real Proof of your Friendship, and of your
" Zeal for my Interests.

" The Care your Majesty shews, both for the
" Tranquillity of the Empire, and the Preser-
" vation of its Constitutions; is certainly wor-
" thy of a King, zealous for the Welfare of his
" Country.

" I was charmed at the same Time, to find your
" Majesty remembers the Conversations we have
" had on this Subject; and that you do me the
" Justice to call to Mind, that I have always
" been very much inclined to preserve the Peace
" of the Empire, and support its Rights and Pri-
" vileges: I shall always retain the same Princi-

B b " ples

“ ples, and the last Alliance, which I contracted
“ with your Majesty at *Hanover*, is an authentick
“ Proof of it.

“ Your Majesty may also see by my Letter of
“ the 20th of *December* last, that I have not varied
“ since ; for, far from desiring you to assist me in
“ attacking any one, I only informed you, that
“ the Troubles which threatned me on the Side of
“ *Spain*, might in Time occasion some Attempt on
“ my Dominions in *Germany*; in which Case only,
“ I desired you would please to furnish me cor-
“ dially, with all the Assistance you are ingaged to
“ do. Thus your Majesty sees very well, that I
“ have not the least Intention to disturb the Tran-
“ quillity of the Empire.

“ With Regard to the Declaration your Majesty
“ desires from me; you know I never do any
“ Thing, without the previous Consent of my Al-
“ lies, even in the most trivial Matters that con-
“ cern our common Interests: and as your Ma-
“ jesty has made no Mention, either of the Most
“ Christian King, or of the States General; those
“ Powers could not give me peremptory Answers
“ on this Head.

“ However, as I aim at nothing but the general
“ Tranquillity, and the Welfare of the Empire in
“ particular; I am now employed in concerting
“ the indubitable Proofs, which I design to give
“ you, of the Uprightness of my Intentions.

“ I desire your Majesty would in the mean Time,
“ rest satisfied with this Assurance, which you shall
“ very soon see performed; and as I rely intirely
“ on the strong Proof your Majesty gives me of
“ your Friendship for me; you may be assured,
“ that I shall endeavour on all Occasions, to con-
“ vincce you that your Interests, and those of your
“ Royal House, are as dear to me as my own:
“ being

" being, with the tenderest Affection and most
 " inviolable Attachment,

SIR, MY BROTHER and SON-IN-LAW,

*Your most affectionate Brother and
 Father-in-Law,*

GEORGE REX.

Every body knows there are severe Laws, in most of the Countries of *Europe*, against foreign Enlisters; and these Laws had been often renewed on account of the *Prussians*, who got all the tall Men out of the neighbouring Countries. A Subaltern Officer of this Nation, who had been discovered in *Saxony*, where he was enlisting tall Men, was arrested, and condemn'd to Death. As soon as our Monarch was informed of it, he used his utmost Endeavours to save him; and as the Subaltern Officer absolutely denied that he was come to enlist, and had enlisted any body; his *Prussian* Majesty pretended they could not with Justice punish him with Death: and therefore caused Notice to be given to the *Saxon* Envoy, that if any Harm was done to this Subaltern Officer, he would use Reprisals. This Menace, which did not concern the Envoy, however, affrighted him; and they were surprized one Morning, to find he had packed up his Baggage, and was returned to his Court. This occasioned the following Letter, from his *Polish* Majesty, to the King of *Prussia*; bearing Date the 28th of *March*, 1727.

SIR,

TIS with the greatest Astonishment I have learned from Suhm, my Privy Counsellour, and Envoy Extraordinary at your Majesty's Court, how your Majesty caused him to be told on the 20th Instant, by

your Privy Counsellour Van Katsch; That he was an unhappy Man, for that you would make Reprisals on him, if the Sentence of Death pronounced against a Criminal, named Zuhm, who is detained at Dresden, was executed: however, notwithstanding this Declaration was made by one of your Majesty's actual Privy Counsellours, and consequently in the most solemn Manner, to the said Suhm; yet, it has doubtless happened unknown to your Majesty.

I cannot indeed comprehend how your Majesty, whose profound and just Views are known to the whole Earth, should not have considered, that Reprisals cannot be made Use of, with regard to a Criminal condemned according to Law; especially on the Person of a publick Minister, of a Power who is in Friendship and Peace with your Majesty. If your Majesty had thought proper to fall on my Minister residing at your Court, I might more justly have made Reprisals, on your two Ministers, who are at mine; namely, Mess. Schwerin and Viebahn: and therefore caused it to be declared to them, that I should infallibly act as Circumstances should require. I am therefore obliged to intreat your Majesty brotherly, to declare to me in a friendly Manner, and like a good Neighbour, the Nature of this Affair; and what your Intentions are with regard to it. I wait for your Majesty's speedy and friendly Answer on this Head, and am, &c.

His Prussian Majesty's Answer to the King of Poland, the 8th of April, 1727.

SIR,

I Have receiv'd your Majesty's kind Letter of the 28th of March, concerning what has passed between your Privy Counsellour of War, who has resided till lately at my Court, as Envoy Extraordinary, and my Minister Katsch. I am extremely sorry your Majesty, at the Time you was employed in re-establishing
your

your Health, which I am so much concerned for, should have been troubled with this Affair; which might have been concluded in a Quarter of an Hour, to the Satisfaction of M. Suhm, if he would have explained himself more fully, before he went from hence. As soon as I was acquainted with the said M. Suhm's Touchiness and Departure from hence; I informed myself from my Minister Katsch, of the true State of the Case: and he has assured me on his Conscience, (the only Evidence there is of the Truth on this Occasion) that he absolutely did not make use of the Expressions, mentioned in your Majesty's Letter, particularly that of making Reprisals on him; that he did not even so much as think of it; that indeed he had talked of the Chagrin and Trouble it might occasion the said M. Suhm, in case any Violence was done to the Officer in your Majesty's Dominions, who could be considered here no otherwise than as innocent; which the said Suhm must have interpreted in the Manner he has endeavoured to explain it, and persuade your Majesty, without any Foundation. I intreat your Majesty to do me the Justice to believe, that I know too well what is due to the Character of a Minister, of a crowned Head, and especially of your Majesty, for whom I have a very particular Esteem and Regard, and which the said Suhm was invested with; and that I would not suffer any Thing to be done in my Dominions, contrary to the Rights of that Character. I flatter myself your Majesty will be satisfied with this Declaration, and lay aside the disadvantageous Opinion you had formed; which will contribute to cement more firmly, the Friendship and good Understanding that are between your Majesty and me: and the more so, as I am determined to let slip no Opportunity of obliging your Majesty; and shall always be sincerely, &c.

The King of Poland not thinking this Letter was

a sufficient Satisfaction, wrote again the following Letter, of the 19th of April, with a Design to obtain a more explicit Answer.

His Polish Majesty's Answer to his Prussian
Majesty's Letter.

SIR,

I Have seen with a sensible Pleasure, by the obliging Answer your Majesty returned me, the Assurances you give me of your Concern, for the perfect Re-establishment of my Health, and am very much obliged to you for it: It has given me equal Satisfaction to hear, that what has passed between my Envoy Extraordinary Suhm, and your Minister Katsch, happened without your Knowledge; as I really imagined it did. I also never doubted but that your Majesty knew perfectly well, what those Powers, who have Reasons to live in a good Understanding together, owe to a publick Minister, and the Law of Nations, which is so inviolably observed throughout all Europe; and have done your Majesty Justice in that Respect, in a Letter of the 28th of March last. But as it appears the said Katsch, has made an ill Use of your Majesty's Name, in the rough Compliment he paid the aforesaid Suhm, (supposing I was not convinced of the contrary) might it not easily have occasioned a great Misunderstanding between us? though he may have denied this Step to your Majesty's Face, by making some Alteration in the Expressions. I leave your Majesty therefore to judge, whether this Katsch does not the more deserve to be punished, for pretending an Order for that which he had not; and sensibly offending me, in the Person of my Minister. I rely on your Majesty's brotherly Friendship, for resenting yourself this insupportable Conduct of your Minister; and obliging him without fail, to make me a suitable Reparation for it, and also to M. Suhm in parti-

particular; that I may be able to send some Body to reside from me, at your Majesty's Court, to cultivate the better that good Understanding, which I always desire to entertain on my Side.

Being fully perswaded your Majesty will do this, I have ordered M. Schwerin's Recredential Letters, which have been hitherto detained, to be given him; and a Declaration to be made to M. Viebahn, that I shall no longer refuse him Audience. I am, &c.

I ought not to have omitted, that the Queen of *Prussia*, on the 18th of *January* 1726, was happily delivered of a Prince, who was baptized on the 20th of the same Month, in the Presence of the Royal Family, several forreign Ministers, Generals, &c. He was named *FREDERICK-HENRY-Louis*; the Prince Royal, the King of *Denmark*, and the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon* were his Godfathers, and the Queens of *France* and *Poland* his Godmothers.

The King being gone to spend some Time at *Potsdam*, would not have the forreign Ministers follow him thither; and they could not even go thither to confer with his Majesty, without having obtained his express Permission for it. Count *Rottenbourg*, the *French* Minister, who had Business of Importance to communicate; having several Times demanded Audience, without being able to obtain one: declared, if it was not granted him, that he would go to *Potsdam* without Leave. Much about this Time, some *Hollanders*, who were settled in *Prussia*, being dead; their Inheritances occasioned Disputes between the Heirs of those People and the Magistrates; who would have made them pay the Duty of Exportation: and they were obliged to have Recourse to the Royal Authority, to decide the Contest; which his Majesty determined in favour of the Heirs.

While these particular Affairs were transacting in the inner Parts of our Monarch's Dominions, the Empire was gradually delivered from its just Fears, of having a War kindled in its Bowels. The Emperour had already signed the Preliminaries of Peace; and at first, revoked the *Ostend Company's Grant*, which was the principal Cause of the Quarrel, for seven Years: the *Spaniards* raised the Siege of *Gibraltar*; and the Court of *Madrid* declared, that it would abide by whatever the Emperour should do, with regard to its Interests. The rest was to be regulated at the Congress, which was already appointed at *Aix la Chapelle*.

King *Augustus of Poland* in the Beginning of the Year 1728, inviting his *Prussian Majesty* to come and pass the Carnival at *Dresden*; the King went thither with the Prince Royal his Son, the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, General *Schulembourg*, and Mess. *Igen* and *Grumkow*. His *Polish Majesty* omitted nothing to divert the *Prussian Monarch*; he displayed on this Occasion, the happy Inventive and magnificent Genius, Nature had endowed him with; and which gave the Diversions he contrived, an uncommon and singular Agreeableness. Balls, Ridottos, Carrouels, nothing was forgot. The King of *Poland* conferred the Order of the *White-Eagle*, on the Prince Royal of *Prussia*; and presented him at the same Time, with a Cross of the Order, worth 12,000 Crowns; and one of 400 Crowns Value to General *Grumkow*: and his *Prussian Majesty*, on his Side, conferred the Regiment of Infantry, vacant by the Death of General *Lottum*, on Count *Rutowski*; one of his *Polish Majesty's* natural Sons.

Our Monarch some Months after this, in his Turn, invited his *Polish Majesty* to come and spend some Days at *Berlin*; whither he accordingly came with the Prince Royal and Electoral, his Son, and

a numerous Retinue. His *Prussian* Majesty on this Occasion surpassed himself; he entertained him with the Sight of an Army, drawn up in Order of Battle, who performed, what Gentlemen of the Profession call, *their Evolutions*, with a Dexterity as wonderful, as the fine Order and Uniformity that were observed in them. The two Kings separated extremely satisfied with each other, and with the best Understanding that can possibly be imagined between great Princes.

GEORGE-Louis, King of *Great Britain*, dying the preceding Year, 1727; the Prince of *Wales* his Son, succeeded him, with the Title of GEORGE II. The Friendship that had subsisted between the *Prussian* and *Hanoverian* Courts, suffered a terrible Eclipse, from the Commencement of the Reign of the new King of *Great Britain*, Elector of *Hanover*; and this was the Occasion of it. The *Prussian* Enlisters had taken several tall Men out of the Dominions of that Electorate, by Force. The Regency of *Hanover* complained of this to the Court of *Berlin*; but whether the King could not punish the Guilty, because he did not know them, or whether, which is most probable, there were too many of them to be punished, without more fatal Consequences, than even the Resentment of the Complainants; they endeavoured to pacify the injured Party with fair Words; which seemed far from being satisfactory; for they began to make Reprisals with great Vigour, by arresting all the *Prussians*, who came or went through the Dominions, dependent on the Electorate of *Hanover*. This happened exactly at the Time when it was publickly reported, their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties would very soon have an Interview; and therefore all *Germany* was in the greatest Surprise, at this sudden and extraordinary Change. *Frederick-William*, on the first Emotion of his Anger, sent pressing Orders to cause

cause 17 Regiments of Cavalry and Dragoons, and 19 of Infantry, to march with all possible Expedition; which, with some other Detachments, were to form an Army of 46,000 Men, on the Frontiers of *Lünenbourg*. Part of these Troops were to encamp at *Lenzen* near *Magdebourg*, and the rest to form a Camp on the Frontiers of *Mecklenbourg*. If the Preparations could have been made as expeditiously as the King desired, in all Appearance he would have immediately begun Hostilities; and perhaps might then have done it with Success, as no Body in the Electorate of *Hanover* expected an Invasion, for an Affair that might have been regulated by Commissioners, in four and twenty Hours: but as it required Time to make the necessary Dispositions, before he began the Attack, the King of *Great Britain*, who was then at *Zell*, had Time to provide for the Defence of his Dominions. He immediately sent Orders to Field Marshal General, Baron *Bulau*, to cause Troops to march along the *Elbe*; and at the same Time dispatched Expresses to the Princes his Allies, to demand the Succours stipulated by Treaties, or the Troops for which he paid Subsidies. The *Hessians* were soon in the Field; and several other Princes of the Empire prepared to send their Auxiliary Troops: so that they counted at the *Hanoverian* Court, they should have between 45 and 50,000 Men ready, before the *Prussians* were assembled.

The King of *Prussia*, before he entered on Action, thought proper to acquaint the Publick, with the Reasons that obliged him to attack his *British* Majesty; which he did by the following Manifesto.

“ **A** LL the World knows already, in what
“ Manner the *Hanoverian* Court has some
“ Time since, caused a considerable Number of
“ *Prussian* subaltern Officers and Soldiers, to be ar-
“ rested

" rested as they were passing through its Domi-
" nions, and committed to Prison, like the greatest
" Criminals ; notwithstanding they were provided
" with good and lawful Passports, that they had
" attempted nothing to the Prejudice of its Sub-
" jects, and done nothing that ought to have drawn
" on them such an Hostility.

" As such a Conduct, and so unexpected, must
" very sensibly affect his *Prussian* Majesty, and the
" more so, as it was not preceded by any Advice
" or Notification of the Reasons, which can have
" occasioned it ; his *Prussian* Majesty resolved to
" complain of it by a Letter, which the *Prussian*
" Minister wrote on the 2d of July last, to that of
" Hanover, on account of another Dispute which
" has arisen concerning the *Clamey - Weyde*, so
" called ; declaring at the same Time, that he was
" disposed amicably to terminate that Affair, and
" the other Differences subsisting between this and
" the *Hanoverian* Courts, by Negotiation, in case
" the King of *Great Britain* would do the same,
" and give his Consent to a reciprocal Commission ;
" provided however, that all Things were re-
" established in their former State, and they for-
" bore arresting the *Prussian* Soldiers : but instead
" of taking a Resolution to set those at Liberty,
" who had been arrested ; the *Hanoverian* Mini-
" ster, on the contrary, endeavoured to justify the
" aforesaid Arrest, in his Answer of the 14th of
" July ; by alledging the following Reasons.

" That the *Prussians* first began to break the Cartel,
" which was made for the Delivery of Deserters ; by
" not only arresting, and even enlisting, contrary to
" the Cartel, several Soldiers of the *Hanoverian*
" Troops, some of which had obtained Furloughs,
" and others deserted : but also by taking forci-
" bly, Burgbers and Peasants of the Towns and
" Bayli-

" Bayliwicks of Hanover, who went on their
 " private Affairs into Brandenbourg; and forcing
 " them to enlist, by all Sorts of ill Treatment. That
 " they have besides, lately taken by Force, a Journey-
 " man Baker, out of the District of Gartau, in the
 " Territory of Hanover, and obliged him to enlist.
 " That the Hanoverian Ministry had made several
 " Representations to his Prussian Majesty against this
 " Conduct, so contrary to Equity, and which so much
 " disturbs the Communication of the neighbouring Pro-
 " vinces; and had demanded the Release of the Ha-
 " neverian Soldiers and Subjects, as must appear by
 " the Informations made several Years since: but so
 " far from obtaining a favourable Resolution, they
 " have never returned them an Answer. That this
 " must have very sensibly affected the King of Great
 " Britain, and that his Britannick Majesty could do
 " no otherwise, than cause the Prussian subaltern
 " Officers and Soldiers, who were passing through his
 " Dominions, to be arrested by way of Reprisals; and
 " secure their Persons, without doing them any Vio-
 " lence: offering however to set them at Liberty,
 " after they should have released the Hanoverian
 " Subjects, whom they had taken by Force and obliged
 " to enlist; and his Prussian Majesty should please
 " to enter into a Negotiation, to terminate this Dif-
 " ference and the others, in an amicable Manner.

" However plausible these Reasons may appear
 " at first Sight, nevertheless their slight Founda-
 " tion, and consequently the Injustice of the Ha-
 " neverian Proceedings, will appear the more evi-
 " dently; as his Prussian Majesty has caused the
 " List of Hanoverian Soldiers and Subjects, re-
 " claimed in the Month of December 1728, and in
 " the Month of February of this Year, to be exa-
 " mined and compared with the Instruments: the
 " Number of which amounts to ten Persons.

" It

" It appears by these Instruments, that there was
 " one *Hanoverian* Soldier of the Regiment of
 " *Wrangel*, who, though he had been reclaimed,
 " was not restored; but it appears at the same
 " Time, that they could not justly reclaim him,
 " because this Man, who is a Native of that
 " Country, engaged by Oath in the *Prussian* Troops,
 " in the Year 1725; and having afterwards ob-
 " tained a Furlough, went into the Territories of
 " *Hanover*, where he had been forced to enter
 " into the Service, though he declared, according
 " to his Confession, that he was then ingaged in
 " the Regiment of *Arnheim*. This Man returning
 " into the Country with Leave, was known by
 " the Peasants, who arrested him as a Deserter, and
 " conducted him to the Regiment, Notice of which
 " was immediately given to the Regency of *Hano-*
 " *ver*. Thus this Affair cannot serve to justify, or
 " be alledged by the *Hanoverians* as a lawful Rea-
 " son, for suddenly arresting the *Prussian* Subaltern
 " Officers and Soldiers, who were travelling with
 " Passports; and the les, as the *Hanoverian* Re-
 " gency, at the same Time, refused to restore a
 " Deserter to the Regiment of *Lottum*, who was
 " detained under the same Pretence; and with no
 " other Circumstance, but because he had formerly
 " taken a small Sum, for enlisting Money, from
 " a Soldier of an *Hanoverian* Regiment. And
 " when the Regiment of *Lottum* afterwards signi-
 " fied to them, that this Deserter might be ex-
 " changed against one of *Hanover*, who had like-
 " wise been arrested; they returned them no
 " Answer.

" There is also among the ten Persons above-
 " mentioned a *Hanoverian* Soldier, who was born
 " in the *Old March*, and enlisted in the Regiment
 " of Horse-Guards. This Man complains, that
 " as he was travelling through the Territory of
 " *Hanover*,

" *Hanover*, he had been forced to enlist ; adding,
 " that he had offered ten Rix-Dollars to buy him-
 " self off : and that falling sick before he had
 " joined his Regiment, he went into the Hospital,
 " where he still was, when the *Hanoverian* Re-
 " gency claimed the Soldiers and Subjects above-
 " mentioned. The *Prussians* offered to send this
 " Man back, on Condition they would send back
 " at the same Time, three Soldiers of the Regiment
 " of Guards, who absented, and were detained
 " in the Country of *Hanover* ; but they would
 " not consent to it.

" There are also among the ten Persons in
 " question, two Deserters from the *Hanoverian*
 " Troops, who entered into the *Prussian* Service,
 " before they were known to be Deserters ; and a
 " *Hanoverian* Officer coming to reclaim them, did
 " it so publickly, that these Deserters ran away,
 " even before the *Prussian* Officers knew the *Hano-*
verian Officer was arrived.

" If the Regency of *Hanover* then pretends to
 " accuse the *Prussian* Officers of Negligence, the
 " same Thing may be said of the *Hanoverian* ; for
 " a *Prussian* Deserter having enlisted in the *Hano-*
verian Guards, and being reclaimed, they an-
 " swered six Months afterwards, *That he was not*
then in the Regiment.

" We now leave all impartial People to judge,
 " whether the abovementioned Allegations of the
 " *Hanoverians*, could give just Cause for arresting
 " the *Prussian* Subaltern Officers and Soldiers,
 " passing through the Territories of *Hanover* ; and
 " whether such Reasons are justifiable before God
 " and Men : since it is evident, and may easily be
 " proved by Writings and Witnesses, that when
 " the *Hanoverian* Regency on other Occasions, and
 " in undoubted Cases, has reclaimed Deserters ;
 " they have had a considerable Number delivered

to

" to them, conformably to the Cartel of the Year
 " 1709. The same has also been done lately ;
 " though they might reasonably complain, that the
 " *Hanoverians* have not only detained *Prussian* De-
 " farters, but forbid the Officers to deliver them :
 " as has happened this Year, with regard to a
 " Trooper ; who having entered into the *Duteb*
 " Service, deserted it to ingage in the *Hanoverian*.
 " And no other Answer was returned on the 6th
 " of *May*, 1729, to his *Prussian* Majesty's Letter of
 " the 4th of *April*, the same Year, to the Regency
 " of *Hanover*, except, That they referred to for-
 " mer Informations, made in the like Cases.

" As to the second Article, concerning the other
 " six *Hanoverian* Subjects, who have been violently
 " seized in the *Prussian* Dominions ; we shall not
 " mention here what some Natives of this Country
 " have declared ; how they have been enlisted con-
 " trary to their Inclinations, ill-treated and forced
 " to take Service : but that the *Prussians* could not
 " resolve to release the six Men we are speaking of,
 " immediately, and without farther Examination.
 " This is what may be sufficiently justified, if we
 " consider, that they ought not to have refused to
 " release the *Prussian* Subaltern Officers and Soldiers,
 " arrested in the *Hanoverian* Territories ; as his
 " *Prussian* Majesty had declared that he would do
 " all reasonable Justice, after a mature Examina-
 " tion, and reciprocal Conferences ; adding, that
 " it appeared very plainly, according to the In-
 " formations receiv'd from the *Prussian* Regiments,
 " in which those six Men were, they had not en-
 " listed voluntarily, at first : but that afterwards,
 " by Dint of Money and Perswasions, they had
 " taken Service, some of them for two Years, and
 " others for three, with a Design to serve their
 " Time ; so that there was hardly one of them
 " who desired to be discharged, before the Expi-
 " ration

" ration of that Time ; and besides this, one of
 " them has deserted, and entered into the *Hanoverian* Service.

" In Consequence of all this, the *Hanoverians*
 " cannot say, that the *Prussians* first infringed the
 " Cartel ; both because they have equally enlisted
 " *Prussian Subjects*, in the *Hanoverian Territories*,
 " contrary to their Inclination, and even a Soldier
 " engaged by Oath, and provided with a Passport ;
 " and because the following Question was not stipu-
 " lated in the Cartel : *Whether one of the High*
Contracting Parties might not, in his own Do-
minions, enlist the others Subjects, against their
Inclination ? This Article was indeed inserted in
 " the Plan drawn up at *Hanover*, and sent to his
 " *Prussian Majesty* ; but the King refusing to ad-
 " mit of it, it was not inserted in the two Copies,
 " which were afterwards ratified by both Sides.
 " It appears then, that the *Hanoverians* have un-
 " justly accused the *Prussians* of first infringing the
 " Cartel.

" As to the third Point, concerning the Miller
 " forcibly taken away ; they have examined the
 " Acts, but do not find any Complaint has been
 " made to his *Prussian Majesty* on that Head. The
 " *Prussian Court* do not yet know, what Regiment,
 " Officer or Soldier, is guilty of this violent Act.
 " Therefore, this pretended Incident, new and un-
 " known, cannot justify the unjust Arrest of the
 " innocent *Prussian Soldiers*, who were travelling
 " in the *Hanoverian Territories* ; nor the Refusal
 " to release them, after Assurances given, of re-
 " dressing the just Grievances of the *Hanoverians*.

" Concerning the fourth Point, That no Answer
 " was ever returned to the Complaints of the *Ha-*
noverians ; the contrary can be shewn by several
 " Acts, and even by Letters writ to the King by
 " the *Hanoverian Ministry* : that they have not
 " only

“ only answered them, but also delivered Deserters,
 “ and sent back several *Hanoverian* Subjects, who
 “ had been forcibly enlisted: and that his Majesty
 “ has never refused to do Justice, supposing any
 “ of his Regiments had committed Excesses; though
 “ the *Hanoverian* Regency maintains, that they
 “ were obliged to arrest, contrary to all Equity,
 “ and by Way of Reprisals, so many innocent
 “ Persons, because they could obtain no Satis-
 “ faction.

“ The *Hanoverians* can the less justify these Re-
 “ prisals, because the Grievances of the *Prussians*,
 “ if they do not exceed theirs, will at least counter-
 “ ballance them: besides, as their Grievances are
 “ not evident, it is reasonable they should be exa-
 “ mined, and proved, before they insist on their
 “ being redressed. The Arrest of many *Prussian*
 “ Subaltern Officers and Soldiers, who are de-
 “ tained without Distinction, is besides, neither
 “ just, nor proportioned to the Grievances of the
 “ *Hanoverians*; for instead of Deserters, and other
 “ Subjects, who have not entered into their Service,
 “ such as are reclaimed by the *Hanoverians*; they
 “ arrest and imprison People, who are actually in
 “ his *Prussian* Majesty's Service, and not Deserters,
 “ but Soldiers provided with good Passports, and
 “ such as cannot be rejected, without endangering
 “ the Publick Tranquillity. It also evidently ap-
 “ pears that these Reprisals cannot be considered
 “ as lawful, because his *Prussian* Majesty has not
 “ refused to do Justice in these Disputes; which is
 “ however the only Case, that can authorize Re-
 “ prisals between Sovereign Powers. Notwith-
 “ standing this, his *Prussian* Majesty, to shew his
 “ Justice, and give Proofs of his Friendship and
 “ the high Esteem he has always had for his Britan-
 “ nick Majesty; considering besides his Engage-
 “ ments with his Britannick Majesty, founded on

" Religion, Consanguinity, and even their mutual
 " Interests, and in order to preserve the Peace on
 " both Sides, and the Tranquillity of the neigh-
 " bouring States, or Subjects of the Empire ; has
 " declared on the 2d of *August* last, and offered to
 " do every Thing that can reasonably be required
 " of him : to cause the Differences subsisting be-
 " tween the two Courts, to be examined into, and
 " determined by a reciprocal Commission ; to punish
 " in an exemplary Manner, the Soldiers who are
 " accused of having committed Disorders in the
 " Territory of *Lunenbourg*, during the Contest of
 " the *Clamey-Weyde* so called, when they shall be
 " convicted of it ; and to deliver up all the Soldiers
 " engaged in the *Prussian* Service, that can justly
 " be reclaimed ; provided they previously repeal
 " the Reprisals, so improperly made, and conse-
 " quently set at Liberty the *Prussian* Subaltern
 " Officers and Soldiers, arrested in the *Hanoverian*
 " Territories.

" And though his Majesty hoped for a speedy
 " and reasonable Answer, to his Minister's Letter
 " of the 2d of *August* ; he has nevertheless the
 " Chagrin, to find that not only no Answer has
 " been yet returned ; but that they have even
 " refused at *Hanover*, with great Haughtiness, and
 " in such a Manner as is not even practised be-
 " tween declared Enemies, and three Times suc-
 " cessively, an Audience, which his Minister and
 " Privy Counsellour *Kannegieter*, furnished with
 " Credentials for that Court, had Orders to solicit ;
 " and for that Purpose addressed himself to the
 " Ministry, in order to make Representations to
 " his M——, in a proper and respectful Man-
 " ner, tending to obtain this Answer.

" As therefore the Design of the *Hanoverian*
 " Court, sufficiently appears by these Proceedings,
 " and all Hope of obtaining such a Satisfaction, is
 " almost

" almost vanished ; his Majesty resolves also to
 " take all the Measures, the Circumstances of Af-
 " fairs require, and is firmly perswaded he shall
 " have the Approbation of all reasonable Men.

Done at *Berlin*, the 20th
 of *August*, 1729.

To judge of the Solidity of the Reasons contained in this Manifesto, it is proper to remark, that the *Prussians* never kept any of the Agreements, made with the Soldiers they enlisted. They indeed gave large Bounty-Money, but it must not be imagined they would release a Man, though they promised by Word of Mouth and Writing, with the Oaths used by Gentlemen Officers, that they should have their Liberty, at the End of such a Time. It must also be acknowledged, that if they had been scrupulous in this Respect, they would have endangered the ruining of themselves, in less than three Years ; considering the exorbitant Sums they offered, to have a Man they liked, and whom they payed with the greatest Exactness. It was also very customary with them, at that Time, never to observe any Cartel ; and to restore no Deserters, except such as had not the Height required in the *Prussian* Service ; as to the others, they made very bold with them ; and when they were reclaimed, never failed of finding Means to conceal them, or of sending them for a Time, into some distant Province ; after which they made them rejoin their Regiments, and still insisted on it, they had never seen them. 'Tis certain, all the Powers the *Prussians* have had Cartels with, have always complained of their continual Infractions of them ; whenever they happened to get a Deserter that they liked. But to return to the Quarrel arisen between the Courts of *Hanover* and *Berlin* ; the Demands on both Sides, were increased so much some Months

afterwards, that they reclaimed two hundred *Hanoverians*, on his Britannick Majesty's Side only. The more the Affair lingered, the more it was exasperated.

All the neighbouring Powers interposed their good Offices; *France*, the States General, and the Emperour especially, as most concerned in the Tranquillity of the Empire, used their utmost Endeavours to pacify these Disturbances, which threatened *Germany* with an intestine War. Happily their Endeavours were not fruitless; a Congress assembled at *Brunswick*, terminated this Difference, without re-establishing the good Understanding between the two Monarchs.

I think I have remarked somewhere, that his *Prussian* Majesty had a prodigious Memory; here is a particular Fact that will be a good Proof of it. This Monarch having heard at *Wusterhausen*, on the 25th of *October*, this Year, that his *Polish* Majesty was to review a Regiment of Dragoons at *Lubben*, a small City in the Lower *Lusatia*, situate on the River *Spree*, which runs by *Berlin*; went thither at seven of the Clock in the Morning, accompanied by the Generals, the Counts *Seckendorff* and *Denhoff*, and M. *Grumkow*, with several other Officers of inferiour Rank. The King of *Poland*, who did not expect this Visit, was agreeably surprised, and embraced his *Prussian* Majesty with great Tenderness; and after the first Compliments, the two Kings, ordering the Crowd to retire, had half an Hour's private Conversation; after which they mounted on Horseback with the Prince Royal and Electoral of *Saxony*, and went to see the Regiment of *Klingenbergs*, which was drawn up within half a League of the City.

This Regiment first made some Evolutions, and afterwards filed off, Man by Man, before their Majesties. The King of *Prussia* perceived a Drummer

mer at a Distance, whose Face he thought he was not unacquainted with ; and said to his *Polish* Majesty, *I will lay you a Wager, that yonder is a Drummer who has served in my Troops.* The *Polish* Monarch could not conceive, how a Prince, who had an Hundred Thousand regular Troops on Foot, could discover a poor miserable Drummer ; who perhaps had deserted six Years before : but he was much more surprised, when he heard his *Prussian* Majesty calling to the Drummer I am speaking of, ask him if his Name was not *N—*, and if he had not deserted from such a Regiment, and from such a one's Company. The Drummer affrighted at being discovered by his former Master, owned the whole, and begged his Majesty's Mercy ; but the King taking Advantage of the Cartel, which subsisted between himself and his *Polish* Majesty ; ordered this Deserter to be conducted to *Berlin*, where he suffered the Punishment due to his Desertion.

A Marriage being concluded between the Markgrave of *Brandenbourg Anspach*, and the Princess *Frederica-Louisa* of *Prussia*, their Majesties second Daughter ; that Prince came to *Potsdam*, in the Month of *May* 1729, where he was received with a Discharge of the Cannon. The next Day after his Arrival, he had the Pleasure of seeing the Regiment of great Grenadiers, all new-clothed, and drawn up in Order of Battle, without the Town : and at Night there was a magnificent Supper, that was followed by a Ball, which was opened by the Queen, and at which the King also danced ; their Majesties desiring by this to shew their Satisfaction ; for they very rarely danced at other Times. Two Days after this they shot at the Bird ; at which Exercise the Prince Royal shewed great Dexterity, winning the first Prize, and the Markgrave of *Anspach* the second. When the Queen, the Princess *Frederica-Louisa*, and the Markgrave her future

Spouse, came to *Berlin*, they were received with a tripple Discharge of the Artillery, and a Thousand other Demonstrations of publick Joy. On the 29th of *May*, the Markgrave was at the Review which the King made of twenty Battalions of the Regiments of the Markgrave *Albert*, Prince *Henry*, *Gersdorff*, *Kalchstein*, *Schwerin*, *Syдов*, *Loben*, *Gla-senap*, *Denhoff* and *Goltz*; and his Serene Highness extremely admired the Dexterity, with which those Troops performed their Exercise.

At last, on the 30th of *May*, the Marriage Ceremony was performed with an extraordinary Magnificence, the Bride having among other remarkable Jewels, the same Crown with which the first Queen of *Prussia* was crowned; in which was one of the largest Brilliants in *Europe*: and as soon as the Nuptial Benediction was given, 36 Pieces of Cannon, planted before the Castle, were fired three Times successively. The Ceremony was followed by a grand Entertainment of twelve Tables; some of which had forty Covers. There was no Body at the King's Table, but the Princes and the Princesses of the Blood, and the Princes of *Anhalt* and *George* of *Hesse-Cassel*. After Supper they danced the *Fackel-Dantz*, or the *Torch-Dance*; those who carried the Torches, while the King danced with the Princess, were the Field Marshals Counts *Wartensleben* and *Arnheim*, Count *Finck*, General of the Artillery, the Lieutenant Generals *Grumkow*, *Borck*, *Gersdorff*, *Blanckesie* and *Leben*; the Major Generals, Counts, *Truckses*, *Schulembourg* and *Denhoff*; Mess. *Bodenbroutk*, *Dockum* and *Linge*; and the Colonels *Sidow* and *Kalchstein*. What was remarkable among these Gentlemen who carried the Torches, was, that the Age of the two first, made together 160 Years, and yet these old Men, venerable for their great Age, and the Glory they had acquired on a thousand Occasions, made their Rounds for an

an Hour and half together, with a Torch in each Hand, without seeming more fatigued than the others.

When they began to undress the Princess, she dropped her Garter, which the King cut in Pieces, and distributed among the forreign Ministers ; and desired the *Saxon* Minister to send a Piece to the King his Master ; being perswaded he shared with him in his Joy, and was too gallant, not to value the Present as it deserved.

Two Days after the Consummation of the Marriage, there was a great Ball at the Palace Royal, in the great Hall, called the *Hall of Poland*, because it was just finished as his *Polish* Majesty arrived at *Berlin*; and this Ball was followed by a magnificent Supper, served on a figur'd Table of 300 Covers. The young Markgrave appeared there with all imaginable Splendour ; and had on a Suit of Clothes covered all over with Jewels ; the Dowager Markgravine having sent him all those belonging to the House of *Anspach*. The Court went to *Charlottembourg*, where M. *Viereck* was betrothed to the Countess of *Finck*, Maid of Honour to the Queen ; after which Count *Finckenstein*, the young Lady's Father, gave a superb Entertainment to the King and the Markgrave of *Anspach*, at *Belvédér*. In short, after extraordinary Rejoicings and Festivals, the new-married Couple set out to go to the Place of their Residence.

I have already said that Duke *Charles Leopold* of *Mecklembourg*, had ingaged the Czar to leave him two or three thousand Men, under Pretence of bringing his Nobility to a right Sense of their Duty ; but in reality to persecute his Subjects. The Czar was obliged, some Time afterwards, at the Intreaty of the Emperour and Empire, to recall these Troops ; and the Duke of *Mecklembourg* did not give himself much Concern, about the being

deprived of these Succours, but continued notwithstanding to treat his Subjects in such a Manner, as has but few Examples in History. The *Mecklembourg* Nobility at last laid their Complaints before his Imperial Majesty, who being moved with Compassion, at the enormous Sufferings of so many innocent People ; wrote several Times to the Duke of *Mecklembourg*, advising him to govern his Subjects with less Rigour : but the Duke not paying all the Deference to his Imperial Majesty's Rescripts, which they deserved, and still continuing the same Outrages ; this occasioned the Emperour to write to the King of *Great Britain*, Elector of *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, as Conservators of the Empire, and to his *Prussian* Majesty, as Director of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony* ; in order to dispose those Princes to support the Imperial Commission, which he resolved to appoint for the provisional Government of the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*. All this succeeded at first, according to wish ; Duke *Charles Leopold*, pressed by the Emperour to give an Account of his Conduct, and closely beset by the Troops of the Commission, made his Escape to *Dantzig*. The Duke's Absence, and the immense Expence caused by the Commission, made the Emperour judge, it would be better to appoint an Administrator for *Mecklembourg*, 'till the Duke repented, and promised to govern his Subjects with more Humanity. The Emperour communicated his Design, to the Princes charged with the Commission ; all of which disapproved of it, except our Monarch ; who thought an Administrator could not fail of re-establishing Affairs, and calming the Minds of those, whom the Duke Regent had irritated. This induced the Emperour, to address the following Rescript to his *Prussian* Majesty ; as a Sort of Thanks : but his Imperial Majesty took an Opportunity, at the same

same Time, of mentioning to him, some Inlistings that had been forcibly made in the Dutchy of *Mecklenbourg*.

TO HIS ROYAL MAJESTY OF PRUSSIA.

" WE learn with great Satisfaction, that our
 " Rescript of the 11th of *May 1728*, con-
 " cerning the Extension of the Imperial Conserva-
 " tory, established at *Mecklenbourg*, the 21st of
 " *August, 1716*, and the 25th of *October, 1717*,
 " having been intimated to you, as Duke of *Mag-*
 " *debourg*, and Director of the Circle of *Lower*
 " *Saxony*; you have declared with the Zeal of a
 " true Patriot of the Empire *in Terminis obligato-*
 " *riis*, by your Letter of the 29th of *April*, ad-
 " dressed to Us, and by that of the 27th of the
 " same Month, addressed to our Imperial Admi-
 " nistrator, your good Disposition and Forward-
 " ness to execute exactly and willingly, the Impe-
 " rial Conservatory in all its Parts, by maintaining
 " the provisional Imperial Administration: inso-
 " much that by these Letters, as well as by that of
 " the 9th of *November 1728*, and several others of
 " Notification concerning the Offer of *Conservatory*,
 " addressed to the other Imperial Conservators, to
 " Duke *Charles Leopold*, and Duke *Christian Louis* of
 " *Mecklenbourg*; you have declared that Our In-
 " tentions in this whole Affair, were proper, just,
 " necessary, and grounded on Our Office of sove-
 " reign Judge of the Empire. You have also
 " shewn yourself equally ready, to cause the law-
 " ful Imperial Commission to answer its desired
 " End, in case of Necessity; and to make the Im-
 " perial Decrees, issued in this Affair, the constant
 " Rule of your Actions.

" We are moreover informed by a Relation re-
 " ceived the 28th of *April 1728*, concerning In-
 " listings made in the Dutchy of *Mecklenbourg*;
 " how

" how two Musketeers of your Troops, have taken
 " by force near the Village of *Benzien*, in the Ju-
 " risdiction of *Freybourg tot Briel*, a Man named
 " *Adam Helder*, Servant to the Provost of *Ben-*
 " *zien*; and having thrown him into Ensign *Van*
 " *Degen's* Coach, stopped his Mouth with an
 " Handkerchief, when they were obliged to pass
 " through *Briel*: and that the Musketeer *Rhan*,
 " having afterwards in their Journey wounded the
 " said *Helder* in the Side, under the Left Arm,
 " with the Shot of a Pistol, which he held in his
 " Hand, 'though probably undesignedly; they
 " then let him go. We hope in this Respect you
 " have not ordered, and will disapprove of these
 " violent Inlistings, so contrary to the Laws of the
 " Empire, and the particular Rights of *Mecklem-*
 " *bourg*; especially as We have intrusted the Pre-
 " servation of that Country to you, with so much
 " Sincerity, in hopes you would give a true At-
 " tention to it. We are perswaded you will with-
 " out Delay, take Cognizance of this Affair, as
 " severely as you ought, and endeavour to find out
 " the said Ensign *Van Degen*, and inflict a suitable
 " Punishment on him and his Accomplices; and
 " that you will give Orders to put a Stop to these
 " violent Inlistings for the future; particularly in
 " *Mecklembourg*: that that Country may not be
 " oppressed, contrary to the Contents of Our De-
 " crees, and the Constitutions of the Empire.
 " This is what We have judged proper to observe,
 " and represent to you, as Duke of *Magdebourg*;
 " and We are, &c.

Vienna, the 13th of August 1729.

This Rescript induced his *Prussian* Majesty, to make the following Representations in Writing, to Duke *Charles Leopold*; " That his Majesty had
 " been

" been always most sensibly affected at his Highness's melancholly Situation, and wished he were
 " able to contribute effectually to its Alteration;
 " but could neither advise nor assist him, otherwise
 " than according to the Constitutions of the Empire;
 " that the first of these two Conditions was
 " stipulated in the Treaty made between his Majesty and his Serene Highness, and that the
 " other unquestionably depended on sound Reason.
 " That his Serene Highness might easily judge, if
 " his *Prussian* Majesty deviated the least in the
 " World from these two Maxims, he should occa-
 " sion himself great Troubles, without bettering
 " his Serene Highness's Affairs, by that Means,
 " either in the whole, or in part; so that his Serene
 " Highness had no other Way left, to extricate
 " himself out of his Difficulties, but submitting in-
 " tirely and absolutely to the Imperial Decrees, and
 " giving his Nobility and other Subjects, who he
 " pretended had injured him, during the Confu-
 " sions in *Mecklembourg*, a sufficient Security that
 " he would not treat them with the Severity he had
 " threatned. That he ought also, above all Things,
 " to think of discharging the Expence, of settling
 " the Charges of the Execution, which yet re-
 " mained unpaid. That after having complied
 " with these Preliminaries, his Serene Highness
 " might have Recourse to the Emperour, from
 " whom he would, in all Appearance, obtain a
 " proper Alleviation, according to the Constitu-
 " tions of the Empire, to temper what had been
 " issued from the Aulick Council against him, *in*
 " *Contumaciam*, and that he might remit the rest
 " to a more favourable Opportunity. And lastly,
 " that his Majesty advised his Serene Highnes,
 " with the best Intention in the World, to submit
 " without Loss of Time; and not depend on the
 " deceitful Hopes, of remedying his Affairs by
 " other

" other Means ; for fear, the only Gate that re-
 " mained open for him, to re-enter into the Go-
 " vernment of his Dominions, should be shut a-
 " gainst him forever : and that if his Serene High-
 " ness followed this Advice, he would willingly
 " use his good Offices and Favour, at the Imperial
 " Court, and otherwhere, to procure him the most
 " advantageous Accommodation, and the properest
 " to extricate his Serene Highness, out of the
 " melancholly Situation he had been in, for so
 " many Years.

The King thought proper, a Week after this, to write the following Letter, to Duke *Charles Leopold*; on account of the provisional Decree, issued by the Aulick Council, for the Administration of *Mecklembourg*.

WE are not a little mortified, that his Imperial Majesty finds himself obliged to proceed to the Execution of the Provisional Decree, lately issued for the Administration of your Dominions ; but doubt not, on the other Hand, as the Matter absolutely depends on your Serene Highness, that you will embrace the present Opportunity, of extricating yourself out of your Troubles, and re-establishing yourself in your former Tranquillity, by submitting to the Imperial Decrees, and having Recourse to his Imperial Majesty's Patal-
 • nal Clemency ; which would give Us real Joy, consider-
 ing the Affection we have for you. We ought therefore to inform you, That his Imperial Majesty having found it good and necessary, to charge Us, as Duke of Magdebourg, and actual Director of the Circle of Lower-Saxony, in Consequence of a more copious Rescript, of the 11th of May, of this Year, of the Commission to establish a new Form of Govern-
 ment, in Mecklembourg ; We could not avoid ac-
 cepting it, since We are determined to intirely accom-
 plish his Imperial Majesty's Intentions, which seem to
 Us,

Us, just, necessary, and in general, suitable to the Dignity of Sovereign Judge of the Empire. Some of your Enterprises against his Imperial Majesty's Decrees, make Us fear, We shall be obliged to execute the Commission We are charged with; and therefore, to prevent the great Misfortune that would result from it, We have thought proper, like a good Friend, to give you Notice of it. We are, &c.

Berlin, August the 28th, 1729.

Duke *Charles Leopold* afterwards used all the Means in the World, to re-enter into the Possession of his Dutchy; but refusing to submit to the Imperial Decrees, his Brother, Duke *Christian Louis*, was chose Administrator, and Duke *Charles Leopold* continued a Wanderer, deprived of his Sovereignty.

Our Monarch's Queen, in the Beginning of this Year, 1730, was attacked by a very dangerous Disease; which at first alarmed the People, for whose Happiness that Princeſ always had a tender Concern: but her Majesty at laſt, after having ſuffered great Affliction, happily recovered.

In the Beginning of *February*, a Conspiracy was formed at *Potsdam*, by about a Dozen great Grenadiers, who had resolved to ſuborn ſome more of their Comrades, cut the Throats of the Guard, and decamp in the Dead of the Night; but this Project was discovered. The Author of it was firſt pinched with burning hot Pincers, and afterwards, hanged; others had their Nose and Ears cut off; and the reſt ran the Gantlope ſix and thirty Times. Many Plots of this kind, have happened in ſeveral *Prussian* Garrifons, all of which have been detected; which may be eaſily imagined, conſidering the ſevere Discipline the Soldiers were kept under, and the Difficul-

ty there is of keeping an Affair secret, which so many People are concerned in.

His Majesty made a short Trip to *Dresden*, where he arrived without any body's knowing it, except Count *Trusches*, his Envoy, at whose House he allighted. The Court of *Saxony* were * that Day celebrating with great Pomp, the Wedding of the young Countess of *Cosel*, his *Polish* Majesty's natural Daughter, who was married to Count *Moschinski*. It was eleven of the Clock at Night, when his *Prussian* Majesty arrived; who, as soon as he had pulled off his Boots, and put on a *Domino*, went to the Palace in his Minister's Coach; and would appear without any Attendants, in order to conceal himself the better. He cover'd his Face with a Mask; and went thus equipped round all the Tables, at which the Court were at Supper; and examined every Guest in particular, without any body's suspecting him to be the Person he was.

His *Prussian* Majesty at last, stopped at the King of *Poland*'s Chair, and unmasked himself before that Prince; who knew him, and was in great Confusion with Joy and Surprise. He got up, embraced him most tenderly, and thanked him for having surprised him so agreeably. *I had so great a Desire to see you*, replied Frederick-William, *that I believe I should have come on Foot, rather than not have procured myself this Satisfaction.*

The King of *Poland* gave magnificent Diversions, on his *Prussian* Majesty's Account, and among others, that which is called in German, *Wirtschaft*; in which the Prince Royal of *Poland* represented the Landlord, and the Princess Royal his Spouse, the Landlady of the House. The other Nobility represented Tradesmen, which they drew Lots for; and it was his *Polish* Majesty's Fortune to be a

* February the 18th, 1730.

Skinner. All these Diversions continued 'till the King of Prussia's Departure, which was on the 23d, at four of the Clock in the Morning ; however, these were only the Prelude to one, which was to be given in the Plain of Mulberg : for his Polib Majesty designed to form a Camp there, which should surpass any Thing of the kind, that had ever been seen otherwhere ; and they were hard at Work in that Monarch's Dominions, in making the necessary Preparations for it.

An infamous Libel (published by a *Lutheran* Divine, named *Laurence Ertzdorff*, and printed at *Jena*) drew the Attention of our Monarch, who knew very well there was nothing of more dangerous Consequence to Protestantism, than that Hatred which some furious *Lutherans* bear the Reformed. The Book I am speaking of, contained * ridiculous, malicious,

* The most remarkable were these ; Page 177. *There are People, who from their Patriarch Calvin, are called Calvinists.*

Page 206. *It is well known the Calvinists, our Half-Brothers, boast they are of the Confession of Augsbourg, at least as much, and even more than we are.*

Page 207. *Those Gentlemen must have very bad Memories, and not know what the Confession of Augsbourg is ; or must have an unbridled Malice, not to be ashamed to contradict such manifest Acts and Truths.*

Page 217. § 3. and Page 218. *We teach, Article 19th, concerning the Cause of Sin ; That although God Almighty has created all Nature, and comprehends it in himself, 'tis nothing, however, but the wicked and perverse Will of Man, incited to Evil by the Devil ; that is the Cause of Sin. What is there more common, on the other Hand, than what the Calvinists and Zwinglians, teach publickly without Shame, after Calvin, Zwinglius, Beza, Martyr, Boquinus, Rennecherus, and many others ; namely, that God himself is the first and principal Cause of Sin ; that he wills it, resolves on it, incites to it, and has even created it.*

Page 234. *It is surprising that the Calvinists, and even some Lutherans dare assert, That we only differ in some Particulars ; but they are only ignorant People and Idiots who judge and talk in that Manner. We say no, and maintain, that 'tis an Article of Faith, and of great Importance.*

Page 237. *A faithful Preacher ought not only to teach and speak*

malicious, and defamatory Propositions ; and therefore his Majesty complained of it by a Letter, to the Duke of Saxe-Weymar, in whose Territories this Work was published, which was conceived in the following Terms.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM, *King of Prussia, &c.*

“ **W**E cannot conceal from your Highness, the Displeasure with which we have heard, that a certain Preacher of *Osmanstat*, named *Laurence Ertzdorff*, has caused a Book, intitled *Preparations of the Evangelical Lutherans for the Celebration of the second Jubile of the Confession of Augſbourg*; to be printed at *Jena*, with the Approbation of your Consistory.

“ The Author attacks the Reformed, by this Writing, with a great deal of Animosity, and excludes them, as far as he can, from the Community of the *Confession of Augſbourg*; as will appear by the Extracts hereto annexed. Your Highness knows very well, that all defamatory Writings, are not only contrary to the Rule of true Christianity : but that both the Constitutions of the Empire, and all the Imperial Edicts, issued on that Subject, expressly forbid them. Besides, as such Infamies and Calumnies ought not to be suffered among the Protestants, we are perswaded that your Highness, will not only

*speak, he ought also to be authorised to punish the wicked, as St. Paul himself did, when he preached against the false Teachers, among which were Hymenæus and Philetus. St. John also against the Hereticks Ebion and Cerinthus; Polycarp against Marcion; Athanasius against the Arians; Augustin against the Donatists and Pelagians; Cyril against the Nestorians; and Luther against the Zwinglians, Carlostatians and Calvinists. Chrysostom says; *Dissidia cum Hæreticis habere, non contentionis, sed pietatis est: Ordendo nunquam mitescit, sed potius fervescit Satanas.**

“ shew

" shew a just Resentment to the Calumnies contained in that Book, but will also cause the Author of it to be punished.

" Your Highness, in doing this, will act according to Justice and Equity, especially in the present Circumstances of Affairs, which require more than ever, a good Harmony and Union between all those who acknowledge the *Confession of Augsbourg*. We are, &c.

Berlin, the 15th of April, 1730.

The Duke of Weymar's Answer to this Letter, contained in Substance ; " That so far from proving of such Injuries, he had expressly forbid them by a particular Decree. That he was sensibly affected, when he understood this Book had been published, with the Approbation of the supreme Consistory of his Dominions ; who were sufficiently acquainted with his Intentions in that Respect : that he had called them to an account for it ; and after a strict Inquiry, had found this Work had not been printed with the Leave of the said Consistory : but that the Author, on only sending the Title, had desired Leave to print it, which was granted him, without having communicated the Work itself to them, for their Approbation. That the Author afterwards abusing this Permission, had inserted, of his own private Authority, the pretended Approbation of the Consistory ; on which his Highness had sent him a Rescript, to oblige him to appear before his proper Judges ; who had severely reprimanded him : and that his Highness hoped, his *Prussian* Majesty, would please to forget the Displeasure, this Affair had given him.

The King of *Poland*, in the mean Time, finding all Things ready for the military Entertainment he designed to make; invited our Monarch and his Royal Family. This Camp is so famous in *Germany*, that I think myself obliged to give a particular Description of it; without considering that *Augustus* intended it, both to divert his *Prussian* Majesty, in his own Taste; and to procure himself an Opportunity of shewing his Magnificence. It was formed in the * Plain of *Muhlberg*, a little Town and Bailiwick in the Marquisat of *Misnia*; which Plain is two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, and half a League distant from the *Elbe*. The Camp was divided into two Lines, each of which contained half the Army; and took up the whole Breadth of the Plain: and the Cavalry was placed on the two Wings of each Line; and the Artillery in the Center.

The Corners and Extremities of the Camp, were terminated by Pyramids of hewen Stone, 36 Feet high, finely cut and ornamented; and these Pyramids marked out the Extent of the Place of Arms, which was a Mile long, and as much broad.

Field-Marshal Count *Wackerbarth's* Palace, with the Tents of his Officers, which were extremely fine, was on the Side of the right Wing; and the King's Quarters were on an Eminence; at the Distance of a good Quarter of a League. The Forreigners lodged in the Villages, round about the Camp; and the Generals had their Quarters, in the Town of † *Zeithayn*. The King's Comedians and Musicians lodged in a Village, three Quarters of a League from his Majesty's Palace; near which

* 'Tis famous in the History of the religious Wars of *Germany*, in the xvi. Century; and *John-Frederick*, Elector of *Saxony*, was taken Prisoner in this Plain, by the Emperour *Charles V.* in 1547.

† This Town is situated between *Great-Hahn* and *Muhlberg*.
there

there was a House built, where there was every Evening a Comedy and a Concert. There was a little Fleet, composed of thirty Vessels, on the *Elbe*, which served to go to *Dresden*, for Provisions and other Necessaries for the Camp ; in the Neighbourhood of which, were the Magazines, Bake-houses and Brew-houses. There were also three flying Bridges built over the *Elbe*, the first and second of which, were each of them layed on thirty two Boats ; from whence they, on St. John's Day, played off a fine Fire-Work, whose Rockets were much larger than those commonly made Use of. Their *Polish* and *Prussian* Majesties saw it from the King of *Poland's* * Pavilion ; which, as I have already said, was placed on an Eminence ; and surrounded with Barriers, before which was a Sort of Ditch : and the Kitchens, Cellars, &c. were at the Foot of this Eminence. The Ground-Floor of the Pavilion, contained several Appartments, Corridors and Galleries, whose Windows had a Prospect of the Camp ; the upper Story was also divided into several Appartments, in the Middle of which was a large Hall, the four principal Windows of which had Galleries ; and the whole Building, which could easily contain 4000 People, was painted all over. The Frontispiece was *a la Mansarde*, and above the Roof were two Banners, representing a Chess-Board, with these Words for their Device ; OTIA MARTIS ; and the Guard within the Pavilion, was composed of Cadets, and that without, of Janisaries. The Palace also, in which his *Polish* Majesty lodged, with the Countesses of *Orzelska*, *Bielinska* and *Kileys*, was of a fine Structure, and superbly furnished ; and surrounded by above an

* This Pavilion was in the Middle of the Plain, and commanded a View of the whole Camp, so that the Army could make no Motion, but what was seen from it.

hundred Tents, most of which belonged to the Officers of the Court ; and twenty of them kept open Tables every Day. The Quarters of his *Prussian* Majesty, and the Prince Royal his Son, were about an hundred Paces from this Palace ; and the Princes of *Anhalt* and *Beveren* lodged also in the same Quarter ; which was a square Building, with four Avenues, fortified with a Sort of Rampart and Ditch ; and his *Prussian* Majesty's Guard was composed of Janisaries and great Grenadiers. The Tents in this Quarter, twenty in Number, were very large and very fine ; and that in the Middle, which was octogonal, had a great Hall, which you entered by four different Ways, and was adorned with fine Windows. The Avenues leading to the King's Quarters, were lighted in the Night-Time by Lanthorns ; eight of which were very large, and of a particular Form ; and two of these Lanthorns were placed on each Side of the Entrance into the *Prussian* Quarters. They were not only made of very fine Glass, but had also another Glass at their Bottoms, cut into small Squares, which by the Reflection of the Light, considerably increased its Clearness. The Cadets, Gentlemen and the free Companies, encamped on the right Side of the King of *Poland's* Quarters ; the Janisaries, Spahis and Cossacks, on the left ; and the whole Army consisted of 20,000 Infantry, and 10,000 Cavalry.

Among the different Corps of the King of *Poland's* Household Troops, that of the Gentlemen Horse-Guards was most considerable ; and formed on the Idea of the King of *France's* Musketeer-Guards. It was composed of Gentlemen and Officers ; their Horses were fine and well chosen ; their Habits scarlet, turned up with blue, and richly laced ; they had on their Breasts a Star, embroidered in blue, and the King's Star and Order on their Backs ;

Backs; they had also embroidered scarlet Housings, and made so much the finer Appearance at this Camp, as both their Clothes, and the Furniture of their Horses, were intirely new, to the smalleſt Piece.

The whole Army was also new-clothed. The great Musketeers were handsomely clothed, as well as the Horse-Grenadiers ; whose Coats were of fine Scarlet, and their Waistcoats of a fine yellow Cloth, with Sleeves after the Roman Fashion : and their Caps, which had the King's Arms enamelled on them, were so loaden with Silver, they seemed to be solid. The rest of the Cavalry, consisting of Dragoons and Cuirassiers, were proportionably fine and neat ; especially the Regiment of Horse-Guards, which was composed of none but picked Men, and whose Uniform was crimson and light blue, with broad Gold-Laces.

The Infantry were not inferior to the Cavalry, either in Neatness or Magnificence; and their Officers in general were richly dressed. The Grenadiers performed their Exercise with great Dexterity; those of them who had Silver Lace on their Clothes, had Plates of the same Metal on their Caps, which were of Velvet; and their Bandoleers were also ornamented with Plates of Silver. Of all the Regiments of Grenadiers, *Rutowski's* was indisputably the finest, both for the Tallness of the Men it was composed of, and the Richness of their Clothes, which were Lemon-coloured, turned up with a light Red, and laced with Silver. The Regiments of the Artillery, Fusileers, and Cannoneers, were also in very fine Order; and those of the Artillery had Drums of an extraordinary Size, which were placed on a Waggon drawn by four Horses. The Driver of this Waggon was of a Size proportioned to the Drums, and was the same *Swede*, that the King of *Sweden* presented to his *Polish* Majesty: he was eight Feet high, and was at-

tended in his Waggon, by a little *Moorish Dwarf*, which made an agreeable Contrast enough. The Troops that incamped separately, were the Janissaries, the Spahis, the free Companies, and the Cadets ; the last of which were comely young Gentlemen, cloathed in Scarlet, laced with Silver ; with the King's Arms enamelled on their Bandoleers, and Swords of massy Silver. The Spahis were a Troop in Imitation of a Body of *Turkish Cavalry* ; they had very fine Horses, and were made Use of to keep the Crowd off, when the Troops performed their Exercise. As to the Janissaries, they might be reckoned one of the finest Corps that composed this Army ; and you would have taken them by their external Appearance, Dress and Arms, for real *Turks*, especially when you heard their Musick : their Instruments were small Pipes, whose Sound, resembling the Cries of young Children, was increased by the Noise of little Drums, and two Sorts of brazen Plates ; which they struck against each other. The Officers also that commanded this Body, were very magnificent, having long Robes of Taffety, embroidered with Silver, and the Heydukes and Porters were also dressed in Satin, laced with Silver. There was a very odd Custom observed in this Camp, which was, that the King of *Poland* was always attended by eight Men, and his *Prussian* Majesty by as many, whose Looks were as fierce, as those of the former were mild and agreeable. Those that attended on his *Polish* Majesty, were dressed almost like Heydukes, except that their Clothes were of fine Scarlet ; and those of the King of *Prussia*'s Train, like Bashaws, with Robes of yellow Cloth embroidered with Silver. His *Prussian* Majesty, and the Nobility of his Retinue, were dressed in Scarlet, with Gold-Lace and Brandenbourgs. Having thus given a short Description of what was most remarkable in this

this Camp, I shall now proceed to give a Journal of what passed in it.

His *Polish* Majesty set out from *Leipzig* to go to the Camp, with a Design to see the Troops that were to form it, arrive there; and make the necessary Dispositions for the general Review, and military Exercises; and the whole Army having receiv'd all their new Uniforms and new Arms, on the 28th of *May*, 1730; his Majesty caused it to be ranged in order of Battle, about six o'Clock, the same Evening; in order to shew it to the *French* Ambassador, who was come to take his Leave of him, to make a Tour to his own Court. As soon as the Army was drawn up, the King and Prince Royal mounted on Horseback, and rode along the Front of the two Lines; and his Majesty had Reason to be satisfied with the just Applause, the Marquis of *Monti*, Ambassador of *France*, bestowed on the Troops, which he found very fine, and exceedingly well equipped. M. *Grumkow*, one of his *Prussian* Majesty's Ministers of State and Lieutenant-Generals, seemed also to be very well satisfied with them; and asserted, he was sure the King his Master would likewise be the same: and the Princess Royal of *Poland*, who had dined that Day with the King; saw the Army from a Calesh, which was open on both Sides. About nine in the Evening, his Majesty returned to his Quarters; from whence he dispatched General *Pblug*, to go and meet his *Prussian* Majesty: both to shew him his Joy for his near Arrival, and thank him, for having chosen him to be Godfather, to the young * Prince, which her *Prussian* Majesty was brought to-bed of, on the 23d of *May*.

* This young Prince was baptized on the 24th of the same Month, and named AUGUSTUS FERDINAND.

The 30th, the King of *Poland* went and lay at *Goritsch*, to be nearer at hand to receive his *Prussian* Majesty; who lay that Night at *Cosdorff*.

The 31st, his *Polish* Majesty, rising early in the Morning, waited for the King of *Prussia's* Arrival, under a Tent half open, on the Highway to *Cosdorff*; all the Knights of the Order of the White-Eagle, 35 or 36 in Number, were there at seven in the Morning; the Military Gentlemen were in the Prince Royal's Retinue, and the others accompanied Count *Friese*, the Great-Chamberlain. At eight o'Clock, his *Prussian* Majesty appeared on Horseback, followed by several Princes, Generals, Colonels, and other Officers, to the Number of one hundred and sixty. The King of *Poland* rose from the Chair on which he sat, and going out of his Tent, advanced twenty Paces to meet the *Prussian* Monarch; who on his Side alighted from his Horse, and came to embrace his *Polish* Majesty, to whom he, at the same Time, presented the Noblemen and Officers, who had the Honour to accompany him. His *Prussian* Majesty afterwards received the Compliments, of the Knights of the Order of the White-Eagle; some by Word of Mouth, and others by Reverences. After reciprocal Compliments, the two Kings entered the Tent, in which a Table was placed, that was as well served, as the Time and Place would permit. Their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses, several Noblemen of our Monarch's Train, and some of his *Polish* Majesty's, sat down at the Table, without Ceremony, with their Hats on their Heads, as had been agreed on before hand. A little after this, his *Polish* Majesty's Led-Horses, Coaches, and many other Vehicles of various Sorts, all very magnificent, and drawn by six Horses each; filed off before the Tent: after which their Majesties got into a Calesh, and arrived

rived at ten o'Clock, in his *Polish* Majesty's Quarters.

The first of June, the general Review was made ; the whole Army drawing up in Order of Battle, in two Lines, with the Prince Royal of *Poland*, and Field-Marshal Count *Wackerbarth*, who commanded under his Orders, at their Head. When all was ready, the two Kings, accompanied by the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, and the other Princes, Noblemen and Officers, of their Retinues, passed along the two Lines ; their Majesties were saluted every where in the usual Manner ; and were followed by an infinite Number of Spectators, of both Sexes, on Horseback and in Coaches. After the two Kings were returned into their Tents, which were erected at some Distance from the Front of the Army ; 24 Pieces of heavy Cannon began the Royal Salute, which was continued by 48 Field-Pieces, planted between the Intervals of the Battalions, of the two Lines, and the Musketry : and after this Salute had been repeated twice more, the whole Army passed by Corps and Regiments, before their Majesty's Tents ; and then returned into their Camp.

The 2d, was a Day of Rest ; our Monarch dined with his *Polish* Majesty, and there was a Comedy.

The 3d, they saw the Dragoons exercise. The four Regiments they were composed of, after having drawn up in one Line, in the Middle of the Place of Arms, formed two Columns, and marched in that Manner, within a certain appointed Distance of the Royal Pavillion ; where after they had formed again in a Line, their Majesties saw them, by passing along the Front of it : after which they marched, made their Evolutions, and exercised on Horseback and on Foot. They practised on this Occasion, the new Manner of coupling their Horses, which the King of *Poland* desired to introduce among his Troops ; and which is executed

in

in such a Manner, that each Regiment marching straight out of its Rank, immediately forms its Battalions in Front, and by that Means covers its Horses.

The 4th, there was a Comedy and a Ball.

The 5th, the Cavalry performed their Exercises.

It was composed of 24 Squadrons of the Body-Guards, the Carabineers, and three Regiments of Cuirassiers. They marched in four Columns towards the Royal Pavilion, where forming in two Lines, they made several Motions, Marches, Attacks, and other Exercises; which were concluded by a Square they formed round the Royal Pavilion; from whence they retreated in a Column, marching round the Pavilion, to return into the Camp.

The 6th, there was a Concert, in which the *Italian* Singers performed.

The 7th, the Infantry was to have exercised; but the two Kings being troubled with Colds, occasioned by the Cold and wet Weather, which they had had for several Days; they were obliged to put it off 'till the 10th: on which Day the Infantry marched in two Columns, and formed a Square round the Royal Pavilion. Their Majesties having walked round it; they began by handling their Arms, which was succeeded by the different Ways of charging an Enemy; by Ranks, by Platoons, by Half-Divisions, by Whole-Divisions, and by Lanes; where the Grenadiers threw a great Quantity of Grenadoes, into the Middle of the Square. After this they attacked by two Lines of the Square at once, by advancing against each other towards the Pavilion, and then retreating; When this was done, the Infantry made the Chain and Running-Fires, and then three general Discharges of the whole Square; after which they retired into the Camp, in the same Manner they marched out of it.

The

The 11th, his *Prussian* Majesty heard a Sermon, in Count *Wackerbarth's* Quarters, who afterwards gave the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, a magnificent Dinner. The two Kings dined each in their own Quarters; and there was an *Italian Comedy* in the Evening.

The 12th, the Artillery exercised. Besides the Battalion of the Artillery, and 48 Field Pieces, three more Regiments of Foot were also on Command. After this Body was drawn up in six Lines, and the Cannon divided into eight Brigades, they marched towards the Royal Pavilion, in six Columns; the Cannon and Ammunition Waggons went in the Middle of the Columns, and were accompanied by a certain Number of Cannoniers, and Platoons of Infantry; the Drums of the Artillery being in a Waggon drawn by four white Horses. After all were arrived at the appointed Distance from the Pavilion; they unharnessed the Horses that drew the Cannon and Ammunition Waggons, and led them out of the Ranks; after which the whole Body formed again into six Lines, with the Cannon in the Intervals appointed. While the Cannon made several Discharges, the Infantry ranged in Platoons, marched out of the Intervals, at each Discharge, and fired in Ranks, as well as that in the Front and Rear; retreating afterwards behind the Cannon. All these different Ways of attacking having been very well executed, notwithstanding the heavy Rain that fell; the Body made a Motion, to advance to a certain Spot of Ground appointed, keeping a continual Fire. It after this formed a Square, having the Cannon planted on its Flanks; and finished this Exercise, by a general Discharge of all the 48 Field-Pieces at once, which was followed by that of 72 Platoons of Infantry, six Times repeated. Lastly, after having drawn the Ammunition Waggons out of the Square; the Brigades of Cannon

Cannon and Platoons of Infantry, made a Motion to post themselves on a Spot of Ground marked out, and afterwards retreat: which they did, by making a retreating Fight, and in that Manner returned into the Camp. Our Monarch dined that Day, with the Prince Royal his Son, at Field-Marshal *Wackerbarth's*; and the King of *Poland* dined with the Duke of *Saxe-Weymar*.

The 13th, the two Kings dined privately in their own Quarters; and the Prince Royal of *Prussia* dined in Company, at a Table which was served in gilt Plate. In the Afternoon the Lanciers performed their Exercise. The six Squadrons of the Body-Guards, armed with Cuirasses, Helmets and Lances, represented them; and five Battalions of Grenadiers or Foot-Guards, were joyned with them, who had 128 Pikes distributed to each Battalion. The Lanciers, as soon as they came out of the Camp, drew up in a Line, with a Battalion between every two Squadrons; and marched in two Lines, towards the Pavilion; the first of which was formed of the six Squadrons of Lanciers, and the other of the five Battalions of Infantry. While the Lanciers advanced towards the Pavilion, the *Polish* Hussars, armed with Cuirasses and Helmets, ran at the Ring before their Majesties, and broke their Lances against Machines, which were prepared for that Purpose. When they were arrived near the Pavilion, the Lanciers formed again into one Line; the Infantry placing themselves in the Middle, and the six Squadrons in the Wings, three in each. After having advanced in this Order, to a certain Distance, attacking, and making a retreating Fght; they formed in the same Manner in three Lines, and advanced again, performing the same Exercise: after which the five Battalions, formed each, a square Battalion, with the Lanciers in the Wings; and performed several Exercises together. Laftly, the four Battalions

lions of Guards, formed a great Square round the fifth Battalion, which was of Grenadiers; and the Lanciers ranged themselves to cover them: and after having made several Attacks, Marches and Counter-Marches; they fought retreating, and returned into the Camp.

The 14th, the King of *Prussia* went early in the Morning to see the Army, which came out of the Camp, without Arms, and drew up in two Lines; after which his Majesty dined in the great Tent, with a great deal of Company: his *Polish* Majesty dined alone. In the Evening there was an *Italian* Comedy.

The 15th, being the Day appointed for the Marches, Counter-Marches, Motions and other Exercises by Columns; the whole Army marched in three Columns, towards the Royal Pavilion; where having formed its Battalions and Squadrons again, of the Divisions and Brigades the Columns were composed of, by wheeling about; it drew up in Order of Battle, in three Lines, by wheeling about by Regiments: and the Body of Reserve of the third Line, came to cover the Flanks of the Infantry and Cavalry. They formed four Columns of these Flanks, which having made their Discharges as they advanced, the rest of the Army followed them; and passed in this Order, by the Side of the Royal Pavilion. It formed afterwards into eight Columns, which fought retreating, by filing off, by half-Battalions, and by Squadrons; which always forming again into the Order they were before, at last returned into the Camp.

The 16th, was a Day of Repose, which they spent in eating and drinking.

The 17th, they exercised by square Battalions; After having formed in seven Lines, it marched in three square Battalions towards the Royal Pavilion; where having formed three Triangles of every square

Square Battalion, it made the winding Fire ; and after that formed again into seven Lines. After this Exercise and some others, the Army retreated through the Intervals towards the Camp, attacking by Divisions, the Infantry having their Bayonets at the Muzzles of their Pieces.

The 18th, was another Day of Repose. Our Monarch heard Divine Service in Count *Wackerbarth's* Quarters ; and after Divine Service was over, his Majesty and the Prince Royal, his Son, dined with that Nobleman : but the King of *Poland* dined in private.

The 19th, the Army marched in Squares, and made the Hedge Fire ; after which they drew up again in Order of Battle, and formed a large Square round the Royal Pavilion, and made the Running Fire. After this Exercise, all the Cavalry went out of the Square, and marched towards a Wood ; from whence they came to attack the Infantry, which in the mean Time, had formed a long Square, alone. The Cavalry being repulsed, retired towards the Wood ; but soon after returned to charge the Infantry, in both Flanks, which had formed another Square ; by changing their Front. The Infantry defended itself by a continual Fire, and at last retired towards a Village, that was covered by a Battalion of Grenadiers, to secure the Retreat ; which was executed in such a Manner, that two Battalions always crossed over from one Flank to the other, which opened to the Right and Left, to make Room for the Battalions, as fast as they advanced ; that they might be able to form three other small Squares in the great one, and they be in a Condition to support it, in Case the Cavalry should break through it. After this was done ; the Army returned into the Camp. The Prince Royal of *Prussia* dined this Day with the Prince Royal of *Poland*, at *Tiffenau* ; and there was

was a Ball at Night, at the Countess of *Orzelska's*, where there was a magnificent Supper, of three Tables, of thirty Covers each.

The 20th, the two Kings went before Dinner, to see the Regiment of Grenadiers perform their Exercise, which gave their Majesties great Satisfaction : The King of *Prussia* and the Prince Royal, his Son, dined at Count *Rutowski's* : and the King of *Poland* went to *Promnitz* and *Lessa*, to see the Ground, where they were to make the Attack of the Intrenchment, the next Day.

The 21st, the King of *Poland* having made himself, the necessary Dispositions for the Attack of the Intrenchment, and passing the River, they proceeded to put them in Execution. To represent this Part of the Military Service, part of the Army, commanded by General *Bauditz*, passed the *Elbe* at Break of Day, on Bridges which they had thrown over it, and having placed itself in hollow Grounds, on the other Side of the River, that concealed it from Sight ; it sent out several Detachments to give false Allarms, in Order to draw the other half of the Army, which remained in the Camp, under Field-Marshal Count *Wackerbarth's* Orders, that Way. A little Fleet, composed of Frigates, Brigantines, and other Vessels, on Board of which they had embarked some Troops, and 132 Pieces of Cannon, did the same Thing along the River's Side ; and after having blown up Part of the Bridge, which it found in its Passage, drew up in a Line, near a Place named *Groebe*, where it debarked the Troops, to take Possession of a Village, situated on the Bank of the River, in order to favour the Passage of General *Bauditz's* Army. During this Time, they had thrown a Bridge of Boats over the River, below *Groebe*, on which General *Bauditz* repassed the River with his Troops, in the Afternoon ; making Use of the Transport Vessels,

Vessels, at the same Time, which were assembled for that Purpose: and he caused a Retrenchment to be thrown up opposite *Groebe*, to cover his Troops, as fast as they took their Posts. They were, besides this, soon supported by the little Fleet, and by a Battery of 36 Pieces of Cannon, which they had erected on an Eminence, on the other Side of the River, that commanded all the Country about; and which the two Kings had chosen for this magnificent Sight.

Field-Marshal *Wackerbarth's* Army, which had marched with all Expedition on that Side, where the false Allarm was given, having learned the true Place, where General *Bauditz's* Army passed; marched in two Columns towards that Place, with the Cavalry at the Head, which was followed by the Dragoons and the Infantry. When they were arrived in the Evening near General *Bauditz's* Intrenchments, that were furnished with several Pieces of Cannon, they formed their Attacks, which were begun by the Dragoons, who were ordered to dismount. They advanced in four Columns, and after a great Fire both of the Artillery and small Arms, which was continued for some Time, on both Sides, Night separated the Combatants, and the whole Army returned into its Camp.

The 22d, nothing very remarkable passed.

But on the 23d, there were very fine Things. The reigning Markgrave of *Brandenbourg-Anspach*, his *Prussian* Majesty's Son-in-Law, arrived in the Camp. The Army being to represent a general Engagement, was divided into two Bodies, in order to form two distinct Armies. Field-Marshal Count *Wackerbarth* commanded one of them, under the Orders of the Prince Royal of *Poland*; and Prince *John Adolph* of *Weissenfels*, the other. The two Armies marching, each in two Columns, went and drew up in two Lines, on the two Sides of the Royal

Royal Pavilion ; in which the two Kings were, with their Courts, and many Persons of Distinction. They then advanced towards each other, after having sent out their Light-Horse on both Sides to skirmish, and reconnoitre. When the two Armies were in Sight of each other, at a thousand Paces Distance, the Cannon began to play ; and when they were advanced within three hundred Yards, the Infantry on both Sides, began to fire, advancing continually on each other, 'till they were within about sixty Yards ; and after several Onsets and Attacks of the Cavalry ; Field-Marshal Count *Wackerbarth's* Army seemed as if it would give Way : but being immediately supported by its second Line, it repulsed the Duke of *Weissenfels's* Army, and continued the Pursuit of it to a certain Distance, towards a Wood, which was in its Rear. Here the two Armies halted, formed again, and renewed the Action ; and the Duke of *Weissenfels's* was totally routed and driven into the Wood. And as the Cavalry of the right Wing of his Army, had gained some Advantage over the Field-Marshal's left Wing ; he detached the second Line of his right Wing, to support his left : and the Duke of *Weissenfels's* right Wing, after having fought for some Time, was also routed ; and when it was retiring into the Wood, two of its Squadrons were cut off by the Field-Marshal's Army. The Duke of *Weissenfels's* Infantry then finding itself abandoned by its Cavalry, and Count *Wackerbarth's* Cavalry making a Motion to take it in Flank ; they formed an Angle on each Wing, and retreated fighting, farther into the Wood.

During this Retreat, the King of *Poland*, who had put himself at the Head of six Squadrons, which he had detached secretly from the right Wing ; fell into the Flank of the Enemy's left Wing, and made a Squadron of *Pohlenz's* Regiment

Prisoners, who were not aware of that Motion. There were some Pieces of Cannon that fired 159 Shot each, that Day ; and the Artillery fired in the whole 9000.

The 24th, they played off the superb Fire-Work, which the King had caused to be made on the *Elbe*; and the calm Weather, and dark Night it then was, contributed not a little, to make this Spectacle the more magnificent and agreeable. It was perfectly well executed, and all the Spectators unanimously agreed, that nothing had ever been seen like it, in the Memory of Man. After the Fire-Work, the Bucentaure appeared on the *Elbe*, with a little Fleet of fifteen Vessels, all illuminated and adorned with their Streamers, &c. This Entertainment lasted 'till four of the Clock in the Morning.

The 25th, they celebrated in the Camp, the Jubile of the *Confession of Augsbourg*. The King of *Poland* dined with General *Bauditz*, and after Dinner, saw his fine Regiment of Carabineers.

The 26th, the whole Army was magnificently entertained ; they sat down to Table at eleven o'Clock, and rose from it at Noon.

The 27th, the two Kings, with their Retinues, went on Board the Flotilla, and fell down the *Elbe* as far as *Leutchtenbourg*, where they lay.

The 28th, they concluded these Diversions by a grand Hunting, which the King of *Poland* gave our Monarch, and which was no less magnificent than the other Festivals. They killed in it with Fire-Arms, 1100 Pieces of Game, as well Stags, as Hindes, Roe-Bucks and Wild-Boars ; and after the Hunting, several Tables were served for the Noblemen and Ladies who were at it. The two Kings at last separated, with inexpressible Marks of Friendship and Tenderness ; accompanied by repeated Assurances of an inviolable Union. Our Monarch made very fine Presents to M. *Brubl*, his *Polish* Majesty's Great-

Great-Master of the Ward-Robe, and conferred the Order of the *Black-Eagle* on him: he also made Presents of several golden Medals, to different Persons of Distinction, some of which were worth 150 Ducats each. Besides this, he caused 70,000 Florins to be distributed among the Army, and 30,000 among the Officers of the Court; and conferred the Order of * *Generosity*, on several *Saxon* Officers, whom he took a Fancy to, either for their Persons, or for their Vigilance, and the Pains they took to discharge their Duty.

The King of *Poland* made a Present to the King of *Prussia*, of the *Swede*, who was eight Feet high, but who was in other Respects very stupid; his Majesty sent him to *Berlin*, but would not put him among his great Grenadiers, because of his Stupidity: and this Giant died some Months afterwards, in the Hospital there, of a Poverty, which his Size would doubtless have exempted him from, if he had not been out of his Senses.

One may see, by the Account I have given of the Camp of *Muhlberg*, that it surpassed all the † Diversions of this Sort, that have ever been invented. Many People who had seen the Camp at *Compiègne*, and were at that of *Muhlberg*; declared the last was much the finest: but others maintained, that they eat more delicately at the first. Be that as it will, the King of *Prussia* was no sooner re-

* This Order was instituted by *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia* in 1685, when he was only Electoral Prince. The Ensign of this Order, is a golden Cross enamelled, with the Word *Generosity* on it, in black Letters, both Length-ways and Cross-ways.

† *Louis XIV.* formed a Camp at *Compiègne*, towards the latter End of the last Century, where he shewed his Magnificence and Gallantry. The Army in this Camp consisted of 90,000 Men; and an Historian observes, that it was the first Time, what had caused the Desolation of so many Provinces, was made Use of for Diversion and Pastime.

turned to *Potsdam*, than he had a Mind to take a Journey to *Wesel*; and accordingly set out with the Prince Royal, his Son, Count *Seckendorff*, Major-General *Bodebroek*, the Colonels *Waldau*, and 44 other Persons in his Retinue. His Majesty went by *Anspach*, *Erlangen*, *Augsburg*, *Nuremberg*, *Darmstat*, *Francfort*, *Manheim*, and *Cologne*; and in his Journey saw the Fields of *Hochstet*, where the *French* were defeated in 1704; and the Place where the Battle of *Schellemburg* was fought, some Days before the Action at *Hochstet*. This Monarch caused the Quarters of the *French* and Allied Generals, to be shewn him, and the Places where the sharpest Encounters happened.

It was during this Journey, the Quarrel, which has occasioned so much Talk in the World, happened between the King and the Prince Royal; a Quarrel, that nobody has yet been able to discover the true Cause of, though the most discerning believe it was fomented by Count *Seckendorff*, who perhaps abused the Confidence the King had in him, to incense him against a young Prince, who was the Object of the People's Love and Hopes. He came as far as *Mittenwalde*, within three Miles of *Berlin*, and from thence the King sent him a Prisoner, to *Custrin* on the *Oder*, in the *New-March*. A young Lieutenant of the Gendarms, named *Katte*, was unhappily involved in this Affair; as well as two other Officers, who were attached to his Royal Highness. The Emperour wrote a very moving Letter to the King, in favour of the Prince Royal, his Son; which contributed not a little, to dispose his Majesty to receive the presumptive Heir of his Dominions, into Favour again. His *Prussian* Majesty appointed a Council of War, to inquire into the Conduct of the Officers, I have mentioned; which assembled at *Koppenick*, a small Town near *Berlin*: one of these Officers was cashiered, and

condemned to three Years Imprisonment ; another, being retired into foreign Countries, was outlawed ; but the Votes were divided, with Regard to young *Katte* ; Part of the Judges finding him guilty of Death, and the others being of a contrary Opinion ; so that they were obliged to leave the Decision of it to the King. The Affair being at this Crisis, young *Katte* thought to move his Majesty's Clemency ; and therefore wrote to him a Letter in *German*, of which the following is a Translation.

SIRE,

" TIS neither to justify myself, nor to excuse
 " my past Conduct, nor to prove my
 " Innocence, that I have the Honour to address
 " this Letter to your Majesty ; but, moved by a
 " sincere Repentance and hearty Sorrow, for having
 " offended you, I implore your Clemency, and
 " most humbly beseech you, SIRE, to have some
 " Consideration for my Age ; which makes me
 " more capable of Imprudence and Folly ; than
 " of any bad Design : and perhaps my inconsiderate
 " Zeal, is the only Cause of my Crime.

" God, who is the King of Kings and Lord of
 " Lords, does not always follow the Impulses of
 " his Justice towards Sinners, but often reclaims
 " those who have gone astray by his Mercy. And
 " will not your Majesty, SIRE, who are a Resem-
 " blance of the Divinity, pardon a Criminal, who
 " is guilty of Disobedience to his Sovereign ? The
 " Hope of Pardon supports me, and I flatter my-
 " self your Majesty will not cut me off in the
 " Flower of my Age ; but rather give me Time
 " to prove to you, what Effect your Majesty's
 " Clemency will have on me. I find myself ani-
 " mated with a Zeal and Fidelity, proof against all
 " Temptations, for your Service.

" Will, not a sincere Acknowledgment of my
 " Fault be able to procure my Pardon? Yes, SIRE,
 " I own I am very guilty. And will not your
 " Majesty grant me a Pardon, which God never
 " refuses to the greatest Sinner, who sincerely con-
 " fesses his Sins to him? *Saul* was guilty of Diso-
 " bedience to God, *David* fell into various Sins,
 " and *Manasses* was immersed in the most heinous
 " Crimes; and yet they are nevertheless so many
 " Examples of God's Mercy to those who repent.

" I shall be always ready to shed even the last
 " Drop of my Blood, to shew your Majesty, what
 " faithful and grateful Sentiments, your Clemency
 " can raise in me; and shall willingly sacrifice a
 " Life in your Service, which I shall be indebted
 " to you for, and which I shall only hold from
 " you. Charity, SIRE, and the Compassion of
 " God, which assures me he will not refuse me his
 " Pardon; don't suffer me to despair of your Ma-
 " jesty's being pleased to lend an Ear, to the most
 " humble Supplication of a Subject who has re-
 " belled; but who has been brought back to his
 " Duty, by a sincere Repentance,

The King having examined this young Gentle-
 man's Affair, did not think proper to pardon him;
 but condemned him to be beheaded: after which
 Sentence, M. *Katte* wrote the following Letters to
 his Father, Mother, and Grandfather,

SIR, MY DEAREST FATHER,

" I Melt into Tears, when I think this Letter
 " will cause you, the greatest Affliction a ten-
 " der Father can feel. You are at once frustrated
 " of the Hope of seeing me make my Fortune,
 " and having me for the Support of your old Age.
 " All the Care, all the Pains you have taken for
 " my Education, all the Prayers you have offered
 " for my Happiness, are useleſs. You see me cut
 " off

" off in the Flower of my Youth, without having
 " reaped the Fruit of your Labour, without my
 " having profited from your Advice, and without
 " my having employed the Sciences, in which you
 " have had me instructed, for the Benefit of Society.
 " Alas! what Schemes have I formed for my Ad-
 " vancement! I did not doubt of fulfilling your
 " Hopes in that Respect; I believed I could not
 " fail of making my Fortune; I was intoxicated
 " with these Ideas of Greatness; but it was all
 " Vanity. What is there more uncertain than the
 " Schemes of Mankind! the least Thing overturns
 " them. What a sad Period is this of my Life!
 " What Difference between my present State, and
 " that I flattered myself with! Instead of arriving
 " by the Path of Honour, to a high Degree of
 " Glory; I come to an infamous Death, by the
 " Path of Shame. But Lord, how impenetrable
 " are your Designs, and your Judgments how in-
 " comprehensible! 'Tis here we may say, *That the*
 " *Ways of God are not our Ways, and our Ways are*
 " *not his Ways.* I had doubtless continued to live
 " in Security, and an uninterrupted Prosperity had
 " made me forget my God; a Life exempt from
 " Misfortune, would have invited me to immerse
 " myself in Pleasures; the more I had advanced
 " in worldly Grandeur, the farther I should have
 " wandered from my God. I should have been
 " full of that cursed Ambition, which they en-
 " deavour to inspire their Children with, from their
 " Cradles; it would have increased with my Age;
 " and I should have thought that owing to my
 " Prudence, which God alone can give. 'Tis to
 " prevent this Misfortune, that Providence makes
 " Use of more efficacious Means, than the Solici-
 " tations it has hitherto employed, and to which
 " I was insensible: it doubtless does all this, to

" preserve me from Eternal Damnation. I bless
 " God for it, with all my Heart ; and intreat you,
 " my Dear Father, to submit to his Will ; and be
 " perfwaded this Stroke comes from his Hand :
 " he declares to us, that a Sparrow cannot fall to
 " the Ground, without his Permission. 'Tis true,
 " this Sort of Death, has something violent in it ;
 " but the Hope of eternal Happiness, makes me a
 " sufficient Amends for it. I am going to die a
 " sad and shameful Death, but that however does
 " not deserve to stand in Competition, with the
 " Glory I am going to enjoy. Comfort yourself,
 " my Dear Father, you do not lose the only Son
 " God has given you ; you have others, who will
 " perhaps be happier than me, and who will give
 " you the Comfort, you have expected from me,
 " in vain. 'Tis what I wish with all my Soul.

" I most humbly thank you, Dearest Father,
 " for the Care you have taken of me, from my
 " tenderest Youth ; may God reward you for it, in
 " the Persons of my Brothers ; and preserve you to
 " a very advanced Age : may it please him to grant
 " you happy Days, and fill you with the Grace of
 " his Holy Spirit. I also humbly intreat you,
 " Dear Father, to forgive me the Chagrin, I may
 " have caused you, by my Disobedience ; I hope
 " you will not refuse me, the last Favour I shall
 " ask of you, in my Life : a Favour, I have
 " begged of God, and am sure I have obtained it.
 " I have nothing more to say, Dear Father, but
 " only, that if I have done nothing great, nothing
 " that distinguishes me, in the Sight of the World ;
 " you have at least Reason to hope, that you
 " will find again in Heaven, a Son, who is 'till
 " Death, &c.

KATTE.

MA-

MADAM, MY DEAREST MOTHER,

" **W**HAT shall I say to you, Dear Mother,
 " for whom I have all the tender Sentiments, Nature inspires ; and to you, my Dear Brothers ? How will you preserve the Remembrance of me ? The Situation I am in, does not permit me to describe to you, all that lies heavy on my Heart. I am on the Brink of the Grave, and ought to be wholly employed in the Care of my Salvation ; I ought to think of nothing, but appearing pure and holy before my God ; and have therefore no Time to lose : I only recommend to you, to think of the Words, which you will find in the xvii. Chapter, and 1 Verse of the Book of *Genesis*, and am, &c.

SIR, MY MOST HONOURED GRANDFATHER,

" **I**T would be difficult to express the Grief and Agitation, with which I take Pen in Hand, to do myself the Honour to write to you. One of your principal Cares has always been, to enable me to serve God, my Neighbour and the Publick ; and I have never come from you, but you have first given me Advice, tending to those Ends. You looked on me, at your advanced Age of Life, as an Object of Joy and Comfort, and I, on the contrary, am become the Object of your Grief and Affliction. Instead of sending you some agreeable News, I am forced myself to send you Word of the Sentence of Death, that has been pronounced against me. I intreat you, Dearest Grandfather, not to be too much afflicted at it ; we ought to submit with Resignation, to the Decrees of Providence. If it afflicts us on the one Hand, it will give us on the other, the necessary Strength and Resolution, to support and surmount the Afflictions it sends us.

" us. All Things are possible with God ; he has
 " Means that are intirely unknown to us. I place
 " my whole Hope in him alone ; he can touch the
 " King's Heart, and dispose it as much to Clemency,
 " as it is at present inclined to Severity. But if
 " God thinks proper, that I should thus end my
 " Days ; I thank him for it : because I am per-
 " swaded he has nothing in View, but the Good
 " of his Creatures. I therefore wait patiently for
 " what your Intercession, and that of some other
 " Persons, will operate on his Majesty ; and in
 " the mean Time, Dearest Grandfather, ask a
 " thousand Pardons, for the Faults I may have
 " committed against you : and since God remits
 " the greatest Sins, I hope you will not refuse the
 " Remission of my Faults, who am,

MOST HONOURED GRANDFATHER,

*Your most bumble and
most obedient Grandson,*

KATTE.

Several Persons of the first Quality interested
 themselves for this young Nobleman ; but the King
 told them, he was sorry he could not oblige them,
 by granting a Pardon to this Criminal ; that Justice
 must be done, and would not hear a Word more of
 Pardon. The Sentence was accordingly executed,
 in the Sight of the Prince Royal, who could not
 forbear shedding Tears, at this young Gentleman's
 untimely Fate. The unhappy *Katte* died like a
 Christian, with all imaginable Resolution, in the
 Beginning of November, 1730.

Some Days after this, the Lieutenant-Generals
Grumkow, *Borck*, and *Boden*, the Major-Generals
Bodenbroeck and *Glaserap*, and the Colonels *Ders-
chau* and *Waldau*, with M. *Thulemeyer*, Privy Coun-
 sellour of State, went to *Custrin*, and notified to
 the

the Prince Royal ; that the King, out of a Paternal Motive, and Regard to the most moving Letter of Intercession, which the Emperour had wrote to him, with his own Hand, was pleased to pardon him : and they afterwards declared to the Prince his Majesty's Orders. The Prince Royal received them with Submission, and expressed great Joy on the being received into Favour again, by the King his Father ; and took from the Hands of M. *Thulemeyer* a Copy of the new Oath, which he was to examine, and keep by him 24 Hours, according to his Majesty's Orders. The Sunday following his Royal Highness was conducted by the Commission, into President *Muncho's* Appartment ; where Lieutenant-General *Lopel*, in the King's Name, returned him his Sword, and they fixed the Cross of the Order on his Clothes. M. *Thulemeyer* after this, read the Oath with a loud Voice, which, the Prince, who knew it by heart, repeated very distinctly, Word for Word, and signed with his own Hand ; and as soon as this was done, they dispatched a Courier to the King, and then went to Church to return Thanks to God, which the Prince did with great Devotion and Humility. His Royal Highness remained at *Custrin*, where they furnished him a magnificent House ; and was present at all the Conferences of the Regency, and Chamber of the *New-March*, to inform himself throughly of the Affairs, of the interiour Parts of the Country.

On the 15th of *August*, 1731, the King went in Person to *Custrin*, to be reconciled to the Prince Royal, his Son. That Monarch, accompanied by General *Grumkow*, went and alighted at Major-General *Lopel's*, Governour of the Place, and immediately sent for the Prince Royal ; who as soon as he came to his Father, threw himself at his Feet, and embraced his Knees. Colonel *Derschau*, and Mess. *Wolden*, *Rowedel*, and *Natzéma*, were then
in

in the Chamber, and were Witnesses of this Reconciliation. The King raised the Prince up, and conversed with him, for near an Hour, with a truly Paternal Tenderness, after which his Majesty went with his Royal Highness into the Hall, where the Nobility and Regency were assembled. The Prince Royal, at parting with the King, conducted him to his Coach, renewed his Submissions, and wished his Majesty a long Life and happy Reign; who assured him of his whole Affection, and embraced him with great Tenderness.

Some Time after, as they were celebrating at *Berlin*, the Nuptials of the Prince of *Brandenbourg-Bareith*, who had married the Princess Royal of *Prussia*; the Prince Royal came thither *incognito* from *Custrin*, and entered into the Appartment, where they were keeping the Festival, without any body's knowing him: the Clothes he had on, giving him another Air, than what he had formerly, and being besides grown very much, during his Stay at *Custrin*. The Queen herself did not know him, till the dear Prince came and embraced her, with equal Transports of Joy and Respect.

Our Monarch was Protector of the Town of * *Effen*, which is situated in the County of *Marck*,

* *Effen* is a large Town, tolerably well built, and situate in the County of *Marck*, and the Dutchies of *Cleves* and *Berg*. It has the Title of an Imperial City, but has neither Seat nor Vote in the Diet of the Empire; and only enjoys several Privileges, that are very considerable. The Abbess is an immediate Princess of the Empire, and has Precedence of all the other Abbesses in *Germany*. Her Abbey stands near the Town-Walls, and has its particular Territory, and the little Town of *Steila* depends on it. As to the rest, the Abbess has not the least Jurisdiction in the Town, which is governed by its own proper Magistrates, who are all of the *Lutheran* Communion. The then Lady Abbess, was named *Christina Frances*, and was Princess of *Palatine-Sultzbach*: the Nuns of this Abbey make no Vows, and the Abbess herself can leave the Convent and marry. The Town has a considerable Commerce in various Sorts of Arms, which are made there, and reputed good.

and

and Circle of *Westphalia*. He understood that the Abbess and Princess of the Convent of that Town, had sent for 300 *Palatine* Soldiers, to execute a certain Sentence against the Magistrates of the Town; on which his Majesty sent Orders to the Governour of *Wesel*, to detach 700 Men from his Garrison, and send them to *Essen*, to dislodge the *Palatines*; which was executed without any Difficulty. The Officer who commanded the *Palatine* Detachment, retired on the first Summons, the *Prussians* entered the Town, the Magistrates resumed their former Authority, and my Lady Abbess was obliged afterwards, to make good the Dammage done by the *Palatine* Troops.

While our Monarch, in this Manner, made his Power respeted in *Germany*; the Starost *Mielski*, a *Polish* Gentleman, had the Boldness to offend him very sensibly. Some *Prussian* Enlisters, had taken a Peasant by Force, off of his Lands; and the Starost, out of Revenge, had caused a *Prussian* Subaltern Officer to be seized, who was passing over the Frontiers of his Estate. As soon as the *Prussians* had Advice of it, they reclaimed him, and young *Schulembourg's* Regiment advanced into the Starost's Estate, to oblige him to release the Subaltern Officer; but *Mielski* would hear nothing of it, and threatned to hang him, if they did not immediately deliver the Man, they had taken by Force from him: upon which young *Schulembourg's* Regiment pillaged and ransacked the Starost's Lands.

Mielski some Time after this, was resolved to have his Revenge; and therefore having assembled thirty Companies of *Poles*, he came and ravaged the *Prussian* Territories, and then retired.

As soon as the King was informed of this Affair, he would have Satisfaction for it. The Starost endeavoured to interest the Republick in his Quarrel; but was told, that as he had acted without consulting

sulting the Republick, and had done himself Justice, he must get out of the Scrape as well as he could. The Starost finding himself abandoned, and fearing the Consequences, of having to do with one stronger than himself ; came to *Dresden*, to beg his *Polish* Majesty would please to use his Interest for him, with the King of *Prussia* : which he easily obtained from so good-natured a Prince, as *Augustus* was ; and his *Prussian* Majesty was pleased, at his Intercession, to be satisfied with *Mielzki's* disowning the Fact ; which he did in the following Letter, written to the King of *Prussia*, on that Occasion.

SIRE,

I Have the Honour to protest to your Majesty, on the Relation which has been given you, that some of my Vassals have had the Boldness to enter into your Majesty's Dominions, and make Reprisals there, for one of my Subjects taken forcibly off of my Estate ; that this has happened unknown to me, and without my Orders. And having been informed, that your Majesty thought yourself highly injured by it ; I am the more chagrined at it, as I have always made it my Endeavour, not to give your Majesty the least Displeasure ; but on the contrary to merit your Royal Favour, and enjoy the Tranquillity that has subsisted so many Years, between my Country and your Majesty's Dominions. Permit me therefore, SIRE, for my Part, to throw myself at your Majesty's Feet, and present my humble Respects to you, which I hope you will receive favourably from a Person, who will always esteem it a great Honour, to have obtained this Favour from so generous a Prince ; and also in Consideration of the great Dammages I have suffered on my Estate. I have agreed, with Count Truschés, your Majesty's Minister at the Saxon Court, to acquaint him, with whatever your Majesty shall have the Goodness to approve of ; who is with an intire Submission, &c.

Our

Our Monarch, having learned that the Court of *Turin* molested its Subjects, the *Vaudois*, on account of their Religion ; took the Trouble of writing a Letter to the King of *Sardinia*, on that Subject, in which he observed to him, that he considered the *Vaudois* as his Brethren, because they professed the same Religion he did, and thought himself obliged to intercede with his Majesty, in their Favour ; assuring him, that he would do as much on the like Occasion, when the Court of *Turin* should desire it.

His Majesty designing to make a Tour into *Prussia*, set out from *Berlin*, the 28th of *June*, 1731, and arrived on the 30th at *Finckenstein*, which belongs to the General of that Name. 'Tis one of the best built Country Seats in *Prussia*, and has a very fine Garden, which pleased his Majesty so much, that he stayed there that Day and the next, with his whole Retinue, who were magnificently regaled there. The King was employed six Days, in surveying the new Colonies in *Lituania*; a Country, which after having been so totally desolated by the Pestilence in the Years 1718 and 1719, that there hardly remained one Soul alive in it, was re-established by his Majesty in 1721, who transported above 20,000 foreign Families into it. You may see at present, in one and the same Village, *French*, *Switzers*, *Franconians*, *Saxons*, *Pomeranians*, *Lithuanians*, and People of all his Majesty's Provinces in the *Lower-Saxony*. This Country, the Re-establishment of which cost above five Millions of Crowns, has an excellent Soil ; and extends thirty Leagues in Length and fifteen in Breadth. The King arrived on the 6th of *August* at *Memel* ; and the next Day visited the Fortifications of the Place ; which he appointed Major-General *De l'Hospital* Commander of. His Majesty, reviewed the Battalion

Battalion in Garrison at *Memel*, and went afterwards to lie at *Rautenberg*, an Estate belonging to Count *Trusches*, his Envoy in *Saxony*. The 8th, the King went by Water to *Zabian*, from whence he arrived in the Evening at *Welbow*; where he was received by General Count *Finckenstein*, the Lieutenant-Generals *Blanckensie*, *Katte* and *Egel*, with the Major-Generals *Bodenbroeck*, *Dockum* and * *Cosel*. The King reviewed a Body of 38 Squadrons of the Regiments of *Cuirassiers*, of *Blanckensie*, *Egel*, *Katte*, *Bodenbroeck* and *Waldau*; the Dragoons of *Dockum* and *Cosel*; and three Squadrons of Hussars: and seemed extremely well satisfied with the Beauty of these Troops, and their Address in performing their Exercise. The King's Retinue consisted of the Prince of *Anhalt*, the two Princes his Sons, Lieutenant-General *Grumkow*, the Colonels *Krocker* and *Derschau*, the Lieutenant-Colonels *Eichstat* and *Alton*, and the Captains *Hoch* and *Roder*. The foreign Ministers who accompanied his Majesty, were, General Count *Seckendorff*, Baron *Ginckel*, and Colonel *Poblenz*; the first, Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperour, the second, of the States General, and the other, of the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*. While *Seckendorff* was at *Tilsit*, he received the News by an Express, that the Emperour had appointed him Governour of *Philippsbourg*. The King visited the same Day, three Bayliwicks whose Fee-Farms had been newly built; and gave them the Names of the three Ministers, who had the Honour to accompany him: the first therefore was named *Seckenbourg*, the second *Ginckelmitten*, and the other *Polentzboff*. On the 10th, the King being at Dinner at General *Dockum*'s, took a Resolution to

* This General some Years since, having affronted a Lieutenant of his Regiment, he demanded his Dismission, and having obtained it, challenged him to a Duel, which they fought with Pistols, and the General was killed.

set out for *Koningsberg*; where he arrived at Mid-night, in a very heavy Rain. This Monarch used to travel with surprising Expedition; it was not extraordinary for him to go fourscore *French Leagues* in two Days: and as he often travelled, and travelling was expensive; and he was an utter Enemy to the Vice called Prodigality; he had found the Means of making long Journeys, at a very small Expence. To this End, he went without almost any Attendants and Baggage: a Berlin for himself, and two others for the Officers that accompanied him; this was all his Train. The Relays cost him nothing; the Peasants of the Provinces, through which he passed, were obliged to supply him with Horses; and those of the Provinces, through which he did not pass, were obliged to contribute annually a certain Sum, whereof a Chest was formed, out of which they drew what was requisite, to pay those Peasants who furnished the Relays. This Contribution was called *Vor-Spann*, and the King often granted it to Officers he had a Mind to gratify; so that with a Billet signed with his Majesty's own Hand, for the *Vor-Spann*, a *Prussian* Officer might go, whenever he would, from one End to the other of the *Prussian* Dominions, without the Expence of a Penny. Besides, that Prince always eat at the Generals and other Officers, who were in his Way; and if he was obliged to go into an Inn, he was satisfied with a Cake, an Omelet, or some other Dish, as plain and simple; and then he payed very generously. I have seen him at a Post-House, order a Dozen Crowns to be payed the Landlord, for nothing but a Pike, which was dressed to his Taste, and an Herb Soupe. During the King's Stay at *Koningsberg*, he held a Council that lasted three Hours; in which several Regulations were projected, for the Encouragement of Commerce and Manufactures; and for carrying

on vigorously the intire Re-establishment of *Lithuania*. Some Days after this, the King diverted himself with the Combates of Wild-Beasts ; and two * Ure-Oxen, among others, fought against six furious Bears, two of which they soon killed, and very much wounded the others. This Combat lasted about three Hours ; and the King afterwards killed the Ure-Oxen with the Shot of screwed Guns ; one of whose Balls striking one of these Animals in the Middle of the Forehead, was flattend, and fell to the Ground, as if it had struck against a Rock ; the Animal being only a little stunned. They afterwards let loose Dogs upon other Bears, which were let out one by one ; and were killed by Count *Schlieben*, and M. *Bock*, Great Master of the Forests, for the Department of *Pomerania*. The last of these Bears, which was extremely furious, had like to have cost M. *Bock* very dear. This Animal, though very much wounded, having two Lances in his Body, and fifteen Dogs upon him, nevertheless threw himself on M. *Bock* ; and after breaking the Lance, with which he would have run him through, layed him flat on the Ground, tore off Part of his Clothes, and would infallibly have killed him, if Count

* This Animal, which *Julius Cæsar* mentions in his Commentaries, is called by the Latins, *Bison*. It is very large ; its Hair is curled, or rather bristled, its Neck and Breast form a Sort of large Bunch ; and it has a great Tuft of Hair, that hangs from its Neck down to the Ground, which makes it frightful to look at. Its principal Strength lies in its Head, it can easily with one Toss, throw four Dogs, or the largest Bear, into the Air : or with a single Stroke of its Horn, rip up an Ox. Even the Lyon, the King of Animals, is afraid to attack it ; the Tyger however durst do it ; but in the Combats I have been Spectator of, I have not seen one of them, that has not paid for his Temerity. They say there is a Species of Monkey, who has a particular Way, by which he gets the better of the Ure-Ox. The French Authors have confounded this Animal with the *Buffalo* ; and the Editor of *Richelet*, does not seem to know what the Ure-Ox is, which the Germans call *Auer-Ochs*.

Schlieben, who immediately came to his Assistance, had not run the Animal through with a Lance.

The King after this set out for *Pillau*, a Town and Fortress of *Brandenbourg-Prussia*, 56 Miles from *Dantzig*, and 28 from *Koningberg*. As he passed by *Fischhausen*, he took the Diversion of hunting the Elk, which they had prepared for him there; they killed sixty of them, and the foreign Ministers could not sufficiently admire the Size, Strength and Nimbleness of these Animals, which are higher by four Hands than the tallest Horse. The King was surprised by a violent Storm, a League from *Pillau*, and the Lightning split an Oak, within fifteen Yards of his Chaise. The Battalion, that was in Garrison at *Pillau*, and waited for the King under Arms, was obliged to retire near two hundred Paces, because the Water of the *Haff* overflowed with an extreme Rapidity, and covered the Ground on which they were drawn up. General Count *Fintkenstein* had the Honour to receive his Majesty, at the Head of this Battalion, who dined that Day with Lieutenant-Colonel *Natalis*. The King went after this to *Dantzig*, where he visited Fort *Munde*, which passes for a Place well fortified, and advantageously situated. His Majesty at his Return, made particular Reviews, at *Bellegart*, of *Platen's* Regiment of Dragoons; at *Treptow*, of *Sonsfeld's* Regiment, Dragoons also: and then returned to *Berlin*, with surprising Expedition; having had always Relays of 200 Horses, at the Distance of every two Leagues.

The Teutonick Order having committed some Violences on the Person of a Protestant Minister, our Monarch did not suffer such an Affair to pass in Silence. Besides the Interest of his Religion, his Glory was also deeply engaged in it; the Teutonick Order, having carried their Insolence so far, as to cause the *Prussian* Arms to be taken down

from the Gates of an Imperial Village, named *Althausen*, and put up their own in their Stead. His Majesty therefore, not to leave such an Outrage unpunished, addressed the following Rescript to the Regencies of *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, and *Meurs*.

" *F*Rederick-William, by the Grace of God, King
 " of *Prussia*, &c. 'Tis about a Year since the
 " Teutonick Order at *Mergentheim*, has done Things,
 " for which we have a Right to exact a signal
 " Satisfaction; especially for the enormous Ex-
 " cesses and cruel Outrages, committed in the Vil-
 " lage of *Althausen*; where the Episcopal Rights
 " belong in common, to the House of *Anspach*,
 " and the Bishop of *Wurtzbourg*, as Possessors of
 " the Estates belonging to the Counts of *Geyer*.
 " On the 24th of June, last Year, the said Order
 " caused M. *Lipfus*, a Minister of the Gospel,
 " lawfully called by Us, in Conjunction with the
 " Bishop of *Wurtzbourg*, to the Church at *Althau-*
 " *sen*; to be seized, as he was coming out of the
 " Church, after having preached; when that Church
 " was celebrating the Jubile of the *Confession of*
 " *Augsbourg*, by Order of the Markgrave of *An-*
 " *pach*. This Seizure of his Person, was made by
 " armed Men, as if he had been the greatest
 " Criminal in the World; and he was conducted
 " to the Castle of *Cent* at *Neubausen*, where he was
 " thrown into a Dungeon, and where he was tor-
 " mented 'till Night. Besides, they caused our
 " Royal Arms to be pulled down, and put up
 " those of the Teutonick Order in their Place. Since
 " this Outrage, the Government of that Order,
 " have caused the said Minister to be released; but
 " he has not yet been able to obtain Permission, to
 " continue his Ecclesiastical Functions, and has
 " neither received his Salary, nor other Emolu-
 " ments; which they have stopped, and given to
 " another

“ another Minister, who, for his irregular Life,
 “ had been turned out of another Place, and
 “ whom they have introduced *per viam facti*, into
 “ *Altbausen*; and have taken by Force the Tenth
 “ of the Markgrave of *Anspach*'s Subjects, for his
 “ Subsistence: and laughing at the Officers at
 “ *Neukirken*, carried them all away violently,
 “ committing all Sorts of Excesses, contrary to
 “ the Laws, Humanity, and the Publick Tran-
 “ quillity.

“ As We think Ourselves interestted in this Af-
 “ fair, *respectu Dominii & relapsus eventualis* of these
 “ Estates, which have formerly belonged to the
 “ Counts of *Geyer*; and see the Teutonick Order
 “ can by no Means be brought to give us a rea-
 “ sonable Satisfaction, and make a proper Repa-
 “ ration, for this violent and unjust Enterprise,
 “ though it has been several Times signified to
 “ them, that the Village of *Altenhausen*, as a free
 “ Village of the Empire, is not only in the List
 “ of those Places, which, according to the Regu-
 “ lation of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, *ex capite*
 “ *gravaminum*, ought to be restored; but whose
 “ Restitution has been actually published, ac-
 “ cording to the Recels of the Deputies of the
 “ Empire, issued in the Month of *August*, 1651;
 “ and by virtue of which, the Ecclesiastical Rights
 “ are adjudged to the Family of the Counts of
 “ *Geyer*, who have exercised them ever since that
 “ Time, without the least Intervention of that
 “ Order, which has even been forbid to do any
 “ Thing, that might disquiet them: For this
 “ Reason therefore, We are obliged to use the
 “ Means, which We are permitted to do by the
 “ Laws of the Empire, in such Cases; that is to
 “ say, We shall be obliged to repel this Violence
 “ by Force, if there is no other way of obtaining
 “ Justice.

" We therefore, order you by these Presents, to
 " cite the Farmers, Administrators, and Receivers
 " of the Revenues of the Estates, which the
 " Teutonick Order has in Our Dominions, to appear
 " before you, and lay before them once more,
 " Our Complaints against the said Order, and
 " enjoyn them to acquaint their Principals or
 " Masters with them, and advise them to take
 " Care, that the Affairs of *Altenhausen* may be
 " terminated, and the Grievances complained of
 " against the said Order redressed; namely,

- " 1. With regard to the Restitution of the
Church seized on.
- " 2. With respect to the Alteration of the
Prayers in the Church.
- " 3. With regard to the Expulsion of the Mi-
nister *Lipfus*, and the Intrusion of another.
- " 4. With regard to the taking down of our Arms,
and the putting up those of the Order in their
Place.
- " 5. With regard to the Seizure of the said Mi-
nister's Revenue.
- " 6. That they punish the Judge's Son of the
Village, in an exemplary Manner, for having
unadvisedly uttered Expressions injurious to Our
Majesty.

" All this in the Space of six Weeks; and that
 otherwise, We shall be obliged to seize and se-
 quester all the Estates and Revenues, the Teuto-
 nick Order possesses in Our Dominions. You
 will oblige the Farmers and Administrators to
 inform you of their Masters Resolution, in the
 Time limited, and make your Report of it to
 Us.

It

S W

It is not necessary to say the Teutonick Order was obliged to give the Satisfaction demanded ; the Reader may easily judge by several Passages in this History, that *Frederick-William* was not a Prince who desisted from his Pretensions ; especially as he was Master of the Means to make himself obeyed.

About this Time the Emigration of the *Saltzburghers* began to make a Noise. The Arch-bishoprick of *Saltzburg* lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, between the Electorate of that Name, *Austria*, *Carinthia*, and the *Tyrol* ; and is about 18 German Miles in Length, and 24 in Breadth. The * Arch-bishop is an immediate Prince of the Empire, and Legate of the See of *Rome* for all the Circles in *Germany* ; by virtue of which he has the Precedence of all the Ecclesiastical Princes in the Empire, and is Co-Director of the Circle of *Bavaria*. The Prelate who was Arch-bishop of *Saltzburg* in 1731, has made himself famous for his furious Zeal, against a small Part of his Subjects ; who took it into their Heads, to be no longer pleased to believe all the Miracles of modern Saints, to deny Purgatory, and the Apparition of the Dead ; from whence followed a Refusal, to be at any Expence for the Masses *ad Requiem* ; and in short, to declare themselves of a Religion, that according to this Prelate favoured of Heresy.

To give the Reader a right Idea of the whole Affair, I will resume Things a little higher. They had used all possible Endeavours, ever since the Reformation, to extirpate the Seeds of Protestantism in the Country of *Saltzburg*, that all the Inhabitants might be subject to the Arch-bishop and his Priests,

* The Person who was then Arch-bishop, was *Leopold Anthony Elutherius*, Baron of *Firmian*, born the 30th of May, 1697 ; and after having been Bishop of *Lavau*, *Seccau* and *Laybach*, and School-Divine of *Saltzburg* ; at last became Arch-bishop of it the 3d of October 1727.

in Spirituals, as they were in Temporals: but notwithstanding all the Pains they took for that Purpose, nothing could prevent certain Families assembling, from Time to Time, to read the Holy Scriptures, and the Prayers of the Protestants; and all they could obtain, had been to make them observe certain external Ceremonies, used by the Roman Catholicks. *Francis-Anthony, Count of Harrach*, the Predecessor of this Archbishop, was not ignorant of the Disposition of these *Salzburgers*; but either out of Policy, Humanity, or a Superiority of Genius, would not make himself an Inquisitor, and winked at all these Things. This Archbishop, perhaps, thought he had found an Opportunity of making himself canonized at *Rome*, and therefore undertook the Conversion of the *Salzburgers*; but in so cruel and barbarous a Manner, that he gave those who were not very credulous, reason to doubt, whether the Government of the *Turks* was not more mild, than that of the Successors of the Apostles. He caused all his Subjects, who were suspected to have Heretical Principles, to be examined; causing them to be asked, whether they believed all that the Church of *Rome* taught, and whether they did not read Heretical Books: he set People to watch them; ordered their Houses to be visited, and when they found any Bibles in them, they asked them, what they did with them, and without waiting for their Answer, sent them to Prison, as happened in the Year 1729, the Æra of these unhappy People's Emigration: for two of them having been sent to Prison for reading the Bible, and afterwards driven naked out of the Country, they complained of this Violence to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and engaged the Protestant Body in their Quarrel; who demanded they should have Leave to withdraw their Wives and Children out of the Country of *Salzbourg*,
dispose

dispose of their Effects, and carry the Money they were sold for, into whatever Country they thought proper to retire. This engaged the Protestant Body, to deliver a Memorial the next Year, to the Archbishop of *Salzburg*'s Minister; who refused to charge himself with it, saying, his Master had forbid him to receive any Writing, that came from the Protestants, on that Subject. The Protestant Body then resolved to address themselves, to the Archbishop himself; but notwithstanding the Letter they wrote to him on this Occasion, was very moving, it only served to make the Archbishop treat the *Salzburgers*, with more Severity, than ever. This Conduct was so far from extinguishing the Flame, that it made it burn the brighter; and the small Number of *Salzburg* Protestants, might then very well say, *Our Sufferings are like the Grain that is sown; they only make us multiply, as the Grain multiplieth by its Ears:* for in short, the more they imprisoned under the Pretence of *Heresy*, the more of them appeared, who declared themselves *Hereticks*, in the Opinion of the *Salzburg* Clergy; so that in the Month of July 1731, the Commission, the Archbishop had appointed, to examine these People, made a List of Protestants, amounting to 19,000 Souls. The Prelate, pretending to fear a Rebellion in his Dominions, requested some Troops of the Emperour, *to keep his Subjects,* as he said, *in the Bounds of their Duty, who under the Pretence of Religion, aimed at nothing but a Revolt.* His Imperial Majesty, the Month following, addressed a Rescript to the pretended Rebels, exhorting them to return to their Duty; and 6000 Imperial Troops came soon after, to back the Arguments of the Archbishop's Missionaries. These Troops were immediately let loose on the new Protestants; the Soldiers were quartered on them at Discretion; and like good Catholicks of *Bohemia* and *Austria*, did not

not fail to dragoon *these Heretical Dogs* very handsomely.

The Protestant Body being informed of the Outrages committed by these Troops, addressed a Letter to the Emperour, dated the 27th of October, 1731; representing, that the Revolt of the *Saltzburgers* was imaginary, and without the least Appearance; and was only a Pretence made Use of to persecute them; and intreating his Imperial Majesty, to appoint a local Commission, to examine into this Affair.

The Emperour's Answer, bearing Date the 6th of December, was worthy of his Goodness and Justice; and contained in Substance, " That a local Commission was unnecessary, as the *Saltzburgers*, who were attached to the *Confession of Augsburg*, only desired Leave to retire out of the Country. That he had by a particular Rescript, strongly exhorted the Archbishop, to do nothing that might infringe the Treaty of *Westphalia*. And lastly, that he had only sent his Troops, as a good Neighbour, who desires to preserve Peace and Tranquillity in his Neighbourhood; and not in the least to oppress the *Saltzburgers*, and to deprive them of the Privileges they ought to enjoy, by virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Constitutions of the Empire.

The Archbishop then published an Edict, importing, " That all his Subjects, who would not return to the Roman Catholick Church, might retire out of the Territories of his Archbischoprick; namely, those who were not settled, in a Week, and the others in the Space of three Months.

As it was impossible those of them who had Effects, could find Means to dispose of them, and settle the rest of their Affairs, in so short a Time; and that the Archbishop's Officers besides, hindred

the Sale of their Effects, and the Exportation of Money, and oppressed these unhappy People a thousand different Ways ; the Protestant Body made fresh Representations to the Emperour, who declared, that he condemned the Archbishop's Conduct, and the Persecutions that were exercised on the Protestants of his Dioceſs. But all this did not prevent these unfortunate People's being still oppressed ; our Monarch knew it very well ; and being determined to put a Stop to these Violences, he wrote to the Religious Houſes at *Halberſtat*, that if the Archbishop of *Saltzbourg* did not ceafe to detain the Effects, of his Protestant Subjects, he would make Reprisals on them, and cause all their Revenues to be stopped, 'till that Prelate had put an End to his manifest Infractions of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Constitutions of the Empire. His Majesty did more ; he ſent Commissaries on the Frontiers of *Saltzbburg*, to receive all the Emigrants that offered themſelves, and ſupply them with whatever they wanted ; and when they were arrived in his Dominions, they had Lands assigned them to cultivate, or were employed according to their different Talents. The King appointed them Pastors, and payed them Salaries, out of his own Privy-Purſe ; and in ſhort, ſhewed ſo much Charity and Compassion for those poor People, that he deserves the highest Encomiums for that alone.

On the 23d of February, 1732, the * Duke of *Lorraine*, who had viſited the principal Courts in *Germany*, arrived at *Potsdam* ; where he was received with Marks of the greatest Respect by our Monarch. His Royal Highneſs was at the Betrothing of the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, to the Princess *Elizabeth-Christina*, of *Brunſwick-Lunenbourg-Beve-*

* Now Grand-Duke of *Tuscany*, and Emperour.

ren, which was performed at *Berlin*, on the 10th of *March*; and quitted a Court with Regret, where he had received all the Honours he could desire.

The King published an Edict in favour of the *Saltzburgers*, which deserves the Reader's Attention, for the charitable and compassionate Expressions, it is full of. This is a Translation of it.

“ **W**E FREDERICK WILLIAM, &c. give to
“ understand by these Presents; that moved
“ with a Christian and Royal Compassion, and
“ sincere Charity, We are resolved to lend an
“ assisting Hand to our Protestant Brethren in the
“ Faith, oppressed and persecuted in the Arch-
“ bishoprick of *Saltzbourg*, and who, for the sole
“ and only Cause of their Faith, and because they
“ neither can nor will abjure their Religion, con-
“ trary to the Dictates of their Conscience, are
“ obliged to abandon their native Country; and
“ for that Purpose to receive them into Our Do-
“ minions, and place them in some Districts of
“ Our Kingdom of *Prussia*, where We will have a
“ particular Care of them. For which Reason, We
“ have intreated the Archbishop of *Saltzbourg*, in
“ a friendly Manner, by a Remonstrance which We
“ caused to be delivered to his Minister at the
“ Diet, by our own residing there, to grant his
“ Subjects who are going to leave his Dominions,
“ and who We consider as our future Subjects, be-
“ cause they are disposed to retire into our Terri-
“ tories, a free Passage, and full Leave to depart,
“ and to carry away their Effects, according to
“ the Constitutions of the Empire; We being de-
“ termined to act in the same Manner, with re-
“ gard to our Roman Catholick Subjects. But
“ We besides, intreat all the Electors and Princes
“ of the Empire, through whose Territories the
“ said

" said *Saltzburgers* shall be obliged to pass, to
 " suffer them to pass freely, safely, and without
 " Hindrance, and to give them that Assistance, in
 " so difficult a Passage, which all Christians owe
 " to one another, We being very much inclined
 " to manifest our Gratitude for it, on all Occasions.
 " Moreover, We acquaint the said *Saltzburgers*,
 " who shall be willing to come into our Dominions,
 " that they will find Commissaries from Us, at
 " *Ratisbon*, in our City of *Halle*, and in others on
 " the Road; who will pay them dayly, what We
 " have heretofore given to the Colonies, which
 " have gone to settle in our *Prussian* Dominions:
 " namely, to every Man, 4 *Groschen*, or 15 *Creutz-*
 " *zers*; to every Child, 2 *Groschen*, or 7 *Creutz-*
 " *zers* and an half; and to every Woman or
 " Maiden, 3 *Groschen*, or 11 *Creutzers* and one
 " *Pfenning*; and as soon as they are settled in
 " *Prussia*, they shall enjoy the same Immunities,
 " Privileges, and Rights, which We have granted
 " to the other Colonies there.

" But if contrary to all Expectation, they meet
 " with any Impediment in their Departure, or
 " suffer any Injury with regard to the Effects they
 " shall leave, and are deprived of the Rights they
 " are intitled to by Treaties; We shall consider it
 " as a Thing, that has happened to our own Sub-
 " jects, and will indemnify them by the Means,
 " which We have sufficiently in our Power: being
 " assured, that all the Protestant Powers, if they
 " have not already taken such a Resolution, will
 " imitate our Example; and assist Us, if it is ne-
 " cessary, in a proper Manner.

" In Witness whereof, We have signed these
 " Letters Patent with our own Hand, and affixed
 " our Royal Seal to them; and have caused printed
 " Copies of them to be distributed, where-ever it

" is

" is necessary, particularly to the aforesaid Saltz-
" burghers for their Consolation and Safety.

Done at Berlin, the 2d of February 1732.

Signed,

FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

And lower,

Thulemeyer.

Count Seckendorff having procured an Interview between our Monarch and his Imperial Majesty, those two Princes went into *Bohemia*. The King of *Prussia* set out from *Berlin*, the 27th of *July*, and arrived the same Day at *Grunberg*, the first Town in *Silesia*, under his Imperial Majesty's Jurisdiction. As it was very late, and his Majesty was besides very much fatigued, having travelled one and twenty *German Leagues* that Day, he saw no body that Night, though they had made great Preparations for his Reception; but the next Morning, Count *Hautois*, General of Cavalry, the Counts *Kololinski* and *Franckenberg*, and several other Persons of Distinction, had the Honour to pay their Compliments to him. After this his Majesty set out for *Balkowitz*, where he was complimented on his Arrival, by the Nobility, the Magistrates and the Clergy; and dined in the open Field, under a magnificent Tent, that was prepared for him: and went from thence to *Lignitz*, where he arrived the same Evening. The next Morning he saw the Infantry and Cavalry, who were on Guard, file off before him, and after having dined with several Noblemen, whom he was pleased to admit to his Table; set forward for *Glatz*, and went from thence to *Torowitz*, the first Town in *Bohemia*, where the Emperour's Officers waited for him. The Chamber they had prepared for him, was furnished with the same Furniture, the Emperour made

made Use of in his Journies ; which was Crimson Velvet, trimmed with Gold Lace and Fringe : and Dinner was served up in the same Manner the Emperour's was served. Our Monarch, in the mean Time, dispatched General *Grumkow*, to acquaint their Imperial Majesties, who were at *Cumitz*, with his Arrival in *Bohemia* ; where he had an Audience of their Imperial Majesties, at eight o'Clock, that Evening, and thanked them, in the Name of the King his Master, for the Respect they had shewn him, during his Journey. Their Imperial Majesties in their Turn, expressed the Satisfaction they had, to hear his *Prussian* Majesty was so near ; and then, the *Prussian* General returned back again, to meet that Prince at *Bitzbo*, where he was to lie. After this Count *Schlick* went from the Emperour, to compliment his *Prussian* Majesty, on his happy Arrival ; and to assure him, that their Imperial Majesties were impatient to see him ; on which the King set out for *Klodrop*, a Country Seat of the Emperour's, where his Imperial Majesty's Studs are. The King was received as he alighted from his Coach, by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and was charmed to see that great General again. Their Imperial Majesties arrived immediately afterwards ; and the Emperour embraced the King with much Tenderness, who on his Side, shewed great Satisfaction, at the Reception the Emperour gave him, and endeavoured to express his Attachment to him, and Esteem for his Person. This first Interview was very moving ; but after the first Compliments, they went into a Tribune, that was built on purpose, the King giving his Hand to the Empress. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties stayed there about two Hours, to see the Horses of the Studs pass by ; after which the King retired to his Apartment 'till Dinner Time ; when his Majesty went to conduct the Empress to the Table, at which
that

that Princess placed herself in the Middle, with the Emperour on her right Hand, and his *Prussian* Majesty on her Left. The Emperour drank first, to the King's Health, expressing the Joy he had for his Arrival, and wishing the Continuance of the sincere Friendship that was between them: making Use of the most emphatical and pathetick Expressions, on this Occasion. The King called for Drink, and replied to it in Terms, that shewed how much his Wishes sympathized with his Imperial Majesty's, and how sincerely he desired the Prosperity of his Person, and of every Thing that concerned him. They were above two Hours at Table. After Dinner, the King had more than half an Hour's Conversation with the Emperour; and then went to his Appartment, whither the Emperour came to him, soon afterwards, and where those two Monarchs stayed alone, above three Quarters of an Hour. When the Emperour was retired, the King went to the Empress's Appartment, and conducted her to a Place, where they had made several Boxes adorned with Greens; and where their Majesties saw the Colts of the Studs pass by. The King being resolved to go to *Prague*, took Leave of their Imperial Majesties about five of the Clock in the Evening; and said to the Emperour, that he desired he would please to give him Leave to stay some Time in the Capital of *Bohemia, incognito*. The Emperour, embracing him again, assured him, that the longer he should stay in his Dominions, the more agreeable it would be to him: after which the King set out, and went and lay at *Neubourg*; and their Imperial Majesties returned to *Clumitz*. The King on his Arrival at *Prague*, lodged in the Palace of Count *Nostitz*; and went from thence to Count *Thurn's*, where Prince *Eugene* gave him a very elegant Dinner: and while they were at Table, one of the Emperour's

perour's Chamberlains arrived, who came from their Imperial Majesties, to compliment the King on his happy Arrival at *Prague*. After Dinner, the King walked about the City ; and went in the Evening to an Assembly at Count *Czernin*'s, where he played with the Princess of *Furstemberg*, the Countess of *Czernin*, and Prince *Eugene* : and supped that Night at Count *Wurby*'s, who gave him a most superb Entertainment. The next Day his Majesty went to see the Hospital for the Invalids, which was building ; and spent the rest of the Day, at Count *Zinzendorff*'s, great Chancellour of the Court : and the same Day, about six of the Clock in the Evening, their Imperial Majesties arrived from *Clumitz*, at *Prague* ; on which his *Prussian* Majesty immediately sent General *Borck* to compliment them. The King before he left *Prague*, had a Mind to see what was most remarkable in it. He went *incognito* to the Church of the Court, where he saw the Cardinal, Prince of *Saxe-Zeitz*, officiate in *Pontificalibus* ; and what made the Sight the more brilliant, was the Ceremony of giving the *Pallium*, to the Archbishop of *Prague*, during the Service. His Majesty went after this to see the Castle of *Prague*, and while he was there, the Emperour came to him, and those two Monarchs had another private Conference together. His Majesty also saw the Relicks and Tongue of St. *John Népomucéne*, which the *Bohemian* and *Austrian* Monks tell so many Stories of ; and after having spent some Days in gratifying his Curiosity, at last took Leave of their Imperial Majesties, and left *Prague*, under a Discharge of the Cannon ; and saw as he passed by, the Place where the Battle of the *White-Mountain* was formerly fought. His *Prussian* Majesty, the Evening before his Departure, when he retired into his Appartment, finding a very valuable Gold-Snuff-Box, which the Emperour had sent

G g him,

him, gave 500 Ducats to the Person who brought the Present. The Noblemen also, who attended on him, received Presents from his Imperial Majesty; the Generals *Grumkow* and *Borck*, had each of them that Monarch's Picture, enriched with Brilliants, worth 6000 Crowns; besides which he honoured the Generals *Schulembourg* and *Budembroeck*, and Colonel *Derschau* with very valuable Rings.

The News-Mongers could never penetrate into the Design of this Journey, and have published every Thing their fruitful Inventions could suggest to them, concerning it; but with more Folly than Appearance of Truth: as for my Part, I shall not pretend to penetrate into a Subject of this Nature, which was a Mystery to the Noblemen themselves, who had the Honour to accompany his Majesty. I will only say, that it is very probable, the Succession of *Juliers* and *Berg*, was the principal Point, on which the Conferences between the Emperour and his Majesty, turned; and perhaps the Election of a King of *Poland*, in case *Augustus* should happen to die, was not omitted. Whatever it was, the King, after he left *Bohemia*, took the Road of *Bareith*, and passing by *Carlsbath*, returned into his Dominions, where he was impatiently expected.

His Majesty this Year, 1732, happily accomplished the Affair of the Succession of *Orange*, which had been depending above thirty Years. The * Prince of *Friesland* being come to Majority, his Majesty resolved to accommodate the Matter with him, and they at last agreed on the following Treaty of Partition.

* *William Charles-Henry*, born the 1st of September, 1711, six Weeks after his Father's Death, who was drowned in the 24th Year of his Age, in passing the *Moerdyk*, as I have related in the Beginning of this Work. The Prince I am speaking of, is the present Hereditary Stadholder, &c. of the United Provinces, and married the Princess *Anne*, eldest Daughter of his Majesty now reigning, the 25th of March, 1734.

Treaty of Partition and Accommodation, concerning the Inheritance of the House of Orange, concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, the 14th of May, and 16th of June, 1732.

“ **S**O many successive and repeated Negotiations, “ to adjust the Differences arisen, since the “ Death of *William III. King of Great Britain*, of “ glorious Memory, between his Majesty the King “ of *Prussia*, and the most serene House of *Orange* “ and *Nassau*, on account of the Principalities, “ Counties, Lands, Effects and Demesns, left by “ the deceased Princes of *Orange*, and lastly by his “ said Majesty the King of *Great Britain*; had “ shewn too plainly, they really desired to come to “ an amicable Accommodation, not to leave Hopes “ they would be sooner or later successfully re- “ sumed, and by that Means one Day or other ter- “ minated to their mutual Satisfaction.

“ The Majority of his most Serene Highness, the “ Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, having occasioned “ Overtures, tending to renew the Conferences for- “ merly held for this Purpose, and particularly the “ last Negotiation begun at *Berlin* in 1722; his “ *Prussian* Majesty returned a favourable Answer to “ them: and the two High Contracters having no- “ thing more at Heart, than to finally determine, “ on just and reasonable Terms, a Dispute which “ had subsisted so many Years; have agreed, to “ cause what they rested upon in 1722, to be exa- “ mined, and to lay it down as a Sort of Basis, for “ a new Negotiation.

“ ‘Tis therefore to attain so salutary an End, and “ in order to tie more closely by new Knots, the

" Bonds of Consanguinity and Friendship which
 " also unite them, that the most Serene and most
 " Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick-William King*
 " of *Prussia*, *Markgrave of Brandenbourg*; *High*
 " *Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the Holy Ro-*
 " *man Empire*; *sovereign Prince of Orange, Neuf-*
 " *chatel and Vallangin, of Gueldre, Magdebourg,*
 " *Cleves, Juliers, Bergue, Stettin, Pomerania, the*
 " *Cassubes, Vandals, and of Mecklembourg*; as also
 " *Duke of Croffen in Silesia*; *Burgrave of Neuren-*
 " *berg*; *Prince of Halberstat, Minden, Camin, Van-*
 " *dalia, Swerin, of Rachebourg and Meurs*; *Count*
 " *of Hohenzollern, Ruppin, Mark, Ravensberg, Ho-*
 " *benstein, Tecklenbourg, Lingen, Schwerin, Buren*
 " *and Leerdam*; *Lord of Ravenstein, Rostock, Star-*
 " *gard, Lauenbourg, Arlay and Breda, &c.* And
 " the most Serene Prince and Lord, *William-Charles-*
 " *Henry Friso*, by the Grace of God, *Prince of*
 " *Orange and of Nassau*; *Count of Catzenellebogen*;
 " *Vianden, Dietz, Spiegelberg, Buren, Leerdam*; *Mar-*
 " *quis of Ter-Veer and Flushing*, *Baron of Breda*,
 " *Beylstein*, of the Town of *Grave* and the County
 " of *Cuyk*, of *Ysselstein, Cranendonk, Eindhoven*,
 " and *Liesfeldt*, *Lord of Bredenvoort, Turnhout*,
 " *Geertruydenberg, Willemstat, Clundert, St. Maart-*
 " *tensdyk, Seevenbergen, Steenbergen*, of the *Upper*
 " and *Lower Swalwe*, of *Naaltwick, Grimbergen*,
 " *Herstal, Arlay, Nesseroy, St. Vith, Butgenbag*,
 " *Daasburg, and Warneton*; *independent Lord of*
 " the *Island of Ameland*; *Hereditary Burgrave of*
 " *Holland*; *Stadholder, Captain and Admiral Ge-*
 " *neral of Gueldre*; and of the *County of Zutphen*;
 " *Hereditary Stadholder and Captain-General of*
 " *Groningen and the Ommelands*, and of the *Coun-*
 " *try of Drenthe*, &c. have appointed and autho-
 " *rised their Ministers, namely, his Majesty the*
 " *King of Prussia, his Ministers of State, Lieute-*
 " *nant-General Adrian-Bernhard Borck, Henry Po-*
 " *dewils*,

" dewils, and *William Henry Thulemeyer*; and his
 " most Serene Highnes, the Prince of *Orange* and
 " of *Nassau*, his Ministers, *Diderick*, Baron of *Lyn-*
 " *den*, Lord of *Parck*, Brigadier and Colonel of a
 " Regiment of Cavalry, and his Great-Master of
 " his Household; *Hobbe*, Baron of *Aylva*, Colonel
 " of a Regiment of Infantry, his Great-Master of
 " the Horse, and Droffard of the County of *Buren*;
 " and *John Duncan*, his Counsellour in Ordinary,
 " and Master of the Requests, and Counsellour and
 " Master of Accounts of his Demesns; the which,
 " after having reciprocally communicated to each
 " other, and exchanged their Full Powers, (Copies
 " of which will be inserted at the End of this
 " Treaty) and having resumed the Thread of the
 " last Negotiation at *Berlin*, and discussed what re-
 " mained to be regulated, have agreed in the Name
 " of his Majesty, and of the most Serene Prince,
 " their respective Masters, on the following Con-
 ditions and Articles.

Article 1.

" An equitable Division of the Principalities,
 " Counties, Demesns, Lands, Houses, and Effects,
 " being the Basis of the present Negotiations, it has
 " been agreed to have Recourse to it again, as the
 " properest Expedient to put an End to all Contro-
 " versies, formed or to be formed; and having
 " carefully discussed and considered, what remained
 " to be adjusted, for regulating and perfecting the
 " Plan of Partition, drawn up in 1722; they have
 " come to the following Agreement.

Article 2.

" His *Prussian* Majesty shall have for his Share,
 " the Principality of *Orange*, with the Lordships
 " and Lands of the Inheritance of *Châlon* and *Châ-*
 " *tel-Belin*, situate in *France*, and in the County of

“ Burgundy ; the whole in such Manner as his Ma-
 “ jesty has yielded the Property of them to the Most
 “ Christian King, by the Treaty of Peace signed be-
 “ tween him and *France*, at *Utrecht*, the 11th of
 “ April 1713. And his Highness the Prince of
 “ Orange and of *Nassau* declares, that he consents
 “ to that Cession, so that he will not trouble or
 “ disquiet the Most Christian King, in the peace-
 “ able Possession and Enjoyment of the said Prin-
 “ cipality of *Orange*, and the other Estates above-
 “ mentioned.

Article 3.

“ As his Majesty took upon himself, and promised
 “ on that Occasion, to satisfy the Claim, formed by
 “ the Heirs of the late Prince of *Orange* and of *Naf-*
 “ *sau*, on the said Principality, and on the other
 “ Lands abovementioned, by an Equivalent ; the
 “ most Serene Prince declares for himself, and his
 “ Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female, that he
 “ will be, and is satisfied, in that respect, with the
 “ Equivalent which he will receive by his Share,
 “ hereafter-mentioned ; without his Majesty’s being
 “ obliged to make him any farther Amends for it,
 “ in any other Manner whatever, or for any Reason
 “ whatever.

Article 4.

“ His Highness the Prince shall have Leave to
 “ impose the Name of the Principality of *Orange*,
 “ on such other of his Lands as he shall think pro-
 “ per, and retain the Title and Arms of it, as well
 “ for himself, as for his Heirs and Descendants,
 “ Male and Female ; in the same manner as has
 “ been stipulated in the Treaty abovementioned, in
 “ favour of the King of *Prussia* ; and his Majesty
 “ promises and engages to use his good Offices,
 “ that the Most Christian King shall consent to it,
 “ in order to take away and extinguish all Cause of
 “ fresh

" fresh Discord : provided however, that it shall
" not prejudice his *Prussian* Majesty, with regard to
" the Titles and Arms of *Orange*, which shall be
" always continued in the Royal Family, to the
" Princes and Princesses of *Prussia*.

Article 5.

“ His Majesty the King of *Prussia* shall have be-
“ sides for his Share, and keep in full Property,
“ both for himself and his Heirs and Successors,
“ the Principality of *Meurs*, the County of *Lingen*,
“ the Ammany of *Montfort*, the Lordship of the
“ *Higher* and *Lower-Swaluwe*, the Lordships of
“ *Naaltwick*, *Hoenderland*, *Wateringen*, *Oranje-Pol-*
“ *der*, and *Gravesande*, the Toll of *Gennep*, the
“ whole Barony of *Herstal*, the Lordship of *Turn-*
“ *bout*, the House at the *Hague*, called the *Old-*
“ *Court*, and the House at *Honslaardyck*; and his
“ Majesty the King shall enjoy the said Effects,
“ Demesns, Lands and Funds, with all their Ap-
“ purtenances and Dependencies, Rights, Revenues,
“ Offices, high and low Jurisdictions, Regalities,
“ Prerogatives and Pre-eminencies belonging to
“ them, Tithes, Mills and Dependencies which be-
“ long to the said Lordships and Effects, situated
“ and levied in their Districts, which the Princes
“ of *Orange* have enjoyed, without Exception and
“ Distinction by which of the aforesaid Princes
“ they may have been acquired, and with regard
“ to the Houses, with the Furniture belonging to
“ them, and which is actually in them: and his
“ Highness the Prince shall, and does renounce,
“ both for himself and his Heirs and Descendants,
“ Male and Female, in favour of his Majesty, and
“ his Descendants, Male and Female, all his former
“ pretended Rights of Property, and others, to
“ the said Effects, Demesns, Lands and Houses;
“ so that neither himself, nor his Heirs and Suc-

" cessors, can ever lay any Claim to them, under
" any Title or Pretence whatever.

" His most Serene Highness will also take Care,
" that they shall forbear, immediately after the Ra-
" tification of this present Treaty, taking the Toll,
" which has been hitherto taken at the City of
" *Grave*, under the Name of the Toll of *Gennep*.

Article 6.

" His Highness the Prince shall form no Claim,
" with regard to the Ammany of *Montfort*, by vir-
" tue of the Sentence of the Court of *Ruremonde*, of
" the 23d of *April*, 1704; nor also with regard to
" the Principality of *Meurs*, the County of *Lingen*,
" and the other aforesaid Demesns, Lands and Ef-
" fects, which his Majesty does actually enjoy, or
" shall enjoy for the future, by virtue of this pre-
" sent Treaty; under Pretence that they have been
" improved or augmented, or on account of the
" Provisions, Arrears, and Remains of Accounts,
" to the Benefit of the late King *William*, and his
" Heirs, when his Majesty took Possession of them;
" but his Majesty shall also enjoy all these Im-
" provements, Augmentations, Arrears, and Re-
" mains of Accounts.

Article 7.

" His Highness the Prince of *Orange* and of
" *Nassau*, shall have for his Share, and keep in full
" Property, both for himself, and for his Heirs
" and Successors, all the other Demesns, Lands,
" Houses and Effects, belonging to the Inheritance
" of *Orange*; as well those which have been already
" delivered to him, as those which are still actually
" under the Administration of their High Mighti-
" nesses, the States General of the United Pro-
" vinces, or in the Hands of Forreigners, without
" any Exception, as also the Houses which his

" *Prussian*

" Prussian Majesty now actually possesses, and which
 " he will hereafter give up to him; and also all
 " the Effects, Demesns, Lands and Houses, be-
 " longing to the Inheritance of Orange, that are not
 " comprehended in his Majesty's Share.

" As in the first Place, the Demesns, Lands,
 " Houses and Effects, that are already delivered to
 " his most Serene Highness, and which he actually
 " possesses; namely, the Ammany of *Bredenvoort*,
 " the Tithes of *Buren*, the Lordship of *Seeven-bergen*, the *Hondenbuis* at the *Hague*, the Tithes
 " under *Delft* and *Monster*, the House named
 " *Kruitberg*, *Colinsplaat*, and the other Estates in
 " *North-Beveland*, the Barony of *Ijsselstein*, the E-
 " states in the *Hulster-Ambagt*, the Palace at *Brus-sels*, the Barony of *Diest*, the Lordship of *Zichem*
 " and *Scherpenheuvel*, the Lordships of *Rosendale*,
 " *Nispen*, *Oosterboult* and *Dongen*, the Lordship
 " of *Steenbergen*, the Lordship of *Princeland*, the
 " Barony of *Cranendonk*, and the Lordship of *Eind-boven*.

" And in the second Place, the Demesns, Lands,
 " Houses and Effects, that are still actually under
 " the Administration of their High Mightinesses,
 " the States General of the United Provinces, or in
 " the Hands of Forreigners, without any Excep-
 " tion; namely the House at *Dieren*, with its Ap-
 " purtenances and Dependencies; the House of
 " *Loo*, with its Appurtenances and Dependencies;
 " the Lordship of *Klundert* or *Niervaart*, the Lord-
 " ship of *Gertruydenberg*, with its Appurtenances
 " and Dependencies, the Marquisate of *Ter Veer*
 " and of *Flushing*, the Lordship of *St. Maartensdyk*
 " and *Scherpenisse*, the House of *Soestdyk* with its
 " Appurtenances and Dependencies, the County
 " of *Buren*, the County of *Leerdam* and *Acquoi*, the
 " Lordships of *Grimbergen*, *Meerbout*, and *Voorst*,
 " the Burgraviate of *Antwerp*, the Barony of *Breda*,
 " the

“ the Estates of the Commandery of *Braque*, the
 “ Barony of *Grave* and of the County of *Cuyk*, the
 “ Lordship of *Willemstadt* and *Ruigenbil*, the Estates
 “ of *Weernboud*, *Vianden*, *St. Vith* and *Butgenbag*,
 “ *Daasburg* and *Warnton*.

“ His Highness the Prince having yielded the
 “ whole Barony of *Herstal*, by the 5th Article
 “ above, to his *Prussian* Majesty, half of which
 “ his Most Serene Highness had hitherto enjoyed ;
 “ he shall have in Exchange for his Share of it,
 “ and keep in like Manner in full Property, both
 “ for himself, and for his Heirs and Successors,
 “ the Lordships of *Monster*, *Ter-Heiden*, half of
 “ *Loosduinen*, the Fiefs of *Polaanen*, and the Farm
 “ adjoining to the House of *Nieuburg*, near *Ryswyk*,
 “ containing 15 Acres and 580 Versts, and for-
 “ merly rented by *Peter Colin*.

“ And his Majesty the King of *Prussia* will, and
 “ does yield, moreover, to his Highness the Prince,
 “ as a particular Mark of his Friendship, the
 “ House of *Nieuburg*, situated near *Ryswyk*, and the
 “ House of the Wood, named *Oranje-Saal* ; as his
 “ Most Serene Highness shall also be discharged,
 “ from the annual Sum of one thousand Florins,
 “ which ought to be payed out of the Revenue of
 “ *Seevenbergen*, for the keeping this last House in
 “ Repair ; on Condition that the Most Serene Prince
 “ shall be obliged to indemnify, the General Baron
 “ *Keppel*, for the Improvements, which he shall
 “ prove he has made to the said Houſe in the
 “ Wood, and its Appurtenances and Dependen-
 “ cies ; and his Highness the Prince shall in like
 “ Manner enjoy the said Effects, Demesns, Lands
 “ and Houses, with all their Appurtenances and
 “ Dependencies, Rights, Revenues, Offices, High
 “ and Low Jurisdictions, Regalities, Prerogatives
 “ and Pre-eminencies, belonging to them, Tithes,
 “ Mills, and Dependencies, that belong to the
 “ said

“ said Lordships and Estates, situated and levied
 “ in their Districts, which the Princes of *Orange*
 “ have enjoyed, without Exception and Di-
 “ stinction, by which of the aforesaid Princes they
 “ may have been acquired; and with regard to the
 “ Houses, with the Furniture that belongs to them,
 “ and is actually in them; and his Majesty the
 “ King, renounces both for himself, and for his
 “ Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, in fa-
 “ vour of his Highness the Prince, and of his Heirs
 “ and Successors, Male and Female, all his former
 “ pretended Claims of Property, and others, to
 “ the said Effects, Demesns, Lands and Houses,
 “ so that neither himself, nor his Heirs and Suc-
 “ cessors, can ever lay any Claim to them, under
 “ any Title or Pretence whatever.

Article 8.

“ The two High Contracters, and their Heirs
 “ and Descendants, Male and Female, shall keep
 “ all the Titles and Arms which they have hitherto
 “ made Use of, on both Sides, with regard to the
 “ Principalities, Demesns, Lands, Houses and
 “ Estates, belonging to the Inheritance of *Orange*;
 “ without its being any Prejudice either to his
 “ Majesty the King of *Prussia*, or to the Most
 “ Serene Prince, or to their respective Heirs and
 “ Descendants, Male and Female, or derogating
 “ from the perpetual Validity of the reciprocal
 “ Cessions, made by this present Treaty.

“ And as his *Prussian* Majesty has shewn, both
 “ during the preceding Negotiations, and in the
 “ Course of this, that it would be very agreeable
 “ to him, if his Highness the Prince would no
 “ longer make Use of the Titles of *Lingen* and
 “ *Meurs*; his Most Serene Highness earnestly de-
 “ siring to do every Thing, that can give Pleasure
 “ to his Majesty, is pleased to renounce them, as
 “ he

" he does renounce them by this present Convention, including also the Arms, both for himself, and for his Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female: and his Majesty the King likewise, out of the same Complaisance, is pleased to renounce, as his Majesty does renounce by this Article, both for himself, and for his Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female, the Titles and Arms of the Marquisat of *Ter-Veer* and *Flushing*; so that the two High Contracters shall reciprocally no more make Use of the aforesaid Titles and Arms for the future.

Article 9.

" As to the Sum, which the King as well as his Highness ought to have received annually, by virtue of a Resolution of their High Mightinesses, of the 11th of July, 1711; and which the Council of Demesns paid them only about one Year, because the other Expences, which they were indispensably obliged to be at, for the urgent Necessities of the Inheritance, and which, by virtue of the said Resolution, were to be preferred to the said Sum, did not leave them the Means and necessary Fund to continue the Payment of it; his Majesty will, and does renounce all Right and Claim, which he might form in that Respect, and consequently the Arrears, which he shall not exact, and which shall be added to the Sum total of the Inheritance.

Article 10.

" As there are others, who, as Heirs, or Pretenders to be such, lay Claim to Part of the Effects, Demesns and Lands of the Inheritance of *Orange*, which are at present divided; the two High Contracters promise reciprocally to guaranty, and mutually assist each other, force " of

" of Arms only excepted, by all Sorts of Duties,
 " Actions, and efficacious and lawful Means, that
 " their Rights conjointly or separately can furnish
 " them with, according as it shall be found most
 " convenient for their common Interest, and to main-
 " tain and preserve themselves in the Possession
 " and peaceable Enjoyment, of all that is yielded
 " to both Parties, by this Agreement; and this
 " Guaranty shall particularly regard the Claim
 " which the Prince of *Nassau-Siegen* lays to some
 " of the aforesaid Effects, Demesns and Lands;
 " and his Majesty the King of *Prussia* engages, if
 " it is necessary, and his Highness the Prince re-
 " quires it, to immediately enter his Action, by
 " Way of Intervention, or otherwise, against the
 " said Prince of *Nassau-Siegen*; which his Majesty
 " shall prosecute with all possible Vivacity and Vi-
 " gour, and his Majesty obliges himself to use all
 " other imaginable Means, both Judicial and Ex-
 " trajudicial, to cause the said Prince to desist from
 " so unjust and ill-founded a Claim.

Article 11.

" His Highnes the Prince will, and does take
 " upon himself, all the Debts in general mortgaged
 " on the Inheritance of the aforesaid Princes of O-
 " range; including in them, the Debts which at
 " the Time of the Signing this present Treaty, are
 " mortgaged on the *Westland*, and the Pension
 " settled in Form of a Feoffement of Trust, by
 " Prince *Frederick-Henry*, on the Sieur *Frederick-*
 " *Zuilestein*, and his Descendants, both for the
 " Time past and for the future; except those of
 " them which are for his Majesty's Advantage: and
 " his most Serene Highness alone on the other
 " Hand, shall receive the Benefit of all the Debts
 " owing to the Inheritance, and of such other
 " Pretensions as may belong to it; including in
 " them,

“ them, the Annuity settled by the States of *Holland*
 “ and *Zealand*, in 1584, in favour of Prince *Frede-*
 “ *rick-Henry of Orange*, both for the Time past
 “ and for the future; without excepting any of
 “ them, but those which his Majesty takes upon
 “ himself, according as the Claims, the two High
 “ Contractors might form on each other, shall be
 “ more particularly counter-ballanced hereafter; and
 “ the two annual Revenues of 80,000, and of 20,000,
 “ Florins, assigned upon the Duties of Exportation
 “ and Importation of the *Meuse*, with regard to
 “ which, they are come to a particular Agreement,
 “ in the following Manner.

Article 12.

“ As to what concerns the two annual Revenues
 “ of 80,000, and of 20,000 Florins, assigned on
 “ the Duties of Exportation and Importation of
 “ the *Meuse*; it is stipulated and agreed, that his
 “ Majesty the King shall have that of 80,000
 “ Florins for his Share; and his Highness the
 “ Prince, that of 20,000, for his.

Article 13.

“ And as to the Arrears of those two annual
 “ Revenues, which are due to the Inheritance since
 “ the Year 1703; it is agreed that they shall be
 “ divided between the two High Contractors, and
 “ that each of them shall have an equal Share of
 “ them; on Condition however, that his Majesty
 “ the King of *Prussia*, shall not be obliged to con-
 “ tribute to the Payment of these Arrears, though
 “ he has partaken of the Duties of Exportation
 “ and Importation of the *Meuse*, ever since the
 “ Year 1713.

Article 14.

“ As there are among the Debts owing to the
 “ Inhe-

“ Inheritance, two Claims on the King of *Spain*,
 “ assigned by his Majesty on the Revenue of the
 “ Indies, by the Treaty of the 26th of *December*,
 “ 1687 ; the one of an annual Income of 50,000
 “ Florins, and the other of a Capital of 120,000
 “ Crowns ; his Majesty the King engages and
 “ promises to assist his Highness the Prince, by
 “ all Sorts of good Offices in the Recovery and
 “ Payment of these Claims ; and his Majesty will
 “ endeavour to obtain them for him, both for the
 “ Time past, and for the future.

Article 15.

“ With regard to the Debts due to, or owing
 “ by and mortgaged upon, each particular De-
 “ mesn, Land or Estate ; it is stipulated and agreed,
 “ that except those which are mortgaged on the
 “ *Westland*, and are disposed of above, all the
 “ others shall remain to the Profit and Loss of him
 “ of the High Contracters, who shall have the
 “ Property of them : and not only all the Profits
 “ and Revenues received by the High Contracters
 “ from the Lands and Estates they actually possess,
 “ shall be for his Benefit, who shall have them
 “ for his Share ; but also all the Revenues, Profits,
 “ Arrears and Remains of Accounts, not yet paid,
 “ of the Estates and Lordships they receive by this
 “ present Division.

Article 16.

“ With regard to the Jewels and Plate belonging
 “ to the Inheritance of *Nassau-Orange* ; they agree
 “ to abide, on both Sides, by the Division that
 “ was made of them, in the Year 1702.

Article 17.

“ And in order to prevent all fresh Cause of Dis-
 “ agreement and Dispute, between the two High
 “ Con-

" Contracters, and by that Means intirely attain
 " the salutary End they have proposed by this A-
 " greement; they will, and do reciprocally re-
 " nounce, for themselves and their Heirs and De-
 " scendants, Male and Female, all Sorts of other
 " Actions and Claims, which they may, on this
 " Occasion, have brought against each other, or
 " might still bring, whatever they are, or for what-
 " ever Cause or Pretence they may be; and all
 " those Actions and Claims shall be intirely com-
 " pensated and annulled; so that all the Actions,
 " Proceedings and Prosecutions, begun on both
 " Sides, with regard to them, shall cease and be
 " extinguished, as soon as this present Treaty shall
 " be ratified.

Article 18.

" They shall select and deliver to the two
 " High Contracters, as they will mutually se-
 " lect and deliver to each other, all the Original
 " Titles, Charters, Documents, Registers, Ac-
 " counts, and all the Archives and Papers in
 " general, relating to the Effects, Demesns, Lands
 " and Houses, in both their Shares, and which
 " they have reciprocally yielded each other the Pro-
 " perty and Possession of, by this present Treaty;
 " and each of them shall dispose of them as he
 " thinks proper, and as he finds most suitable to
 " his Interest; and this not only with regard to
 " the Archives and Papers, which both of them
 " have in their Hands, but also to those, which,
 " by virtue of the Administration of their High
 " Mightinesses, the States General of the United
 " Provinces, the late King *William's* Council of
 " Demesns have the Care of.

Article 19.

" As soon as this Treaty shall be concluded and
 " ratified, the two High Contracters shall jointly
 " addres

" address themselves to their Lordships, the States
 " General of the United Provinces, as Executors
 " of the Wills of the late King of Great Britain,
 " WILLIAM III. and of Prince FREDERICK HENRY
 " of Orange; to communicate this Agreement to
 " them: that the Delivery of the Estates, Demesns,
 " Lands and Houses, with the Archives, and every
 " Thing dependent on them, which fall to both
 " their Shares, and which are still under the Ad-
 " ministration of their High Mightinesses, may en-
 " sue; and the two High Contractors shall mu-
 " tually and in concert use all their Endeavours,
 " that this Delivery may be made without Delay,
 " and as soon as possible.

Article 20.

" The present Treaty shall be ratified and ap-
 " proved of, by his Majesty the King, and his
 " Highness the Prince, and the Letters of Ratifica-
 " tion shall be delivered in the Space of four
 " Weeks, counting from the Day of the Signing,
 " or sooner if it can be.

" In Witness whereof, We Ministers of his Ma-
 " jesty the King of Prussia and of his most Serene
 " Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, by
 " virtue of our respective Full Powers, have in
 " their Names, signed the present Treaty, with our
 " common Signatures, and affixed the Seal of our
 " Arms to it. Done at Berlin, the 14th of the
 " Month of May, 1732.

Signed, (T. S.) A. B. BORCKE.
 (T. S.) H. PODEWILS.
 (T. S.) G. H. THULEMEYER.

Done at Dieren, the 16th of the Month of
 June, 1732.

Signed, (T. S.) D. V. LYNDEN TOT DE PARCK.
 (T. S.) H. VAN AYLVA.
 (T. S.) J. DUNCAN,

H h

Here

*Here follows the Tenour of his Prussian Majesty's
Full Power.*

" FREDERICK-WILLIAM by the Grace of God,
 " King of *Prussia*, &c. &c. &c.
 " who shall see these present Letters, Greeting.
 " The Most Serene Prince, WILLIAM-CHARLES-
 " HENRY-FRISO, Prince of *Orange* and of *Nassau*,
 " Stadholder, and Captain and Admiral General of
 " *Gelderland* and the County of *Zutphen*, Heredi-
 " tary Stadholder, and Captain General of *Fries-
land*, Stadholder and Captain General of *Groe-
ningen* and the *Ommeland*s, and of the Country
 " of *Drenthe*, &c. our dearest Cousin, having inti-
 " mated to Us, that he desired to accommodate
 " the Differences arisen since the Death of *Wil-
liam III. King of Great-Britain*, of glorious Me-
 " mory, on account of the Inheritance of *Orange*,
 " with Us, in an amicable Manner; We have
 " consented to it with the more Pleasure, as We
 " sincerely wish to terminate the aforesaid Diffe-
 " rences with his said Highness, on just and reason-
 " able Conditions; and We have, for this salu-
 " tary End, commissioned and deputed our Mi-
 " nisters of State and of War, our Lieutenant-
 " General, *Adrian Bernhard Borcke*, *Henry Podewils*,
 " and *William Henry Thulemeyer*, to whom We have
 " given, and do give by these Presents, signed
 " with our own Hand, full Power and Authority,
 " to treat and agree in our Name, with the Mi-
 " nisters, which the said Most Serene Prince shall
 " furnish with a like Full-Power, to conclude and
 " sign the said Agreement: promising on the
 " Faith and Word of a King, to be satisfied with,
 " approve of and ratify, accomplish and execute,
 " all that shall have been negotiated, concluded
 " and signed, by the Sieurs *Borcke*, *Podewils* and
 " *Thule-*

“ Thulemeyer, with the Ministers of the said Most
 “ Serene Prince; without ever infringing it, or
 “ suffering it to be infringed, for any Cause, or
 “ under any Pretence whatever; and to cause our
 “ Letters of Ratification of it to be drawn up and
 “ delivered, in the Time they shall have promised
 “ to furnish them.

“ In Witness whereof, We have caused our
 “ Royal Great-Seal to be affixed to these Presents.
 “ Done at Berlin, the 1st of March, 1732.

Signed, (T. S.) F. WILLIAM.

Signed lower,

A. B. BORCKE.
 H. PODEWILS.

Here follows the Tenour of his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of Nassau's Full Power.

“ WILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY-FRISO by the
 “ Grace of God, Prince of *Orange* and of
 “ *Nassau*, &c. &c. &c. To all those who shall see
 “ these present Letters, Greeting. The Desire We
 “ have always had of accommodating one Day in
 “ an amicable Manner with the King of *Prussia*,
 “ the Differences that have long subsisted between
 “ his Majesty and Us, on account of the Succession of *Orange*, left lastly by WILLIAM III.
 “ King of *Great-Britain*, of glorious Memory;
 “ occasioned us to receive with Pleasure the Overtures made Us by the Sieur *Duncan*, the Beginning of last Year, that his Intimacy with the Sieur *Luiscius*, his Majesty's Counsellour of the Court, established at the *Hague*, might facilitate to us an Opportunity, of renewing at our Majority, the last Negotiation begun at

" Berlin, in 1722 : and as that would remedy the
 " greatest Inconvenience, which had then hindered
 " the Success of it, we might hope to bring it at
 " last to a happy Issue. We were no sooner at
 " Age, than we took Advantage of it with Plea-
 " sure ; the Sieur *Luiscius* sounded the King his
 " Master's Intentions, who was pleased to return a
 " favourable Answer, and declare on his Side, that
 " wishing sincerely to come to an Agreement with
 " Us, on just and reasonable Terms, he was dis-
 " posed to cause what they rested upon in 1722,
 " to be examined, and lay it down as a Sort of
 " Basis for a new Negotiation. They resumed the
 " Thread of the preceeding Conferences ; the Ne-
 " gotiation passed through the Hands of the Sieurs
 " *Luiscius* and *Duncan*, who being both at the
 " *Hague*, were at hand to confer about it ; which
 " succeeded so happily, that his Majesty consented
 " to authorise some of his principal Ministers, to
 " bring this so salutary Affair to a final Conclusion,
 " and to sign the Treaty of it in Form.

" 'Tis then, for these same Causes, and good
 " Considerations moving Us to it, that We entirely
 " confiding in the Capacity, Zeal and Fidelity for
 " our Service, of *Diderick Baron of Lynden*, *Lord*
 " of *Parck*, Brigadier and Colonel of a Regiment
 " of Cavalry, our Great Master of the Houshold ;
 " of *Hobbe Baron of Aylva*, Colonel of a Regiment
 " of Infantry, our Great Master of the Horse, and
 " Drossard of our County of *Buren* ; and of
 " *John Duncan*, our Counsellour in Ordinary, and
 " Master of the Requests, and Counsellour and
 " Master of the Accounts of our Demesns ; We
 " have appointed, commissioned and deputed
 " them by these Presents, signed with our own
 " Hand, as We do appoint, commission and de-
 " plete the said Sieurs of *Lynden*, of *Aylva*, and
 " *Duncan*, and have given them, and do give
 " them

" them Full Power and special Commission to treat
 " in our Name with the Ministers of his Majesty
 " the King of *Prussia*, provided with a like Full-
 " Power, and to conclude and sign, such a Treaty
 " of Partition and of Accommodation, on account
 " of the Inheritance of *Orange*, as our said Mi-
 " nisters, according to their Instructions, shall
 " think good, and agreeable to our Interests. Pro-
 " mising on the Faith and Word of a Prince, to
 " be satisfied with, to hold always firm and valid,
 " and accomplish and execute, all the said Sieurs
 " of *Lynden*, of *Aylva*, and *Duncan*, shall have
 " stipulated, promised and signed, by virtue of
 " this present Power, without ever infringing it,
 " or suffering it to be infringed on any Account,
 " or under any Pretence whatever; as also to cause
 " our Letters of Ratification of it to be drawn up
 " in good Form, and cause them to be delivered,
 " to be exchanged, in the Time it shall be agreed
 " by the Treaty to do it. In Witness whereof,
 " We have caused our Seal to be affixed to these
 " Presents. Done at *Leuwarden*, the 4th of
 " March, 1732.

Signed,

(T. S.) G. C. H. F. Prince of ORANGE.

Here follows his Prussian Majesty's Ratification.

" FREDERICK-WILLIAM by the Grace of God,
 " King of *Prussia*, &c. &c. &c. To all those
 " who shall see these present Letters, Greeting.
 " Having seen and examined the Treaty which our
 " Ministers of War and Peace, Lieutenant-General
 " Adrian Bernhard Borcke, Henry Podewils, and
 " William-Henry Thulemeyer, by virtue of the Full-
 " Power We had given them, have concluded,
 " made and signed the 14th of this present Month
 " of March, with the Ministers of the Most Serene

H h 3

" Prince

" Prince WILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY FRISO,
 " Prince of Orange and of Nassau, &c. &c. &c.
 " namely, with the Sieurs Diderick Baron of Lynden,
 " Lord of Parck, Brigadier and Colonel of
 " a Regiment of Cavalry, and Great Master of
 " the said Prince's Household; Hobbe Baron of
 " Aylva, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, his
 " Great Master of the Horse, and Drossard of the
 " County of Buren; and John Duncan, his Coun-
 " sellour in Ordinary and Master of the Requests,
 " and Counsellour and Master of the Accounts of
 " his Demesns; furnished also with Full-Powers
 " by him; the Tenour of which Treaty follows.

Fiat insertio.

" We being pleased with the aforesaid Treaty,
 " in all and every one of the Points and Articles
 " contained and declared in it, have accepted,
 " approved of, ratified and confirmed the same,
 " as We do accept, approve of, ratify and con-
 " firm them by these Presents; promising on the
 " Faith and Word of a King, to accomplish, ob-
 " serve and cause the said Treaty to be sincerely
 " and honestly observed in all the Articles contained
 " in it, without contravening it, or suffering it to
 " be contravened, directly or indirectly, in any
 " Sort or Manner whatever. In Witness whereof,
 " We have signed these Presents with our own
 " Hand, and caused them to be sealed with our
 " Royal Great-Seal. Done at Berlin, this 30th of
 " the Month of May, in the Year of our Lord,
 " 1732; and the 20th of our Reign.

Signed, F. WILLIAM.

Signed lower, A. B. BORCKE.

H. DE PODEWILS.

" And sealed with the Great Seal of Red Wax.

Here

Here follows the Ratification of his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of Nassau.

“ **W**ILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY-FRISO, by the
 “ Grace of God, Prince of Orange and of
 “ *Nassau*, &c. &c. &c. To all those who shall
 “ see these Presents, Greeting. Having seen and
 “ examined the Treaty which our Ministers, *Di-*
 “ *derick Baron of Lynden*, *Lord of Parck*, *Briga-*
 “ *dier* and *Colonel of Cavalry*, *our Great-Master*
 “ *of the Household*; *Hobbe Baron of Aylva*, *Colo-*
 “ *nel* of a *Regiment of Infantry*, *our Great-Master*
 “ *of the Horse*, and *Drossard* of *our County of*
 “ *Buren*; and *John Duncan*, *our Counsellour in*
 “ *Ordinary*, and *Master of the Requests*, and
 “ *Counsellour and Master of the Accounts of our*
 “ *Demesns*, by virtue of the Full-Power we had
 “ given them, have concluded, made and signed,
 “ the 16th of this present Month of June, with
 “ the Ministers of the Most Serene and Most Po-
 “ tent Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM, by the
 “ Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c. &c.
 “ namely, with the Sieurs Lieutenant General
 “ *Adrian Bernhard Borcke*, *Henry Podewils*, and
 “ *William-Henry Thulemeyer*, furnished also by him
 “ with Full-Powers, the Tenour of which Treaty
 “ follows.

Fiat insertio.

“ We being pleased with the said Treaty, in all
 “ and every one of the Points and Articles con-
 “ tained and declared in it; have accepted, ap-
 “ proved of, ratified and confirmed the same, as
 “ We do accept, approve of, ratify and confirm
 “ them by these Presents; promising on the Faith
 “ and Word of a Prince, to accomplish, observe
 “ and cause the said Treaty to be sincerely and

" honestly observed, in all the Articles contained
 " in it ; and not contravene, or suffer it to be
 " contravened, directly or indirectly, in any Sort
 " or Manner whatever. In Witness whereof, We
 " have signed these Presents with our own Hand,
 " and caused them to be sealed with our Great Seal.
 " Done at *Dieren*, this 30th of *June*, in the Year
 " of our Lord, 1732.

Signed,

G. C. H. F. Prince of ORANGE.

" And sealed with the Great Seal of Red Wax.

This Agreement strengthened the good Understanding between the States General and his *Prussian* Majesty ; but an unexpected Incident happened in the Beginning of the Year 1733, which had like to have set those two Powers at Variance, and caused a War between them.

A Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Kleist*, took it into his Head to debauch several Soldiers of the Garrison of *Maastricht*, and enlist them into his Regiment ; but was unfortunately detected, and by the *Dutch* Council of War, condemned to be shot without Mercy ; which was accordingly executed on one of the Bastions of the Place. A Serjeant who had accompanied the Lieutenant to *Maastricht*, was also to bear him Company to the other World, but was to be sent thither in a more dishonourable Manner ; having been condemned to be hanged : however, he received a Pardon at the Foot of the Gallows, and they were satisfied with sending him to the *Indies*. As soon as the King had Advice of this Affair, he gave Order to the Commanders of his Frontier Places, to cause all the *Dutch* Officers who passed through his Territories to be arrested.

Two Lieutenants, in the Service of the States, who were then at *Berlin*, had the good Fortune to escape; the *Dutch* Envoy having caused them to be told privately, that such a Thing had been transacted at *Maastricht*, and that he advised them to be gone, before the King was informed of it, being not able afterwards to answer for their Safety.

The States seeing the King disposed to make Reprisals, and fearing Things might come to the last Extremity, put themselves in a Posture of Defence; caused Troops to advance, ordered Levies, and prepared themselves for all Events. But the Emperour having offered his Mediation, and his Majesty as well as the States accepting it; the Matter subsided: 'till a new Incident had like to have exasperated them again, notwithstanding his Imperial Majesty's Endeavours. Two *Dutch* Subaltern Officers going into *Brandenbourg Guelderland*, were arrested; and the King not being yet pacified, and able to forget the Rigour, with which they had proceeded in *Holland*, against the Officers of his Troops, ordered these two *Hollanders* to be hanged; which was accordingly done, without Form of Process. Notwithstanding this Reprisal, the States thought proper to be reconciled, and by the Emperour's Mediation, the Friendship was re-established between their High Mightinesses and his *Prussian* Majesty.

The * King of *Poland* dyed at *Warsaw*, on the first

* *Frederick-Augustus* II. was the Son of *John-George* III. Elector of *Saxony*, of the *Albertine* Branch, who dyed the 12th of *September*, 1691, after having reigned 11 Years. The Mother of *Augustus*, was *Anna Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*; who brought him into the World, the 22d of *May*, 1670. He had an elder Brother, *John-George* IV. who succeeded his Father in 1691; and dyed without Issue, in the Month of *April*, 1694, so that *Frederick Augustus* succeeded him

first of *February*, 1733. There was no good Harmony between this Monarch and the Court of *Vienna*, which suspected he was plotting something with the Court of *France*, that the Emperour did not approve of; and they pretend the Negotiation between the *Polish* Monarch and the *French* Minister, was even already far advanced; though nothing was more secret than the Designs they both had: which made them very much suspected by the Emperour, and engaged him to provide a Resource from the Empire of *Russia*.

Augustus had no sooner closed his Eyes, than the Emperour's Inclinations changed, in favour of the Royal and Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, who did not inherit his Father's Misunderstanding with the Imperial Court, and thought of nothing less than prosecuting the Negotiation begun with *France*. His Thoughts were wholly turned on *Poland*, where he had a powerful Competitor; it was *Stanislaus Lezzinski*, the same who had mounted the Throne, during the Prosperity of *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*: and was obliged to quit it, on that Prince's Reverse of Fortune. *Stanislaus* was a Native of *Poland*, he had been King; and what is more, was supported by the King of *France*, who was become his Son-in-Law. Notwithstanding all

him the next Day. He was elected King of *Poland*, on the 17th of *June*, 1697; and carried it from all his Competitors, in the Polish *Kolo*, who preferred him to the Prince of *Conti*, whose Party, however, was very powerful. He was crowned the 15th of *September*, but not till after he had embraced the established Religion of the Kingdom. He married on the 10th of *January*, 1693, *Christina-Everhardina* of *Brandenbourg Bareith*, one of the most virtuous and most accomplished Princesses in *Europe*, who dyed the 5th of *September*, 1727, in the 56th Year of her Age, leaving only one Son, who is now King of *Poland*, under the Title of *Frederick-Augustus III.* He married in 1719, *Maria-Josephina* of *Austria*, eldest Daughter of the Emperour *Joseph*; by whom he has several Children of both Sexes.

that,

that, the new Elector of *Saxony*, seconded by the Emperour of the *Romans*, and the Empress of *Russia*, made the Scale turn in his Favour. Lastly, *France*, in Alliance with *Spain* and the King of *Sardinia*, declared War against the Emperour; and the *Russians* entered into *Poland*, to maintain the Election of *Augustus*, against that of *Stanislaus*.

His *Prussian* Majesty, unwilling to disoblige either the Emperour or *France*, for Reasons relative to the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers*; resolved to observe an exact Neutrality, with regard to the *Polish* Affairs: and to enter no farther into the Emperour's Quarrel with *France*, than he was obliged to do, as a Prince of the Empire, and in Consequence of his particular Engagements with his Imperial Majesty.

This Year was remarkable for the double Marriage contracted between the Royal House of *Prussia*, and that of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Beveren*; the Prince Royal having espoused on the 12th of *June*, the Princess *Elizabeth-Christina* of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Beveren*, one of the most beautiful and discretest Princesses of this Age; and the Prince of that Name, now reigning Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*, the Princess *Philippina-Charlot*, third Daughter of their Majesties. As most Marriage Ceremonies are alike, I shall not amuse myself with describing what passed at these two; but instead of it, will relate the Ceremony that was performed at *Koningberg*, on account of a new Church, which his Majesty had ordered to be built, for the Use of the *French* Refugees established there; and of which Lieutenant-General *Rhoder* layed the first Stone, in his Majesty's Name, on the 16th of *July*, this Year, 1733.

This Ceremony was performed with great Pomp; the Place destined for this Church, was surrounded by Grenadiers, with Bayonets at the Muzzles of their

their Pieces ; and they had erected nine Tents for the Persons of the greatest Distinction. About ten of the Clock in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Rhoder* came thither, with the Flourishes of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums ; and after he had entered into the Tent that was appointed for him, they began Divine Service. M. *Du Plessis*, Pastor of the French Church, preached a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, taking the Words of the 28th Chap. and Vers. 10-15, of *Genesis* for his Text ; and after the Service, he addressed himself to the Lieutenant-General, in a particular Discourse, inviting him to execute the Commission the King had intrusted him with, and explaining to him the Ends that were the Object of this Ceremony. When this was done, two Elders went first to the Place where the Stone was to be layed ; carrying with them two Silver Basons, in one of which were a Hammer and Trowel of the same Metal, and in the other some Medals that were struck on the Occasion. On one Side of them was the Effigies of the King, with these Words ; *Wilbelmus Rex Prussiae* ; and on the Reverse, the Elevation of the Church, with these Words ; *Templo Gallis ob reformatā Sacra Exulibus fundato* ; and on the Exergue, *Reg. Prus. 16. Id. Jul. Anno 1733.* There were besides these, other Medals and several Pieces of Money, with a Plate of red Copper, on which the most considerable Actions of the King's Reign, and the State of the Colony were engraved. The Lieutenant-General going after this to the Place where the first Stone was to be layed, acquitted himself perfectly well of his Commission, in the Presence of the King's Architect, and to the Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums. After he had put the Medals, &c. into the Stone, he closed it up, and this Ceremony was followed by the *Te Deum*, which was sung by the Inhabitants of the Colony, with great Devotion and

and Thankfulness to God, for having procured them, after the many Persecutions they had suffered, an Asylum in the Dominions of the most potent Prince in the Empire.

The Markgrave of Sewedt, his *Prussian* Majesty's Cousin Germain, betrothed on the 9th of *April*, the Princess *Sophia-Dorothy-Mary*, their Majesties fourth Daughter.

France, in the mean Time, was carrying on the War on the *Rbine*, and the Emperour solicited the Empire to assist him with Troops and Money. Our Monarch promised to cause 10,000 of his Troops to march immediately, and even made him hope he would send more ; and taking Advantage of the favourable Disposition, with which his Offers had inspired the Court of *Vienna*, he resolved to intercede for the *Hungarian* Protestants, who were oppressed by the Priests and Monks in many Respects : and with this View, caused the following Memorial to be presented to his Imperial Majesty.

“ **L**AST Year, 1733, the six Communities,
 “ named *Bretzow*, *Myara*, *Rottsalva*, *Kraina*,
 “ *Turolucka*, and *Webatz*, situated in the Province
 “ of *Neutra*, and consisting of more than 60,000
 “ Souls, without being intermixed with Roman Ca-
 “ tholics, had the Misfortune, after a long and peace-
 “ able Enjoyment of their Religion, to be violently
 “ deprived of all their Churches and Schools, with
 “ their Dependencies and Revenues ; that had
 “ been confirmed to them, by Imperial or Royal
 “ Declarations and Letters of Protection : which
 “ has probably happened by the Advice and frivo-
 “ lous Insinuations of the Roman Clergy. They
 “ have deposed their Ministers from their Office,
 “ condemning them to lead a private Life ; and
 “ consequently the poor People, like wild Beasts,
 “ have no longer either Divine Service, or In-
 struction

" struction in the Christian Religion : and are on
 " that account alone, reduced to the most miserable
 " Condition, and most worthy of Pity. They
 " have assigned no other Reason, for violently
 " seizing on these Churches, than that they were
 " not particularly mentioned in the Rescript of the
 " Diet of Oldembourg, held in 1687 ; notwithstanding
 " it appears plainly enough, by the
 " general Tenour of the 25th and 26th Articles,
 " how ill-founded this Pretence is ; and that Li-
 " berty of Religion, is expressly reserved in it ,
 " by virtue of these Articles.

" 1. It is granted and confirmed, that the Pro-
 " testants of the *Confession of Augsburg*, should keep
 " the Churches they were actually possessed of ;
 " and consequently there was then neither Doubt
 " nor Demand of the Restitution of them. That
 " these six Communities were then in Possession
 " of their Churches, with the free Exercise of their
 " Religion, is therefore a certain Fact ; which,
 " 2. In 1721, was solemnly examined, and proved
 " by the Depositions of forty and five Witnesses,
 " confirmed by a solemn Act, under the Hand and
 " Seal of Count Palfi, then Royal Palatin ; and
 " as the Imperial Commissioners, caused the Te-
 " nouer of the Rescript of the said Diet to be ex-
 " ecuted, they never thought of making the least
 " Alteration, in the spiritual Affairs of these six
 " Communities : on the contrary, when in 1688,
 " some People of the Province undertook of their
 " own Head, by the Assistance of the Militia, to ap-
 " propriate these Churches to themselves, by Force of
 " Arms, and deprive them in an unheard-of and most
 " unjust Manner, of their most precious Jewel, that
 " is to say, their Liberty of Conscience and Reli-
 " gion ; the glorious Emperour Leopold, not only
 " absolutely disapproved of these Proceedings, but
 " caused Letters Patent of special Protection, to be
 " dis-

" dispatched under his Hand and Seal, and deli-
 " vered to the six Communities. After this, all
 " remained in Peace and Tranquillity, 'till 1700,
 " when the Province, and principally the Bayliff of
 " the Territory of *Erddoedi*, made a new Attempt
 " to usurp their Privileges, by making one of their
 " Ministers a Prisoner, turning him out of the
 " Church which he had served, and appropriating
 " it to himself: which was however amicably com-
 " promised, by the Intercession of *Frederick*, late
 " King of *Prussia*, and their Lordships the States
 " General; and the late Emperour declared, in a
 " Resolution delivered to the Ministers of those
 " two Powers, residing at *Vienna*, as appears by
 " the Testimony hereto annexed.

EGO infra scriptus Serenissimi atque Potentissimi
Regis in Borussiâ, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-
Camerarii, & Electoris Marchionis Brandenburgici, ad
Aulam Cæsaream Legatus Extraordinarius & Confilia-
rius intimus, testor hisce Præsentibus, quibus id scire
conveniret; Libellum supplicem nomine sex Ecclesiârum
Augustanæ Confessionis in Comitatu Nitriensi, in Hun-
gariâ, existentium, jussu Serenissimi Regis mei, tum
meâ, tum etiam aliorum Ministrorum Protestantium
ope, suæ Cæsareæ atque Regiæ Majestati, per Mini-
stros ejus principaliores, oblatum esse, taleque accepisse
Responsum. Cæsaream atque Regiam Majestatem magni
facere Intercessionem Potentissimi Regis in Borussiâ,
cæterorumque Principum Protestantium, ejusque seriam
esse voluntatem, ut negotium Religionis maneat in statu
quo, neque se permisurum ut fideles subditi sui ullâ
Ratione in Religione suâ, ejusque exercitio, turbentur,
bono itaque illos debere esse animo, neque de Clementiâ
Clementissimi Regis sui quidpiam dubitare, quam quem-
admodum Cæsarea atque Regia Majestas hactenus erga
Subditos in Hungariâ Augustanæ atque Helvetiæ Con-
fessioni addictos abundè declaravit, ita in posterum
etiam

etiam parem Clementiam, Gratiam atque Protectionem
iisdem non denegaturam fore; itaque Clementissimā Cæ-
sareā Regiā voluntate acquiescere, atque ulteriorem;
etiam ejusdem Declarationem expectare possunt: quam
ego, una cum ceteris Ministris, ultrò me promoturum
polliceor. Dabam Viennæ, Die 5. Martis, Anni 1721.

J. F. DE BERTHOLDI.

Translation of the foregoing Attestation.

" I, The underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary
" and Privy Counsellour of the Most Serene
" and Most Potent King of *Prussia*, Arch-Cham-
berlain of the Holy Roman Empire, Elector and
Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*, to the Imperial
Court; do attest by these Presents, to all whom
it may concern; That I, with the other Pro-
testant Ministers, did by my Sovereign's Order,
deliver a Memorial, in the Name of six Commu-
nities of the *Confession of Augsbourg*, in the County
of *Neutra*, and Kingdom of *Hungary*, to his Im-
perial and Royal Majesty, by his principal Mi-
nisters; and received this Answer. That his Im-
perial and Royal Majesty had a great Regard for
the Intercession of his Most Potent *Prussian* Ma-
jesty, and the other Protestant Princes, and that
it was his sincere Intention, the Affair of Reli-
gion should remain *in statu quo*, and would not
suffer his faithful Subjects, on any Account, to
be disturbed in the free Exercise of their Reli-
gion; that they ought therefore to have Courage,
and not doubt in the least of the Clemency of
their Most Clement King, which, as his Imperial
and Royal Majesty had hitherto abundantly
shewn to his *Hungarian* Subjects, of the *Augf-*
bourg and *Helvetick* Confessions, so he would also
continue the same Clemency, Favour and Pro-
tection, to them for the future: therefore they
may

" may rely on his Imperial and Royal Majesty's
 " Will, and even expect a farther Declaration from
 " him ; which I, jointly with the other Ministers,
 " voluntarily promise to promote. Given at Vi-
 " enna, the 5th of March, in the Year 1701.

J. F. BERTHOLDI.

" It appears by this Attestation, that every
 " Thing was not only to remain as it was before,
 " but that it was also his Imperial Majesty's Will
 " and Intention, that these six Communities should
 " not, in any Manner be disturbed or prejudiced
 " in the free Exercise of their Religion. This
 " Declaration was also acknowledged to be very
 " just, by the Emperour Joseph, of glorious Me-
 " mory, who, after the Hungarian Troubles were
 " pacified, assured the Protestants, that they should
 " be maintained in the free Exercise of their Re-
 " ligion, and in the Possession of the Churches which
 " they had, at the Time of the aforesaid Diet of
 " Oldembourg. Though the preceeding Reasons
 " and Motives may suffice to move your Imperial
 " Majesty's Heart also, naturally inclined to Mild-
 " ness, Justice and Goodness, and a Christian
 " Compassion for these six Communities, oppressed
 " and persecuted by the Roman Clergy, that they
 " may enjoy the salutary Effects, of the most
 " humble Recourse they have to your Imperial
 " Majesty's gracious Throne, and re-enter into
 " the Possession of their lost Churches : however,
 " as it is to be feared your Imperial Majesty, may
 " not be perfectly informed of the aforesaid Circum-
 " stances, and of the manifest Right of the said
 " Communities ; his Prussian Majesty being ac-
 " quainted with their lamentable Situation, has
 " taken very deeply to Heart, the Misery and
 " Calamity of so many Christians, of his own
 " Communion, sighing after some Relief, and who

" wander without Shepherds, and without Consolation for their Souls ; he cannot avoid, after the Example of the late King his Father, taking the Liberty, of granting them his most earnest Intercession with your Imperial Majesty, in the firm Hope it will have the same good Effect and Success, the late King his Father's formerly had ; because his Majesty now happily reigning, has not only given Proofs of an equal, and perhaps even still greater Attachment, to the Interests of the Imperial Family ; but also because he hopes, his Imperial Majesty, after the Example of the great and pious *Leopold*, possesses in the most eminent Degree, the same Glory of a perfect Piety, from whence springs paternal Love, and an equal Protection of his Catholick and Protestant Subjects. Consequently he hopes, that your Imperial Majesty will graciously please to give Order, that the Churches and Schools, taken from the six Communities, may be restored to them ; or at least, that some Houses of Prayer may be granted them in their Stead, where they may freely preach the Word of God, and administer the Holy Sacraments, publickly, and without Molestation : and for the same Purpose, that the Preachers and Ministers who have been driven away, may be recalled, and re-admitted to their Functions : and particularly that these six Protestant Communities may be maintained in their ancient Privileges, and the free Exercise of their Religion, and protected from all Violence.

" To conclude, his *Prussian* Majesty and the other Protestant Powers know very well, they can demand nothing of your Imperial Majesty, with regard to redressing of Religious Grievances in *Hungary*, which depend solely on your tender Clemency and Commiseration ; therefore his

Prussian

" *Prussian* Majesty besides promising to be very
 " thankful for it, offers also to grant the like
 " Protection and Assistance, on all Occasions, to
 " his own Roman Catholick Subjects, if not only
 " these six Communities, but also the Inhabitants
 " of fifteen other Villages, who are obliged to go
 " six or seven Leagues to Divine Service, to the
 " great Prejudice of their Commerce, shall also
 " at the same Time, enjoy this Imperial and Royal
 " Favour; who will continue their fervent Prayers
 " for the Preservation of your Imperial Majesty and
 " the Most Serene House of *Austria*, in the greatest
 " Prosperity, and that it may please the Divine
 " Being, to crown your just Arms with the most
 " glorious Success.

Thus his *Prussian* Majesty charitably embraced all Opportunities of making the Protestants sensible of the Effects of his Protection:

His Majesty, in the mean Time, caused the 10,000 Men he had ingaged to furnish, to march to the Emperour's Assistance, and intrusted the Command of them to General *Rhoder*. The *Russians*, on their Side, being resolved to push the Siege of *Dantzig* on with Vigour, which they had begun under Count *Munich*; demanded a Passage for their heavy Artillery, through his Majesty's Territories, which he immediately granted: but the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, the *French* Envoy at *Berlin*, having represented to him, that the most Christian King would look on such a Permission, as a Declaration of War, his Majesty revoked it; and even caused it to be intimated to General Count *Munich*, that he was highly displeased at his stopping all the Couriers, by which he interrupted the Communication and Correspondence between *Berlin* and *Koningsberg*.

His Majesty had been obliged to cause some of his Troops to march into *Mecklembourg*, under the Command of General *Schwerin*, for the Security of the People of that Dutchy, whom Duke *Charles-Leopold* threatened more than ever: and his Majesty's Office of Director of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, gave him fresh Employment this Year, by the Quarrel that happened, between the Burghers and Magistrates of *Mulhausen*.

The City of *Mulhausen*, which is situated in *Thuringia*, on the River *Unstrut*, within six German Miles of *Erfurt*, is counted among the Imperial Cities, and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Hanover*. It is remarkable for four large Suburbs, which makes it next to *Erfurt*, the largest City in *Thuringia*; and its Territory extends about two German Miles. It is governed by a Senate, composed of forty-eight Senators, who govern in such a Manner, that sixteen of them go out of the Regency every Year. The Burghers of this City, in 1728, complained to the Imperial Court that the Magistrates caused more Wood to be cut in the Forest, than they had a Right to do; upon which the Emperour appointed Baron *Kurtzrock*, Aulick Counsellour, Commissioner to inquire into this Affair, which he did very carefully: and his Report being intirely in favour of the Magistrates, who, he assured had not exceeded their Power; his Imperial Majesty gave a Decree for the Magistrates. The Burghers nettled to find themselves condemned, assembled in a riotous Manner, and held a Sort of Council among themselves, in which it was resolved to destroy the Forest; and they accordingly marched out of the City, with a Design to execute their Resolution. The Magistrates seeing that, caused the Militia to march to oppose them; and as the Burghers would not desist from their Project, they came to Blows, and there was a smart Action, in which

which several Persons were killed on both Sides ; and among them, the Captain of the Militia, and one of the Members of the Senate. The Imperial Court being informed of these Disorders, committed the Care of pacifying them, and bringing the Mutineers to Reason, to those of *Hanover*, *Wolfembuttle* and *Berlin* ; upon which, each of those three Courts, deputed a Commissioner, and sent them with three Companies of Soldiers to *Mulhausen*. The Burghers, who were Masters of the City, caused the Gentlemen Commissioners to be told, that as to their Persons, they would let them enter, and willingly receive them into their City ; but as to the Troops, they would never suffer them to set Foot in it ; on which Refusal, the Commissioners retired and went to *Nordhausen*.

As soon as our Monarch was informed of the Reception the Burghers of *Mulhausen* gave the Commissioners, he sent fresh Troops, with some Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Prince *Leopold* of *Anhalt* ; with express Orders to use Force, in Case the Burghers would not submit. The Burghers had drawn near 6000 of the neighbouring Peasants to their Party, which made them extremely insolent : but when they saw 2 or 3000 Regular Troops, with Artillery, they perceived very plainly the Matter was become serious : and after some Compliments, thought proper to submit ; and were very glad they were satisfied with punishing only some of the most guilty of them.

The City of *Dantzig*, persisting in their Refusal to acknowledge any other King of *Poland*, than *Stanislaus* ; was at last, in the Beginning of 1734, besieged in Form : and the Poles of *Stanislaus* and *Augustus*'s Parties, made a cruel War on each other. Count *Tarlo*, was defeated by *Sagrefski*, who was of the Elector of *Saxony*'s Party, in an Action that happened on the Frontiers of *Pomerania* ; and his

Troops were obliged to yield the Field of Battle. On the other Hand, the *French* Army, of more than 100,000 Men, being assembled on the *Rhine*, made a rapid Progress; having already taken Fort *Kehl*, and drawing near *Philippsbourg*, with a Design to form the Siege of it. The Emperour, who had already lost all his *Italian* Dominions, with surprising Rapidity; thought of nothing but defending his Frontiers on the Side of *Alsace*: and though he was at an immense Expence for it, had nevertheless accomplished the Assembling of a considerable Army to oppose the *French*; and, what was more, gave the Command of it to Prince *Eugene*. This engaged our Monarch to go and make a Campaign on the *Rhine*, desiring to be an Eye-Witness of the Conduct of that great General, share in his Glory, and improve himself in the Military Art, by his Instructions. The same Desire drew many other Princes to the Army of the Prince of *Savoy*; such as the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Duke of *Beveren*, the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, the Landgrave of *Darmstat*, the Markgrave of *Baden*, four Markgraves of *Brandenbourg*, five Princes of *Dessau*, the Prince of *Anhalt-Bernbourg*, the Princes *Maximilian* and *George* of *Hesse-Cassel*, Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtembourg*, the Duke of *Oels*, three Princes of *Baden-Dourlach*, three of *Saxe-Gotha*, the Hereditary Prince of *Darmstat*, the Prince of *Zollern*, the Prince of *Furstenberg*, the Prince of *Leichtenstein*, the Prince of *Lowenstein*, two Princes of *Waldeck*, Duke *Ferdinand* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Aremberg*, the Prince of *Rhinfels*, the Prince of *Saxe-Hilbourg-Hausen*, Prince *Charles* of *Beveren*, and Prince *Augustus-William*, his Cousin.

The *French* besieged *Philippsbourg*, and Prince *Eugene* came and encamped at *Weissenthal*, with a Design to succour the Place; and as his Army surrounded

rounded that of the *French*, every body imagined there would be a Battle. His *Prussian* Majesty in particular wished it more than any body; but the Thing was impracticable: for the *French* had intrenched themselves so well, that it would have been too great a Risk, to attack them in their Lines; so that they were obliged to be Spectators of the taking of *Philippsbourg*, and afterwards retire to *Bruchsal*. The King did not leave the Imperial Army, but followed it to its new Post; and the *French*, after the Reduction of *Philippsbourg*, repassed the *Rhine*, and went and encamped near *Wormes*, from whence they advanced as far as *Oppenheim*, as if they had a Design to besiege *Mayence*. Prince *Eugene* being informed of their Motions, detached General *Petrasch*, to observe them on the other Side of the *Rhine*; while he caused his Army to pass the *Neckar*: and the *French* learning this Motion of the Imperialists, retired behind the *Spirebach*.

They then thought there would have been an Action, the *French* publishing, that they had express Orders to give Battle to the Imperialists; but the Campaign ended in nothing but Marches and Counter-marches, which I have no Inclination to describe.

As soon as the Campaign was ended, the King returned into his Dominions; but when he was arrived at his Castle of *Moyland*, near *Calcar*, he was attacked by a very dangerous Illness; it was a violent Cholick in the Stomach, accompanied with a Swelling of the Legs, Arms and Lips: however, by the Ability of his Physicians, and especially of the celebrated *Erberfelt*, he happily recovered. His Majesty was not long before he returned to *Potsdam*, where he by Degrees perfectly re-established his Health; though not 'till after a Relapse, which at first made them loose all

Hopes: and the King himself was so thoroughly perswaded he should never recover, that he ordered his Tomb to be built in the Church of the Garrison at *Potsdam*; desiring to leave his Ashes to that City, which he had a particular Affection for, to the Prejudice of the Great Church at *Berlin*, which had for a long Time had the Honour, of being the Depository of the Bones of the Electors of *Brandenbourg*.

About this Time, the Markgrave of *Brandenburg-Schwedt*; married the Princess *Dorothy-Sophia*, his Majesty's Daughter; and King *Stanislaus*, flying before the *Russians*, after the Capitulation of *Dantzig*, took Refuge at *Königsberg*; seeking an Asylum in the Dominions of our Monarch, which the *Poles* could not give him.

The King not only granted him it, but when that Prince had a Mind, after the Peace, to return into *France*; his Majesty desired he would pass through his Dominions, bore his Charges every where, and would have the same Honours paid him, that were paid to himself. He retained him some Time at *Berlin*, shewed him a thousand Marks of Friendship, and made him a Present of a magnificent Coach, and a fine Set of Horses; in Return for which, *Stanislaus* sent him, a superb Suit of Tapestry Hangings, of the Manufacture of the *Gobelins*, valued at above 60,000 Crowns. But this was not the Tapestry the King desired; he had other Views, in the generous Reception he gave *Stanislaus*: he had a Mind by that, to engage the *French* Court not to cross him in his Pretensions on *Berg* and *Juliers*: and the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, had promised him, that the King his Master would never forget, what his *Prussian* Majesty had done in favour of *Stanislaus*; and would certainly give him Proof of it, in the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers*. But before I enter into the Particulars of

this

this Affair, it will be proper to acquaint the Reader, with the Original of the Disputes which then subsisted, between the House of *Prussia*, and those of *Saxony* and *Sulzbach*: and indeed, I could hardly entertain him with any Thing but Reviews, and Journeys from *Berlin* into *Prussia*, and from *Prussia* into the Country of *Cleves*; which would infallibly weary him.

The Dutchy of *Berg* or *Bergue*, lies in the Circle of *Westphalia*, on the Northern Side of the *Rhine*, which separates it from the Archbischoprick and Electorate of *Cologne*; and *Dusseldorf*, which lies on the Bank of the *Rhine*, is its Capital. This Dutchy came to the House of *Ravensberg*, in 1348; by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Adolph* of *Berg*, who married *Otho* Count of *Ravensberg*.

The County of *Ravensberg* lies also in the same Circle, between the Bishoprick of *Munster* and the Principality of *Minden*; it contains four Chatelanies or Bailiwicks, and *Bilefeld* is the Capital. *Ravensberg* and *Berg* passed into the House of *Mark*, by the Marriage of *Adolph* X. Count of *Cleves* and of *Mark*, with *Margaret* of *Berg*, Daughter of *Gerard* of *Cleves*, and *Margaret* of *Ravensberg* and *Berg*, and Grand-Daughter of *Margaret* Heiress of *Berg*.

The Dutchy of *Juliers* lies also in the same Circle, between the Dutchy of *Limbourg* and the Electorate of *Cologne*; and takes its Name from *Juliers* its Capital, which was founded by *Julius Cæsar*. This Dutchy came to the House of *Berg* and *Ravensberg*, by the Conquest *Adolph* made of it, from Duke *Renaud*.

The Lordship of *Ravestein*, lies in the *Low-Countries*, on the Southern Side of the *Meuse*, between the Dutchies of *Brabant* and *Gelderland*.

The Dutchy of *Cleves* lies also in the Circle of *Westphalia*, on both Sides of the *Rhine*, between the

the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Berg*, and *Gelderland*, the Electorate of *Cologne* and the *United Provinces*; its principal Places are *Cleves*, which gives Name to the Dutchy, *Duisbourg*, *Orsay*, *Wezel*, *Burick*, *Santen*, *Rées* and *Emmerick*.

All these Territories except the Dutchy of *Cleves*, were reunited, towards the latter End of the 15th Century, under one Sovereign, which was *William Duke of Juliers*; who having only one Daughter, named *Mary*, married her to *John III.* called the *Pacifick*, Duke of *Cleves*, and Count of *Marck*.

This was the Reason, that the Princes of the House of *Saxony*, who were Nephews of the Emperour *Frederick III.* believing these Fiefs were Male, and would therefore revert to the Emperour, in Default of Male Issue, after the Death of Duke *William*; resolved to take some Measures, in case that Accident should happen. *Frederick*, the *Pacifick*, Elector of *Saxony*, who dyed in 1464, left two Sons by *Margaret of Austria*, Sister of the Emperour *Frederick III.*; the eldest, named *Ernest*, who succeeded his Father in the Electorate; and *Albert*, Surnamed the *Courageous*, who did such important Services to the Empire and the House of *Austria*, that the Emperour, his Uncle, who was besides very glad to do any Thing for his Advantage, granted him in 1483, the Expectative of *Juliers*, and the other Dominions of *William Duke of Juliers*, whenever they should happen to be vacant, either by the Death of that Prince, or otherwise.

Maximilian I. Son of *Frederick*, confirmed this Expectative in 1486, soon after he was elected King of the *Romans*; and again in 1495, two Years after he had ascended the Imperial Throne: having a Mind, in case Duke *William* dyed without Male Issue, that his Dominions should immediately go to the Dukes *Ernest* and *Albert* of *Saxony*.

Duke *William* was very much displeased, to have his Inheritance thus disposed of, during his Life, to the Prejudice of his Daughter, who he pretended was his lawful Heireſ; because his Dutchy and the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravensberg*, were Female Fiefs, and had often been possessed by Women; and therefore maintained this Expectative was null.

This Duke marrying his Daughter in 1496, to *John* Duke of *Cleves*, declared her his Heireſ, and stipulated by the Marriage Contract, that the Dominions of his House, and those of *Juliers*, should be inseparable; and prevailed so far with the Emperour *Maximilian*, that he induced him, in 1508, to confirm this Disposition: and at the same Time, to prevent all Disputes that might arise, he capacitated this Princess and her Children, to possess Duke *William*'s Dominions, after his Decease. This Duke dying in 1511, *John* Duke of *Cleves* succeeded him, in Right of his Wife, and on surrendring the Dutchy of *Gueldre*, to the Emperour *Charles V.* obtained of him in 1521, the Investiture of the Dutchy of *Cleves*, and of the Dominions united to it.

The Princes of the House of *Saxony*, were sensibly displeased, at being abandoned by the Elector on this Occalion; however, all the Reparation they could get for it, was, that *John* Duke of *Cleves* and of *Juliers*, and the Dutchesſ *Mary* his Wife, married their Daughter *Sibilla*, to *John-Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, in 1526; and agreed by the Marriage Contract, that their Dominions, in Default of Male Issue of their Bodies, should go to their Daughter *Sibilla*, and her Descendants. This Marriage Contract was confirmed by the Emperour *Charles V.* in 1544, who had Occasion to keep fair with the Elector of *Saxony*, to obtain his Affilance against *France*, with whom *Charles* was then at War.

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The Emperour *Charles V.* in 1546, preparing to attack *John-Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and consequently not caring whether he obliged or disobliged him ; Duke *William II.* Son of *John* and *Mary*, who then married the Daughter of *Ferdinand*, the Emperour's Brother, at *Ratisbon*, obtained this Privilege of the Emperour ; that in case he had no Male Issue, the Daughters he might have by that Marriage, and their Descendants, should inherit his Dominions. *Ferdinand I.* having ascended the Imperial Throne, confirmed this Privilege in 1559, and added to it, that all the Dominions of the House of *Cleves* and of *Juliers*, should be inseparable ; which was afterwards confirmed again, by the Emperours *Maximilian II.* and *Rodolph II.* *William II.* had two Sons and four Daughters ; the eldest of which Sons died very young, and the other was named *John-William*. The eldest of the Daughters, in 1572, married *Albert-Frederick*, Duke of *Prussia* ; and Duke *William*, Father of the Princess, stipulated by the Marriage Contract, that she and her Children should inherit his Dominions, if his Son *John-William* died without Issue : and in that Case, that no Innovation should be made in his Dominions, to the Prejudice of the Roman Catholick Religion, which he professed. This Princess died before her Brother *John-William*, leaving an only Daughter, named *Ann*, who was married to *John-Sigismund*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*. The second Daughter of *William*, named also *Ann*, was married to *Philip-Louis*, Duke of *Neubourg*. And the third, named *Magdalen*, to *John*, Duke of *Deux-Ponts*. These two Princesses, in consideration of the Fortunes their Father gave them, renounced his Inheritance, in favour of their eldest Sister ; who nevertheless intailed all his Dominions on *Ann*, in case *Mary-Eleanor* had no Issue, and afterwards on

Magdalen,

Magdalen, in case *Ann* had no Issue : and as those two Princes were Protestants also, as well as the Duke of *Prussia*, he took the same Precaution also, in their Marriage Contracts, in favour of the Roman Catholick Religion.

Lastly, the fourth Daughter of Duke *William II*, named *Sibilla*, was married, after the Duke her Father's Death, to *Charles Marquis of Burgaw*, who was of the House of *Austria*; and made no Renunciation, as the others had done.

John-William Duke of Berg, of Juliers and of Cleves, died in 1609, leaving no Male Heir; so that there were as many Pretenders to the Succession, as there had been Sisters; without counting *Francis Gonzaga*, Duke of *Nevers*, who bore the Title and Arms of *Cleves*, as descended from *Engelbert*, Son of *John I. Duke of Cleves*, and *Elizabeth of Nevers*; and the Count of *Maulevrier*, descended from the House of *Marck*; the Title and Arms of which he bore. But the most powerful of these Pretenders, and whose Claims were best founded, were 1st, The Elector of *Brandenbourg*, *John-Sigismund*, in Right of his Wife, representing *Mary-Eleanor*, Mother of that Princess, and eldest Daughter of *William II*; 2dly, *Wolfgang-William*, Son of *William-Louis*, Count Palatine of *Neubourg*, in Right of his Mother *Ann*, second Daughter of Duke *William II*. who was the next in the Intail, by her Marriage Contract, after her elder Sister; 3dly, *John*, Count *Palatine*, Duke of *Deux-Ponts*, Son of *Magdalen*, third Daughter of Duke *William II*. next in the Intail, after her Sister *Ann*; 4thly, *Charles of Austria*, Marquis of *Burgaw*, Son of the Archduke *Ferdinand*, Brother of the Emperour *Maximilian II.* in Right of his Wife *Sibilla*, fourth Daughter of *William II*; and 5thly, the House of *Saxony*, by virtue of the Concessions, Expectatives and Investitures, of the Emperours since *Frederick III.*

Ten Days after the Death of Duke *John-William*, the eldest Son of the Duke of *Neubourg*, went to *Dusseldorf*, the Capital of the Dutchy of *Berg*, to take Possession of all the Dominions of that Inheritance; in Right of the Dutchesse *Ann*, his Mother: and on the 12th of *April* published a Manifesto to justify his Right, which he founded principally on the Privileges granted to Duke *William II.* in 1546, and 1559, by which, in Default of Male Issue, his Dominions were to descend to his Daughters, *without being seperated*; so that the eldest Daughter of Duke *William*, who had married *Albert-Frederick*, Duke of *Prussia*, being dead, he pretended that his Mother, who was the second Daughter of Duke *William*, and the eldest of those who were living, ought to inherit the whole Dominions, which was contrary to the Contracts of Marriage, signed by the Father of those Princesses, when they were betrothed to the aforesaid Princes. The Elector of *Brandenbourg*, much about the same Time, published another Manifesto, in which he maintained, that by divers Acts and Constitutions of the Emperours *Ferdinand I.* *Maximilian II.* and *Rodolph II.* all the Dominions of the Succession of *Cleves* and of *Juliers*, were indivisible; and had been intailed on the Princess *Mary-Eleanor*, the Mother of his Wife, and her Descendants, by the Marriage Contract, in case Duke *John-William* died without Issue: so that the Electress his Wife, being the Daughter of *Mary-Eleanor*, whom she represented, the other younger Sisters could lay no Claim to that Inheritance, especially the Dutchesses of *Neubourg* and *Deux-Ponts*, because they had renounced it by their Marriage Contracts. All this being true, it is not necessary to be a great Lawyer, to judge that the Elector of *Brandenbourg's* Right was the clearest.

This Prince therefore immediately sent his Brother *Ernest* to maintain his Rights, and in Consequence

quence took Possession of one Part of those Territories, while the young Duke of *Neubourg* possessed the other. But there was a Thing very much to be feared ; which was, that while these two Princes were mutually endeavouring to expel each other, by force of Arms, a third might interpose and make himself Master of the best Fortresses ; for which Reason, *Maurice*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, their common Friend, advised them to unite their Interests. The Emperour *Rodolph* II. used his utmost Endeavours, to hinder those two Princes coming to an Agreement : but in Spite of all his Art, he could not prevent the two Competitors, concluding a Treaty at *Dortmund*, in the County of *Marck*, by which they ingaged on both Sides, to remit their Dispute to the Decision of Arbitrators, or terminate it by an amicable Accommodation ; and that in the mean Time, if any Person should attempt to disturb them in the Possession of these Countries, they should join their Forces to repel the Enemy.

The Emperour was extremely provoked at this Treaty, and sent the Archduke *Leopold*, his Cousin, who though Bishop of *Strasbourg*, commanded his Army in *Bohemia*, with the Title of Commissioner of the Empire ; which Prince came into the Dutchy of *Juliers*, and made himself Master of the strongest Fortresses in it. The King of *France* (*Hen. IV.*) seeing that, joined with the Princes in Possession ; the United Provinces did the same, and Part of the Empire followed their Example : the other Part united with the Emperour ; but that did not hinder Prince *Maurice* of *Orange* from taking of *Dusseldorf*, and obliging the Imperialists by Degrees, to evacuate almost all the Posts they had taken in those Dutchies. *Rodolph* had no Reason to be pleased with the Event of this War ; and though he endeavoured to interest the Roman Catholick

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Religion in it, yet the Princes of that Communion, gave him but very little Assistance ; because they perceived, he acted only from the Motive of private Interest. For this Reason, he endeavoured to be reconciled with the Elector of *Saxony*, and offered to confer the Dominions in Dispute, on him ; provided he could prove he had a better Right to them, than the other Princes ; that he should make no Alteration there, with Regard to Religion ; and that he should reimburse him and the Archduke, for the Expence of the War made on this Account ; and satisfy the Pretensions of the Marquis of *Burgaw*, and the Duke of *Nevers*. But this Plan, which the Emperour afterwards proposed to the Diet, assembled at *Prague*, for the Regulation of this Difference, was rejected by most of the Princes and States, of both Parties ; because it was thought more proper to imbroil Affairs, than terminate them. Lastly, after many useless Conferences, the two Competitors signed a Treaty at *Dusseldorf*, the 11th of *May*, 1624, by which it was expressly stipulated, that both Sides should keep Possession of what they had ; that, with regard to the House of *Neubourg*, this Right should remain to all the Male Descendants ; but if that Branch should happen to fail, or be extinguished sooner or later, that then the Possession *in solido* of those two Duchies should revert to the Elector of *Brandenbourg* ; as the only Master and Possessor of all the Dominions of *Cleves*, of *Juliers*, and of *Berg* ; and in this case, that those Dominions should be for ever reduced under one sole Government, according to the Decisions and Confirmations of the Imperial Court.

I think what I have related concerning the Original of this famous Dispute, will be sufficient to give a Reader of tolerable Attention and Judgment a good Idea of it ; and shall not enter more minutely

minutely into it, for fear of wandering from my Subject. I shall only add, that these Divisions were not finally adjusted, 'till the Peace of *Westphalia* confirmed those Princes, in the Possession of what they had, without making any Mention, of the Pretensions of the House of *Saxony*. And one would have thought this Affair, which had occasioned above twenty Treaties, and Wars, in which good Part of *Europe* had ingaged, ought not for a long Time, to have rekindled the Flame of Discord; when at last, a new Cause of Broils had like to have arisen in our Days, which I will briefly describe.

Charles-Philip of *Neubourg*, Elector *Palatine*, born the 4th of *November*, 1661, was the Prince who had like to have occasioned these fresh Disturbances. He was the Son of *Philip-William* of *Neubourg*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who was called to the Electorate after the Extinction of the Branch of *Simmeren*, in 1685: and succeeded his Brother *John-William*, in the Electoral Dignity, who died on the 8th of *June*, 1716. He is the same who had all those Disputes, with the Reformed in the *Palatinate*, which I have mentioned before, concerning the Church of the *Holy-Ghost*; and was a Prince endowed with many great Qualities, and among the rest, with an uncommon Goodness and Clemency. He married on the 24th of *July*, 1688, *Louisa-Charlot*, Princess of *Radzivil*, Daughter of *Bogislaus*, and Widow of *Louis* Markgrave of *Brandenbourg*, who died the 25th of *March* 1695; and for his second Wife, on the 15th of *December* 1703, *Theresa Catherine*, Princess *Lubomirski*, who died the 17th of *January* 1712; and all the Issue he had by her died in their Infancy. By his first Wife he had one Daughter, named *Elizabeth-Augusta*, born the 17th of *March* 1692, and married the 2d of *May* 1717, to *Joseph-Charles-Emanuel*, Hereditary

Prince of *Sultzbach*, who dyed the 18th of *July* 1729; and she dyed in *January* 1728. By this Means the Elector *Palatine* then reigning, was without Male Issue, and very much advanced in Years; which occasioned the *Prussian* Court to think of securing to itself, the Possession of the Dutchie of *Berg* and *Juliers*, by virtue of the Rights I have mentioned. The Court of *France* at first flattered the Monarch, whose History I am writing, in the Views he had on this Succession; but as soon as the *Polish* Affairs were concluded, and the Most Christian King had made Peace with the Emperour, the *French* Ministry seemed to forget their Promises, and intend to support the Interests of a Prince, to whom they had no Obligations, while Gratitude ought to have inviolably attached them to those of his *Prussian* Majesty.

The Prince, for whom *France* seemed to interest herself, was the young Prince of *Sultzbach*, who is descended from *Augustus Palatine of Newbourg-Sultzbach*, the youngest Brother of *Wolfgang-William*, and Son, as well as he, of *Ann of Cleves*. It seemed as if the Line of *Wolfgang-William* being extinct, and that of his Brother *Augustus* succeeding naturally to all its Rights, that the Possession of the Part adjudged to the House of *Neubourg* by the Treaties of Partition, ought naturally and of Right to remain to the Prince of *Sultzbach*, in whom the Rights of the Dutchesse *Ann* are reunited: but our Monarch foreseeing this Objection, did not want good Reasons to shew that he was the only one, who had a Right to claim the whole Succession. I could make a very large Volume of the Pieces only, which the House of *Saxony*, and those of *Prussia* and *Sultzbach*, have published to explain their Pretensions, and mutually refute each other; but I will relate none of them, for fear of being obliged,

obliged, by reason of the Connexion these Sorts of Writings have with one another, to relate them all. But *Frederick-William*, foreseeing very well he should be obliged to defend his Rights, otherwise than by Writing, stood on his Guard. His Troops were continually exercised, and every Spring, from the General to the Drummer, were to be in a Readiness to march; so that this Monarch could, in a very short Time, cause 50,000 Men to act, in the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*. In the Beginning of the Year 1737, he reinforced the Garrisons of the Country of *Cleves*, and sent *Sonsfeld's* Regiment of Dragoons thither; he augmented the Magazines, sent a new Train of Artillery to *Wézel*, and with that, had Money in his Coffers. *France* fearing this Affair would set all *Europe* in a Flame, desired to have it amicably accommodated; and had the Address, to make the Emperour enter into her Views: who on this Occasion, forgot his Quality of supreme Judge of the Empire, which the Emperours have always been very jealous of, to become a Mediator. *France* was not satisfied with having drawn his Imperial Majesty, into the Plan she had formed in favour of the Prince of *Sultzbach*, and which, she desired, under Pretence of maintaining the Peace of *Europe*; but she also laboured to bring the States General and the King of *Great-Britain* into it. It was not difficult for her to succeed with the States General, whose Proximity to the Countries in Dispute, must naturally incline them, to keep them from being the Seat of War, as much as they possibly could; and as to *Great-Britain*, her Interests were too much connected with those of *Holland*, for her not to come into the pacifick Measures *France* affected. It is even pretended, there was a Treaty concluded at that Time, on account of this Succession, between the Electors

of *Bavaria*, *Palatine* and *Cologne*, under the Guaranty of *France*; the Motive, or Pretence of which, was the Preservation of the Roman Catholick Religion, in the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*: I say Pretence, because every Body knows the Roman Catholick Religion is in no more Danger, in his *Prussian* Majesty's Dominions, than in the midst of *Old-Castile*; especially when the Protestants are not oppressed, by the Roman Catholick Princes of the Empire.

The Court of *France*, in the mean Time, left no Stone unturned, to concert with the Emperour, the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General, the Means for preventing Extremities, in case the Elector *Palatine* should happen to die; but as it is the common Fate of this Sort of Negotiations, to consume much Time; his *Prussian* Majesty, weary of all these Delays, had a Mind to try, whether he could not himself come to such an Agreement with the Elector *Palatine*, as would prevent what the four plotting Powers seemed so much to apprehend; and with that View, sent Count *Degenfeld-Schomberg* to the Court of the Elector *Palatine*, to make the following Propositions to him.

“ 1. That his Majesty was ready, after the Extinction of the present Male Line of the House of *Neubourg*, to yield and deliver up the whole Dutchy of *Juliers*, in full Property, to the Prince of *Sultzbach*; retaining for himself and his Heirs only the Dutchy of *Berg*, including in it its Capital City of *Dusseldorf*, with the Lordships of *Ravenstein*, *Winenthal* and *Breckens-Sant*, notwithstanding it is notoriously true, that those Territories are of much less Value, than the Dutchy of *Juliers*.

“ 2. That to obviate all Sort of Doubt that “ might

“ might arise hereafter, with regard to this Cession,
 “ his Majesty offered to renounce for ever, both
 “ for himself, and for his Descendants Male and
 “ Female, the eventual Reversion, reserved by his
 “ former Propositions ; and at the same Time, all
 “ his Right, and all his Pretensions, to the said
 “ Dutchy of *Juliers*.

“ 3. That his Majesty consented moreover, that
 “ the Fortifications of the City of *Dusseldorf* should
 “ be razed.

“ 4. That when the Agreement should be made on
 “ this Footing, and confirmed by his Imperial Ma-
 “ jesty, and guarantied by *France* and the Maritime
 “ Powers ; his Majesty engaged to pay in ready
 “ Money, to the Elector *Palatine*, for the Use of
 “ the Prince of *Sultzbach*, the Sum of One Million
 “ of Crowns, in Money of *Germany*.

“ 5. That his Majesty would engage besides, as
 “ soon as the Dutchy of *Berg*, with the Lordships
 “ of *Ravenstein*, *Winenthal* and *Breckens-Sant* should
 “ be delivered to him, to make a Present to
 “ each of the three Princesses, Daughters of the
 “ late *Joseph-Charles*, Hereditary Prince of *Sultz-*
 “ *bach*, and the late Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter
 “ of the Elector of *Palatine*, of the Sum of 50,000
 “ Crowns, Money of *Germany*, free, and without
 “ any Reversion ; making together 150,000 *German*
 “ Crowns.

“ 6. That besides this Present, his Majesty would
 “ give to each of the three Princesses, at the Time
 “ of their Marriage, for a Fortune, free, and with-
 “ out Repetition, the Sum of 30,000 *German* Crowns.

When the King made these Propositions to the
 Elector *Palatine*, he gave him to the 1st of the
 Month of *May*, that is to say, about four Months,
 to consider of them ; but his Electoral Highness

was some Time longer before he returned an Answer, than the King imagined, at last, however, his Majesty received the following one.

" HIS most Serene Highness the Elector *Palatine*, having attentively examined the Propositions made to him, by his *Prussian* Majesty, for accommodating the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers*; acknowledges them to be very favourable, considering the Right his *Prussian* Majesty pretends to have to that Succession: and if these Propositions were not evidently liable to Dispute, his Highness the Elector *Palatine* should long since have determined to accept them. That he should even have returned an Answer before the 1st of *May*, the Time fixed by his *Prussian* Majesty, for his accepting them; but had deferred explaining himself on this important Subject, in order to examine his *Prussian* Majesty's Pretensions, more attentively: and having at last found nothing, in several authentick Writings, on which his *Prussian* Majesty can found the said Pretensions; he could no longer delay acquainting him with his real Intentions, with regard to this Affair. His Highness the Elector *Palatine* also admits, that the Propositions made by his *Prussian* Majesty, supposing that Prince to have a Right to the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, are very advantageous; but they cease to be so, when his own indisputable established Rights, are attentively considered, and those by which the Prince of *Sultzbach* succeeds him, as presumptive Heir: and consequently, that it is impossible for him to reconcile these last Rights, with those of his *Prussian* Majesty; and from thence necessarily ensues, that he is not only unable to accept the Propositions made to him, by that Prince, but

" cannot

" cannot even make them serve for the Basis of an
 " Accommodation. His Electoral Highness, de-
 " termined by the Fear of injuring his Successor's
 " Rights, on this Occasion, flatters himself, how-
 " ever, that the Tranquillity of the Dutchies of
 " Berg and Juliers, will not be disturbed by the
 " Impossibility he is under, of complying with
 " his *Prussian* Majesty's Desire, with regard to
 " this Accommodation. That the Elector *Palatine*
 " has nothing more to do, but intreat the Powers,
 " who have interposed their good Offices in this
 " Affair; to employ them at present for the Pre-
 " servation of Peace, in the two Territories whose
 " Succession is contested: and even hopes those
 " Powers, knowing the Justice of his Rights, and
 " those of his Successor, will take the necessary
 " Measures, to prevent their being disquieted by
 " Acts of Violence.

The concerting Powers judged very well by this Answer of the Elector *Palatine*, that they must not think of accommodating this Affair, during his Life; but only of taking Measures to prevent Violence, when the Succession should happen to be open. To this End, they thought it would be best to procure the Prince of *Sultzbach*, in the mean Time, the provisional Possession of the Countries in Question; and guaranty it to him, till the Cause was either decided by Arbitrators, or the Affair terminated by an amicable Agreement. With this View they caused two Memorials to be delivered*, one to the *Prussian* Court; and the other to the *Palatine*; that which was delivered to the *Prussian* Court, was conceived in these Terms.

* On the 10th of February 1738.

" HIS Most Christian Majesty, having in Concert with his Imperial Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces, considered the Consequences that may result from the Death of his most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, to the Prejudice of the Publick Tranquillity, if they were not provided against by an amicable Agreement; and that an Affair of this Importance, can neither be better, nor more speedily adjusted, than by the Concurrence of impartial Powers whose sole Object being the Preservation of the Peace of Europe, are perswaded his Prussian Majesty will be equally pleased with them all, for the Pains they propose to take with this salutary View; and that he will please to accept their Mediation, to terminate the Differences on account of the eventual Succession of Berg and Juliers, in an amicable Manner, and the Invitation they give him, to authorise his Minister at the Hague, for that Purpose, or send some others thither, sufficiently authorised to enter into Conference and Negotiation on this Affair.

" The said four Powers, after mature Deliberation, do all unanimously agree in thinking, that to hasten, and hold the Conferences for an Accommodation with Hope of Success, it is necessary they should in the first Place have Security, that nothing shall be undertaken, during the Course of the Negociation, that may violate the publick Repose and Tranquillity; and to this End, they above all Things intreat his Prussian Majesty, that he will please to declare, and engage, that he will make no Attempt, during the Course of these Negotiations, to make himself Master of the Dominions and Countries which

“ which are the Subject of the Dispute, by Force
“ of Arms, or of any Part of them, under any
“ Pretence whatever, even though his most Serene
“ Highness the Elector *Palatine*, which God for-
“ bid, should happen to die in the mean Time.

“ With regard to the Term to be fixed for the
“ Negotiation, the four united Powers are per-
“ swaded, that it would be proper it should not be
“ less than two Years; but that this Term, or
“ another shorter, ought to recommence, from the
“ Day of the most Serene Elector *Palatine*’s Death,
“ if contrary to all Hopes, it should happen be-
“ fore the Conclusion of the Accommodation.

“ The aforesaid Powers are too well convinced
“ of his *Prussian* Majesty’s upright Intentions, to
“ doubt of his concurring in this Measure, which
“ seems necessary, and the only one practicable,
“ to be able to begin the Conferences for an Ac-
“ commodation, with any Hope of Success: and
“ as the Time is so precious, they cannot avoid
“ demanding an Answer, as speedily as possible.
“ And as it is equally necessary to take the same
“ Security from the Elector *Palatine*, the aforesaid
“ four Powers have also charged their Ministers
“ at *Manheim*, to deliver a like Memorial to his
“ Highness, a Copy of which is hereto annexed;
“ that his *Prussian* Majesty may see they have taken
“ all possible Precautions, that these provisional
“ Measures, which would become necessary in case
“ of the most Serene Elector’s sudden Death, may
“ not in the least prejudice his Rights. They
“ equally flatter themselves, that his Highness the
“ Elector *Palatine* will not refuse the previous
“ Engagement they require of him, and that he
“ will not draw on himself the just Reproaches
“ of four so considerable Powers; who propose
“ jointly and firmly to support the Character of

“ Im-

" Impartiality, which they have in common a-
" dopted.

This Memorial was not agreeable to the Taste of our Monarch, and that addressed to the Elector *Palatine*, pleased him still less; as will appear by the Answer he made to the four Concerting Powers, of which this is a Copy.

" THE King of *Prussia* sees with much Satisfaction and Thankfulness, that his Imperial Majesty, the King of *Great-Britain* and the King of *France*, with their High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Provinces, will please to employ their Mediation, to procure an amicable Accommodation of the Differences subsisting between his *Prussian* Majesty and the Prince of *Sultzbach*, on account of *Juliers* and *Berg*.

" His Majesty's Sentiments for the Preservation of the Publick Tranquillity, are perfectly answerable to those of the four Concerting Powers; and his Majesty flattering himself, their Mediation will be impartial, in the whole, and throughout the whole, when it shall take Place, will never do any Thing that may disturb such respectable Labours: provided, contrary to all Expectation, Steps injurious to his Glory and Interests, do not oblige him to change his Sentiments.

" The only Thing that gives his Majesty Pain, is, that he finds in the Memorial, presented the 10th of this Month, to the Court of *Manheim*, Expressions that seem to indicate a Design, of giving the Prince of *Sultzbach*, a Provisional Possession of *Berg* and *Juliers*.

" His Majesty cannot comprehend, how such a
" Measure

“ Measure can be reconciled with the Impartiality
 “ of a Mediation ; or under what Shadow of
 “ Justice, he can be deprived of the Rights of
 “ Possession, which belong to him, with regard to
 “ the said Dutches ; and a Prince be invested with
 “ them, who of himself has none at all ; not even
 “ a Demand, that has been decreed him, by any
 “ proper Judge. It is impossible for his Majesty,
 “ how ever great his Deference may be, in other
 “ Respects, for the four Concerting Powers, to
 “ consent to it. He would injure his Interests,
 “ by yielding to it ; and there is neither Reserva-
 “ tion, nor Restriction, nor Modification, that
 “ can encourage him to do it.

“ For which Reason, his Majesty promises him-
 “ self from the Equity, of the four aforesaid
 “ Powers, that they will not ground on this Idea ;
 “ and will have the Goodness to declare themselves
 “ on this Head, in such a Manner, that his Ma-
 “ jesty may be able to give farther Answers, to the
 “ Memorials delivered here, by the Ministers of
 “ the aforesaid Powers. Berlin, the 19th of Febru-
 “ ary, 1738.

Signed,

A. BORCKE.

PODEWILS.

THULEMEYER.

The War which the Emperour had at this Time with the *Turks*, and the Efforts of *France*, *Great-Britain*, and the *States General*, to induce the *Ottoman Port*, to put an End, by a firm Peace, to this War which became dayly more unsuccessful to the Emperour ; these Things suspended the Negotiations, concerning the Affair of the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers* ; and the Concerting Powers thought proper to wait for a more favourable Opportunity to resume them.

Our

Our Monarch in the mean Time having learned that the Emperour, as Duke of *Brabant*, had abrogated and annulled some Decrees issued from the *Prussian* Tribunal established at * *Herstal*; caused a Protestation to be published and fixed up, against this Enterprise of the Imperial Court; pretending this Lordship was a free, and immediate Fief of the Empire, over which, consequently, neither the Council of *Brabant*, nor the Emperour as Duke of it, had any Sort of Jurisdiction. This Affair had no other Consequences; the Court of *Brabant*, not being willing to renounce its Rights over that Barony, and the *Prussian* Court reserving to itself the Privilege, of protesting against the Pretensions, of that of *Brabant*, as often as ever Occasions shall offer.

In the Beginning of the Year 1740, our Monarch had like to have quarrelled again with the Republick of *Poland*. The Abbot of a Convent, named *Paradise*, situated in the Palatinat of *Posnania*, caused two *Prussian* Soldiers to be arrested; and would not release them, notwithstanding his Majesty's Intreaty to have them. The Monarch irritated, ordered a Detachment of two Companies of

* It is a Castle, Village and Barony of the Low-Countries, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the Eastern Bank of the River *Meuse*, one League below the City of *Liege*. It was formerly a Royal House of the Kings of *France*; *Pepin*, Father of *Charles Martel*, was so charmed with the Situation of this Place, that he caused a Castle to be built there, and made it his ordinary Residence; from whence he was afterwards called *Pepin Herstal*, to distinguish him from *Pepin the Short*, Father of *Charlemagne*. Some Authors derive the Name *Herstal*, from the Word *Haristallum*, which, in the Language of those Times, signifies, *Military Quarters*; but those who derive it from the Teutonick Words, *Herr*, signifying *Lord* or *King*, and *Stall*, a *Stable*; seem to have a better Foundation. As to the rest, this Lordship passed from the Dukes of *Brabant* to the Princes of *Orange*, from whom his *Prussian* Majesty inherited it.

Soldiers,

Soldiers, to go and surprise the Convent, and revenge on it the Detention of the two *Prussians*. This Order was executed ; the Soldiers pillaged the Convent, and flogged the Monks a little ; and the Abbot would doubtless have had his Share of the Whipping, if he had not found Means to escape. He went directly to *Dresden*, to demand Justice of his *Polish* Majesty, who signified to him, that he ought to address himself to the Republick ; which he did, but the Republick not thinking proper to embark itself in so delicate an Affair, was satisfied with complaining of it to his *Prussian* Majesty : and on that Monarch's not giving himself much Trouble, to make a Reparation for the Dammage done to the Convent by his Soldiers, which the Abbot made amount to 200,000 Florins ; they permitted a Detachment of *Poles*, to make an Inroad into the Dutchy of *Crossen* in *Silesia*, belonging to his *Prussian* Majesty, and sack a small Town there, by Way of Reprisals. This was all the Satisfaction the Monks of *Paradise* could get, for the Discipline given them by the *Brandenburg* Soldiers, against their Inclinations.

The Emperour having at last concluded a Peace with the *Turks*, they were going to bring the Affair, of the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers*, on the Stage again ; when our Monarch perceived himself attacked by a mortal Sicknes. This Prince had been in a declining Way, for some Time, and ever since the Illness he had, on returning from his Campaign on the *Rhine*, he had a Weakness remained in his Legs, that made him incapable of getting on Horseback, without making Use of a Sort of Foot-Stool, of two or three Steps : and he could not possibly lie at his Length in a Bed, without the Danger of being choaked, by the great Quantity of Flegm, that came from his Breast into his Throat ; which occasioned

occasioned his sleeping commonly on a Couch, the Back of which they could raise, or let down, just as they pleased ; or on a Bed, with several Pillows under his Head and Back.

Towards the latter End of *April*, his Majesty gave some Hopes, that he might recover his Health ; but they soon after were intirely convinced of the contrary. I think I cannot better satisfy the Reader's Curiosity, with regard to the Manner of this Monarch's Death, than by giving him the Relation of it, which was drawn up by M. *Cochius*, his Majesty's Chaplain, and sent to me from *Berlin*, by a Person of Distinction.

*EXTRACT of the Relation of the Last Moments
of his Majesty FREDERICK-WILLIAM, King
of PRUSSIA, drawn up by M. Cochius his
Chaplain at Potsdam, and dated the 17th of
June, 1740.*

" **O**N Friday, *May* the 27th, at nine of the
" Clock in the Evening, M. *Cochius* and
" M. *Oesfeld*, were sent for to the King. They
" found his Majesty grievously oppressed, and at-
" tacked by a violent Cough ; who immediately
" said to them : *Alas ! I can neither live nor die.*
" *I have sent for you to pray by me.* Upon which
" he made a pretty long Confession, of the Sins
" he had committed ; the Grief he felt for them ;
" the Blessings he had received from God ; the
" Confidence he had in the Satisfaction of Jesus
" Christ ; and the Resignation, with which he left
" this World. After this the two Ministers prayed
" one after the other ; but the King could hardly
" accompany them, on account of his violent
" Agitations. A Calm soon after succeeding this
" Rest-

“ Restlessness, the King began to praise the infinite
 “ Goodness of God, who had so liberally in-
 “ riched him, preferably to so many others; and
 “ so often made his Enterprises succeed, which he
 “ had thought impossible: and added, that as
 “ God had granted him so many Favours, he did
 “ not doubt but that he would also grant him that
 “ of Paradise.

“ M. *Cochius* said to him, that God had not
 “ only made him great, powerful and happy in
 “ this World; but had bestowed a much more
 “ excellent Blessing on him, by giving his only
 “ Son for the Salvation of his Soul, by honouring
 “ him with the Knowledge of him, and by sparing
 “ nothing, not even his paternal Chastisements, to
 “ procure him eternal Happiness: and added, that
 “ we could draw no Conclusion of the Certainty
 “ of our Salvation, from Temporal Blessings, un-
 “ less those Blessings had induced us, above all
 “ Things, to seek the Divine Grace and celestial
 “ Happiness; and that the Question was, whether
 “ we had received those temporal Favours, with
 “ Humility, whether we had enjoyed them with
 “ Thankfulness, and whether we had employed
 “ them to the Service and Glory of our Bene-
 “ factor.

“ The King replied, that he acknowledged him-
 “ self absolutely unworthy of the Blessings of God,
 “ and owned he had not been quite so thankful for
 “ them as they deserved; assuring him besides,
 “ that it was impossible for any Man to acknow-
 “ ledge them worthily.

“ M. *Cochius* made the King sensible, that no-
 “ thing was more proper to humble a faithful
 “ Soul, than the Consideration of the infinite
 “ Blessings and Mercy of his God; that this
 “ Thought put him in Mind of his own Nothing-
 “ ness,

" ness, and forced from him, that zealous and
 " thankful Emotion of King David ; *O Lord ! I*
 " *am too little for the Blessings thou bestowest on me.*
 " *O what is Man, that thou visitest him !*

" Some Moments after, the King enumerated
 " several Sins, that he had carefully avoided com-
 " mitting, such as Adultery, &c. It is very com-
 " mendable, to preserve one's self pure and spot-
 " less in those Respects, said M. *Cochius* ; but that
 " is not enough to obtain Salvation : we must not
 " rest satisfied with doing no Evil, but we must
 " also practise the Virtues that are prescribed us.
 " Christ cursed the Fig-Tree, not for bringing
 " forth bad Fruit, but because it was absolutely
 " barren ; to have done no Good, will be enough
 " to damn us. Upon this the King cryed out,
 " with great Signs of Humility and Contrition ;
 " *Alas ! it is but too true, that I ought to have*
 " *done much more Good, than I have, and even*
 " *could have done.* He added, however, That he
 " had always had a Veneration for the Clergy,
 " that he had heard the Word of God with Plea-
 " sure, and that he had frequented the Church
 " very much.

" M. *Cochius* replied, that the whole World
 " knew it, and that it would be difficult to find so
 " great a Prince as his Majesty, who had taken
 " so much Pains for the Clergy, built more
 " Churches, or more constantly attended Divine
 " Service ; and owned all that was very worthy
 " of Praise, and very glorious ; but added, that
 " it was not sufficient to quiet the Conscience, and
 " that true Christianity required much more : that
 " we ought above all Things, to dedicate our in-
 " ward Parts to God, give him our Heart and
 " Affections, and glorify him in our Bodies and
 " Souls. Some Time after this the King said ; *I*
 " *pray*

" pray God grant me an easy and happy Death. I
 " have some Reason to doubt of an easy Death, but
 " am assured of an happy one; because I put my
 " whole Trust in God, and in the Merits of my Sa-
 " viour. M. *Cochius*, at these Words, affected a
 " Moment's Silence, which made the King say to
 " him; *Have not I Reason, and have you any Ob-*
 " *jection to it? speak freely.* M. *Cochius* answered
 " him, that it was right to trust in the Mercy of
 " God, because he is faithful in his Promises; but
 " that to be well established in that Confidence,
 " we must have performed the Conditions, on
 " which those Promises are made. On which he
 " obtained the King's Leave to explain to him,
 " pretty much at large, what those necessary Con-
 " ditions of Salvation consisted in; and to that
 " Purpose, paraphrased the 3—9 Verses of the
 " 5th Chapter of the Gospel according to St. *Mat-*
 " *thew.* The Discourse lasted above half an Hour,
 " and the King attended to it with a sensible
 " Pleasure; which he signified to M. *Cochius* in
 " the most gracious Terms imaginable.

" Some Moments after, the King cried out,
 " *Ab! I am a wicked Man.* SIRE, replied M.
 " *Cochius*, that is a Confession which pleases me
 " much. 'Tis good to hear a great King openly
 " and publickly acknowledging himself a Sinner;
 " a Creature can never humble himself too much
 " before his Creator, or a Criminal before his
 " Judge. We are a thousand Times more guilty
 " than we can express, and your Majesty may
 " safely own with St. *Paul*, that you are one of
 " the greatest Sinners. Happy is he who confesses
 " his Sins to God, for he will obtain Pardon of
 " them! The King continued his Confession, in
 " these Words; *I am very cholerick, and subject to*
 " *Passion, I am easily provoked; my Anger kindles*

" suddenly, and against Will, but it is extinguished
 " as soon, and I am immediately sorry for it. M.
 " *Cochius* observed on this, that Anger is one of
 " the most dangerous Passions, especially in a So-
 " vereign; and that when it became predominant,
 " it infallibly excluded us from the Kingdom of
 " Heaven, the essential Character of which was
 " Charity: but that if we took Care to resist this
 " Passion, and repented of it, we need not doubt
 " of the Mercy of God.

" Another Time, the King speaking of his Ill-
 " nes, said; *I acknowledge the Mercy of God, in*
 " *afflicting me for these six Years, to put me in*
 " *Mind of my Weakness, and of my Mortality;*
 " *having Patience with me, and giving me Time to*
 " *recollect myself, and prepare for the eternal Man-*
 " *sions.*

" SIRE, replied *M. Cochius*, nothing can be said
 " more just, or more like a Christian, than what
 " your Majesty has said. The Strokes that come
 " from the Hand of a Father, are much rather
 " Blessings than Chastisements, because they tend
 " to our Conversion and eternal Happiness. No-
 " thing is more proper than Adversity, to bring a
 " Sinner who has strayed, into the right Way a-
 " gain; the heavier the Hand of God lies on him,
 " the more he sees his Wickedness, and the Danger
 " that surrounds him.

" The King after this seemed to desire Death;
 " *I am weary of Life*, said he, *I shall be glad to*
 " *dye*. A Christian, said *M. Cochius*, has not only
 " sufficient Consolation against the Fears of Death,
 " but even Death itself is a Source of Consola-
 " tion, and great Gain to him: and is what has
 " made a great Person say, *That a Christian goes*
 " *out of this World, in the same Manner as a sober*
 " *and virtuous Man rises from the Table, not out*
 " *of*

" of Aversion or Weariness, but because he is satisfied with what he has had there. The King liked this Thought very much.

" M. *Cochius* was sent for again to this Monarch, on *Tuesday*, at One of the Clock in the Morning. His Majesty was quiet, and in a very happy Disposition of Mind ; but his Body was extremely weak, and he had already a Sort of Ratling in the Throat, which prevented a continued Conversation : however M. *Cochius* took Advantage of all the happy Intervals that offered, to address some short Exhortations to him ; and dictate some pious Ejaculations, taken out of the Holy Scriptures. And thus the remaining Part of this Night passed, which was the last of the King's Life.

" Notwithstanding this Prince's Weakness in these melancholly Moments, he had still Strength enough to utter several remarkable Expressions. He complained of the Violence of his Malady, and feared it would still continue a long Time, and that his End was not so near as he had flattered himself.

" M. *Cochius* made new Efforts to comfort and fortify the King, by representing to him, that he ought not to be discouraged, because the Temptation, though ever so severe, would be inestimably rewarded ; that as he was so near gaining the Victory, he ought to make a resolute Defence, and the Certainty of Triumph make him stedfast in the Faith. *The harder, SIRE,* said he, *your Labour is, the more you suffer, the greater will be your Wages ; Be of good Courage, and strengthen yourself in the Lord.*

" *I have weaned my Heart,* said the King to him, *from all the Objects of its Affections ; from my WIFE, from my CHILDREN, from my ARMY,*

" from the whole WORLD. What Happiness for
 " you, SIRE! replied M. Coehius, 'tis the Mark
 " of a faithful Christian; he loves God above all
 " Things: Sin consists only, in an inordinate Love
 " for the Creatures. 'Tis true, answered the King,
 " Man's Perverseness consists in that. O Vanity of
 " Vanities! the least Breath of Air dissipates all this
 " false Happiness. I have also given Way to this
 " Vanity; but blessed be God, I have renounced it
 " for ever.

" The King at last complained of the Weakness
 " of his Memory; I remember very well, said he
 " to M. Coehius, what you said to me four Days
 " ago; but I have forgot what you said to me last
 " Night. I am no longer able to pray to God, for I
 " have forgotten all my Prayers. M. Coehius upon
 " this represented to him, that the Essence of
 " Prayer did not consist in the Words, but in the
 " Mind and Thoughts. The King being put into
 " Bed again, about Five o'Clock, M. Coehius
 " prayed by him; after which he said to him;
 " Farewel, Sir, we shall, in all Appearance, see
 " each other no more in this World.

" These Words affected the Clergyman so much,
 " that he retired to give the freer Course to his
 " Tears. About eleven of the Clock he was sent
 " for again in great Haste; and found the King in
 " a great Fainting-Fit: however, he prayed by
 " him with a loud Voice, fearing he should not be
 " heard; but the King being come to himself
 " again, said to him, don't speak so loud. He
 " fainted several Times successively, after which,
 " he asked every Time, offering his Pulse, how
 " long he had still to live. Somebody answered,
 " SIRE, you are very weak; your Life will unhappily
 " soon be at an End. No, said the King, don't say
 " unhappily. Upon this, calling for a Looking-
 " Glais,

" Glass, and looking on himself in it, *Thus far, said he, I am dead already.* Upon which M. Cochius applied to him, these Words of our Saviour to his Disciples; *When you shall see these Signs, rejoice, for the Time of your Deliverance draweth nigh.* Then the King cryed out; *Lord Jesus, I live in thee, I die in thee; Thou art Gain to me, both alive and dead.*

" Thus died this great Monarch, on the 31st of May, 1740, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, in the midst of the Prayers and Exhortations of his two Pastors, Mess. Cochius and Oesfeldt.

The King, some Days before his Death, would himself regulate the Ceremony of his Funeral, and did it with all possible Presence of Mind, in a Writing addressed to the Prince Royal his Son, and dictated by his Majesty, in these Words.

MY DEAR SON,

I Had a Mind to give you the following Instructions, that you might know what I would have you do with my Body, after it shall have pleased the MOST HIGH to take me out of this World. My Intention then is,

1. *That after I am dead, they wash my Body, put me on a clean Shirt, and extend me on a Table of Wood; and that after having shaved me, and made me very clean, they cover me with a Cloth, and leave me in that Situation about four Hours; at the End of which Time, they shall open my Body, in the Presence of Lieutenant-General Bodenbroeck, of Colonel Derschau, of Colonel Einsiedel, of Major Bredow, the Captains Pritz and Hacken, the Surgeon Major of my Regiment, and my Valet de Chambre. That they examine carefully what shall have been the Cause of my Death,*

and in what Condition my internal Parts are ; but I absolutely forbid to take any thing out of my Body, except the Water and Flegm that may be there. After this they shall wash me again, as clean as possible, and put me on my best Uniform, and lay me in that Coffin which is not adorned ; after which they shall leave me there all Night.

2. The Soldiers of my Regiment shall have new Clothes, Hats, and every Thing belonging to them. Captain Lang, and the other supernumerary Officers and Soldiers, as well as the six Subalterns of the second and third Battalions ; and all the Supernumeraries, shall mount the Guard that Day in the City.

3. The next Day they shall assemble my Regiment, which shall form its Battalions in the following Manner. The first Battalion shall face the Castle, its Right Wing extending to the River, where the Walls begin ; the second Battalion shall be on the left Hand of it ; and the third behind that. They shall be all compleat, and every Grenadier shall have three Cartridges. Every Colour shall have a Crape tied to it, and the Drums shall be covered with black Cloth ; and the Fifes and Hautboys shall also have Crape about them. Every Officer shall have a Crape at his Hat, another about his Arm, and their Scarfs shall be also covered with Crape.

4. The mourning Coach, which shall be taken out of my Stables at Berlin, shall be conducted to the Foot of the Green Stairs, the Horses shall have their Heads turned towards the River ; and eight Captains of my Regiment, shall put me into the Coach ; after which they shall go and take their Posts again. The same Captains shall take me out of the Coach, when the Funeral Pomp is arrived before the Church ; and when they set out to go thither, the Soldiers of my Regiment shall hold their Fusils under their left Arms, with

with their Muzzles downwards: the Drums shall beat the funeral March, and the Fifes shall play the Air of this Canticle; O HAUPT VOLL BLUTH UND WUNDEN! The mourning Coach having passed before my Regiment, shall stop near the Iron Gate; and then the Regiment shall file off before the Coach. The first Battalion shall go and draw up right before the Church, the second shall range itself near the first, and the third near the second. The March shall begin there, and my Regiment shall go before the Coach, which shall follow immediately after. My Sons WILLIAM and HENRY shall not leave the Regiment, and you, my ELDEST Son, and little FERDINAND, dressed in your Uniforms, shall follow the Coach: as also the Generals and Officers who do not belong to my Regiment, but may, however, happen to be here, if they please. The two Almoners also of my Regiment, Cochius and Oesfeldt, shall also follow the Coach.

5. The eight Captains I have mentioned, shall carry my Body into the Church, through the Door by which I used to enter. I would have the best of my Swords for Service layed on the Coffin, my best Scarf, with the best Dragonne I have, a Pair of Spurs, and a gilt Head-Piece; there are some of them to be found in the Arsenal at Berlin. After the Captains shall have set me down in the Church, near my Tomb, the Hautboys shall play, and Ludowick, the Master of my Chappel, shall play on the Organ; and the eight Captains in the mean Time, shall return into their Ranks. There will be found some, among my General Officers, who will pay me the last Duties, and put me into my Vault.

6. They shall take Care to bring from Berlin, 24 Field-Pieces, six Pounders each, which shall make twelve successive Discharges; then the Battalions shall begin to fire one after another, and the Artillery shall recommence its Fire.

7. I forbid to make the Military Funeral Oration, which is usually made to the Troops on those Occasions. After the Discharges the Battalions shall separate, and a Detachment of picked Grenadiers, shall carry back the Colours where you order them. Every Company shall be led back to its Captain's Quarters, and every Grenadier shall receive the Gratuity, that is usually given them when they exercise.

8. The Generals, all the Officers of my Regiment, and others who shall assist at this Ceremony, shall have a Supper that Night, and the Entertainment shall be made in the Great Hall. I desire they may be treated well, and that the best Cask of Rhenish Wine in my Cellars be broached, and that they drink none but good Wine in general that Night.

9. A Fortnight after, I order Funeral Sermons to be preached in all the Churches of my Dominions, on these Words; I have fought the good Fight, &c. They shall say neither good nor bad of my Actions, my Conduct, or of any Thing concerning me, but only tell the Assembly, I have expressly forbid it: adding, that I died, acknowledging myself a Sinner, and flying to God and my Saviour for Mercy.

10. My Servants shall have no black Clothes, but only their Liveries and a Crape in their Hats.

In short, I desire they may not make much Ceremony about me.

I do not doubt, MY DEAR SON, but that you will observe my Will very exactly; and am to the Grave, &c.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM's Genius is visible throughout this whole Piece. That Prince was as great an Enemy to Ceremony, as his Father was a Lover of it; and he was interred as he had directed, without much Ceremony, on the 16th of June, in an Alabaster Tomb, which he himself had caused to be

be erected, in the Church of the Garrison at *Potsdam*.

The Physicians that opened his Body, have given an Account in *German*, of their Observations on it; and I would willingly have given a Translation of it in *English*, but it is full of such barbarous Terms, that it must have made a very bad Figure at the End of this History: I shall therefore only say, that he died, of what they always feared he would, a Suffocation of the Breast. He was towards the latter End of the *fifty-second* Year of his Age, and in the *twenty-eighth* of his Reign, when it pleased God to take him out of this World.

This Monarch was of a midling Height, but extraordinary thick; he had a lively Eye, full Face, large Forehead, a very handsome Mouth and Nose, and well made Leg, and spoke very much through the Nose. His Head was very large, and he wore a Wig, whose Sides were short, and curled into one single Buckle, which increased the natural Largeness of his Face. He was in continual Exercise, to prevent the fatal Consequences of his excessive Fatness. He piqued himself on being a good Physiognomist, and when he perceived any one confounded at his Presence, concluded he had a bad Conscience. He was never mistaken with regard to Foreigners, whom he distinguished at the first Sight, from *Prussians*; and when he saw one, informed himself exactly of every Thing concerning him.

The best Way to have his Approbation on these Occasions, was to look full on him, to make few or no Bows, and answer him without Hesitation. He as often asked Questions, as much to divert himself, as out of Curiosity. I remember one Day at *Potsdam*, a *Gascon*, a Comb-maker by Profession, who had left *France* on account of Religion, and
came

came to *Berlin* to seek for Work, stood to see the Great Grenadiers at *Potsdam*, as he passed through that Place, perform their Exercise. The King, who perceived him, came up to him, and asked him, *Who he was, whither he came from, where he was going, &c.* to which the Gascon answered, calling his Majesty always Sir. Upon this an Officer drew near him, and told him he was speaking to the King; *Tell that to others, reply'd the Gascon, what do Kings wear Spatterdashes?* The King laughed heartily at this Man's Simplicity, and was much less shocked at such an Answer, than he would have been at the Airs of a *Petit-Maitre*, or a Coat, with Sleeves after the *French* Fashion.

He loved his Troops extremely, and it was impossible to see finer than his, the Number of which exceeded an hundred thousand Men. When the Regiments he had sent to the *Rhine*, returned from thence, he had the Patience to stand and see Beer distributed among them, which was given them *gratis*, at *Potsdam*; and embraced the Generals and principal Officers tenderly.

His Soldiers were new cloathed every Year; and as to the rest of their Neatness, one must have seen them to believe it. Every Battalion had its Consort composed of Hautbois, Bassoons, and what was never elsewhere, a Silver Trumpet, that accompanied those Instruments. All those of the Cavalry, were of the same Metal, as well as the Kettle-Drums, and all the Gorgets of the Officers. The Colours were not uniform, as a *Prussian* Baron has written in his *Memoirs*; but of different Colours, and all magnificent. The Uniformity extended even to the Buckles of their Shoes, their Cravats, and the Ruffles of the Officers Shirts.

The King would not suffer his Troops either to game or swear, and if they did, they were immediately

dately and severely punished. Galantry and Drinking, were the greatest Obstacles to the Advancement of Officers; and though a tall Man might flatter himself with gaining his Majesty's Attention, and be gratified with a good Employment; yet if he had the Reputation of being a Man of Galantry, a Gamester, Swearer or Drinker of Brandy; he had nothing to expect from him, but his Contempt. He loved to smoak Tobacco; and had a Modesty and Bashfulness rarely to be found in a Sovereign. He loved the Queen, his august Spouse, tenderly; and was scrupulously faithful to her: and perhaps, abhorred no Crime more than Adultery. He loved Justice, and punished some Persons very rigorously, who having considerable Employments in the Provinces of his Dominions, made Use of his Name to enrich themselves, at the Expence of his poor Subjects. 'Tis true, he excused many little Things in the Soldiery, and was not quite so rigid with regard to them. He hardly ever shewed Mercy to Thieves; and having asked the Marquis *de la Chetardie* one Day, how they punished Servants who robbed their Masters, in France, and being told they were hanged before their Master's Door: he ordered a Servant of one of the Burgomasters of Berlin, who had robbed his Master, to the Value of eight Crowns, to be served in the same Manner; and would have all thievish Servants that were catched, served the same, for the future.

He was equally inexorable with regard to Duelers. Two Gentlemen who were Brothers, one of which, if I mistake not, was a Major; fought a Duel; and one of them wounded the other very slightly: but he hating his Brother mortally, suffered himself to die, by pulling off the Plasters that were laid on his Wound, and making the Blood flow;

flow ; knowing very well if he died, that the King would never pardon his Brother ; who was indeed beheaded, notwithstanding all the Surgeons could say, who attended the wounded Man.

The King had a great Fund of Christianity, and the Churches he built at his own Expence, are a Proof of it. He frequented Divine Service very much, but had a great Contempt for Trifles and Superstition. He made a Reform in the Clergy of his Dominions, whom he reduced to a greater Simplicity in Divine Worship, and a laudable Uniformity in their Priestly Garments. He even published an Edict, some Months before his Death, by which he forbade all the Clergy that preached in his Dominions, to use an affected and bombastick Stile in their Sermons, or Theatrical Gestures in their Delivery ; but exhorted them to imitate JESUS CHRIST and his Apostles, who preached with Simplicity and Energy ; insisting particularly on Example, which is much more perswasive than Words. He hated all persecuting Zeal, and was so far from desiring to lay any body under Constraint, with regard to their Faith ; that he had Priests for his Soldiers of all the Christian Sects, which he payed at his own Expence : he even entertained Priests of the Greek Communion, for the *Russians* he had in his Troops. Nothing was so fine as to see the *Prussian* Soldiers go to Church ; they were conducted by their Officers, in the same Order, and with the same Silence, as if they were going to Battle : and were so neat, that you would have taken them all for Officers. This Great Prince had a surprising Genius, and the good Order he left in his Troops, his Arsenals, his Fortresses and Finances, is owing to it. He entered into the minutest Particulars, and knew the Soldiers that died, and the Recruits that were raised, every Year, in each

each Battalion, by Means of a Register, which every Adjutant was obliged to send him, twice a Year.

Our Monarch was such a Lover of Oeconomy, that he established a Professor at *Hall*, to teach it publickly; and believed a State wanted nothing but Oeconomy and Troops, to make it flourish. He despised Astronomy, and all the abstracted Sciences in general; probably for want of knowing the Relation, the different Sorts of Sciences have to each other.

Lastly, this Great King died with the Consolation, of leaving behind him, a Successor of a mild, humane and magnificent Disposition, and who has signalized the Beginning of his Reign, by the Welfare of his Subjects.

F I N I S.

27 JU 70



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